

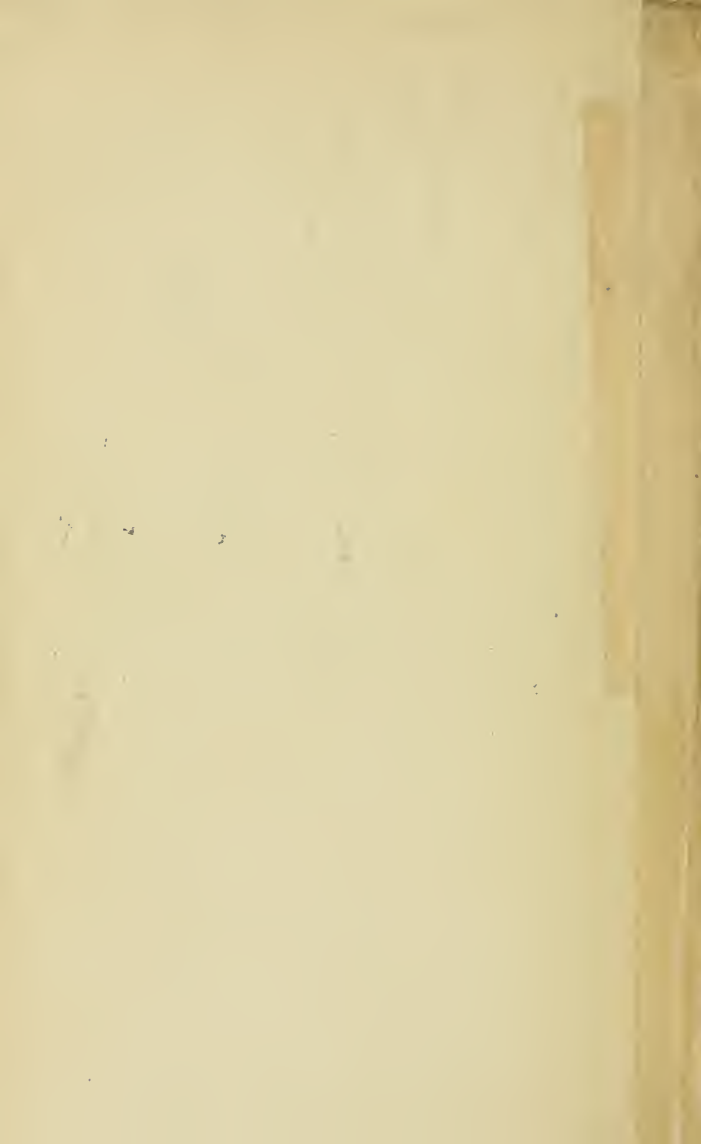
LEGISLATIVE MANUAL



STATE OF NEW JERSEY

1906

T. F. FITZGERALD



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E. C. Stokes

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

MANUAL
OF THE
Legislature of New Jersey.

One Hundred and Thirtieth Session.

1906.



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CALENDAR FOR 1906.

1906	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	1906	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
JAN...	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	JULY..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	28	29	30	31	...	...	...		29	30	31	...	...	...	...
FEB...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	AUG...	...	...	...	1	2	3	4
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	25	26	27	28	...	...	...		26	27	28	29	30	31	...
MAR...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	SEPT..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31		23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		30	...	...	...	...	...	...
APR...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	OCT....	...	1	2	3	4	5	6
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	29	30	...	...	...	...	...		28	29	30	31	...	...	...
MAY...	...	...	1	2	3	4	5	NOV...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	27	28	29	30	31	...	...		25	26	27	28	29	30	...
JUNE.	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	DEC...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		30	31	...	...	...	...	...

PERPETUAL CALENDAR

FOR ASCERTAINING THE DAY OF THE WEEK FOR ANY YEAR
BETWEEN 1700 AND 2499.

TABLE OF DOMINICAL LETTERS.				MONTH.		DOMINICAL LETTER.						
YEAR OF THE CENTURY.	CENTUR'S.				Jan. Oct. Feb. Mar. Nov. <i>Jan. Apr. July</i> May June <i>Feb. Aug.</i> Sept. Dec.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
	1700	1800	1900	2000		D	E	F	G	A	B	C
<i>N. B.—A star on the left denotes leap year.</i>				2100		G	A	B	C	D	E	F
	2200	2300	2400			B	C	D	E	F	G	A
0	*28	*56	*84	C	E	G	A	F	D	B	C	A
1	29	57	85	B	D	F	G	E	A	C	D	E
2	30	58	86	A	C	E	F	D	G	A	B	C
3	31	59	87	G	B	D	E	C	F	G	A	B
*4	*32	*60	*88	E	G	B	C	A	D	E	F	G
5	33	61	89	D	F	A	B	G	E	F	G	A
6	34	62	90	C	E	G	A	F	D	E	F	G
7	35	63	91	B	D	F	G	E	A	B	C	A
*8	*36	*64	*92	G	B	D	E	C	F	G	A	B
9	37	65	93	F	A	C	D	B	E	F	G	A
10	38	66	94	E	G	B	C	A	D	E	F	G
11	39	67	95	D	F	A	B	G	E	F	G	A
*12	*40	*68	*96	B	D	F	G	E	A	B	C	A
13	41	69	97	A	C	E	F	D	G	A	B	C
14	42	70	98	G	B	D	E	C	F	G	A	B
15	43	71	99	F	A	C	D	B	E	F	G	A
*16	*44	*72		D	F	A	B	G	E	F	G	A
17	45	73		C	E	G	A	F	D	E	F	G
18	46	74		B	D	F	G	E	A	B	C	A
19	47	75		A	C	E	F	D	G	A	B	C
*20	*48	*76		F	A	C	D	B	E	F	G	A
21	49	77		E	G	B	C	A	D	E	F	G
22	50	78		D	F	A	B	G	E	F	G	A
23	51	79		C	E	G	A	F	D	E	F	G
*24	*52	*80		A	C	E	F	D	G	A	B	C
25	53	81		G	B	D	E	C	F	G	A	B
26	54	82		F	A	C	D	B	E	F	G	A
27	55	83		E	G	B	C	A	D	E	F	G

EXPLANATION.

Under the *Century*, and in the line with the *Year of the Century*, is the Dominical Letter of the Year. Then in the line with the month find the column containing this letter; in this column, and in line with the day of the Month, is the day of the Week. In Leap Years, the letters for January and February are in the lines where these months are printed in *Italics*.

EXAMPLES.

For December 31st, 1875: for 1875, the letter is C; under C, in a line with 31, is Friday; and for *January* 1st, 1876, the letter is A; under A, and in a line with 1, is Saturday.

OUTLINE HISTORY OF NEW JERSEY.

Within the limits of what is now the State of New Jersey, aside from any evidences of the presence of prehistoric man in the "Trenton Gravels," the original inhabitants of the commonwealth were Lenni Lenape, or Delaware, Indians. This subdivision of the great Algonkin family occupied the river valleys of the State, had made some progress in agriculture and in elementary arts, were peaceable but small in numbers, and at last have become totally extinct in this portion of the United States.

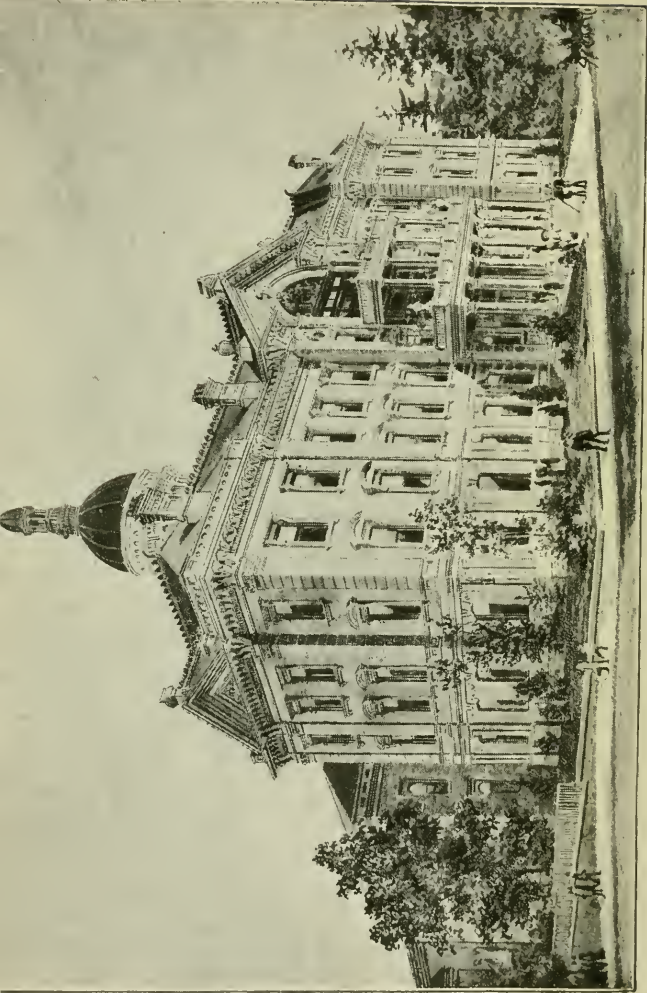
In its settlement, New Jersey was not an English colony. The claims of the Crown, based upon early discovery and various grants, were totally ignored by two great commercial nations of Europe—Holland and Sweden. It was not until 1664, practically a half century after the first occupancy of New Jersey by a white man, that England had aught more than a slight influence upon the destinies of the State. In settlement, Holland was first to send out planters, under the auspices of the Dutch West India Company. Claiming both the valleys of the Hudson and the Delaware, by virtue of the explorations of Hudson and Mey, land was taken up upon the banks of the Hudson, Passaic, Hackensack, Raritan and smaller streams tributary to New York harbor, as well as at Gloucester upon the Delaware. By 1630 these claims were well established by occupancy, and by the creation of a centre of local government in what is now New York city. Upon the rapidly growing influence of Holland, Sweden looked with jealous eye. Gustavus Adolphus, in his plan to make Sweden a world-power, saw the Dutch to be dangerous rivals in America. In 1638 there was equipped a Swedish expedition to settle the valley of the Delaware. What is now the State of Delaware, the valley of the Schuylkill and isolated portions of the west bank of the Delaware River were occupied, civil and military government was established, and the colony of farmers and traders entered upon a brief career of prosperity. The death of Gustavus Adolphus, internal dissensions in Sweden, the inherent weakness of the Delaware settlements, and the constantly increasing power of Holland brought matters to a crisis. In 1655 New Sweden was conquered by New Netherlands,

and for nine years the soil of New Jersey was absolutely under Dutch control.

Emerging from the interregnum of the Cromwells, the restoration of the House of Stuart brought peace to England. On the 12th of March, 1664, Charles II., with royal disregard for previous patents, grants and charters, deeded to his brother James, Duke of York, a vast tract embracing much of New England, New York and all of what is now New Jersey. This was accompanied by active preparations to drive the Dutch from America, as they, in alien claims to New Jersey, practically separated the New England colonies from Virginia, Maryland and the Carolinas. In the summer of 1664 armed vessels appeared in New York harbor. After negotiations, the Dutch surrendered and the power of Holland in North America became simply a matter of history. In the meantime James, Duke of York, transferred to two favorites of the House of Stuart—John, Lord Berkeley, and Sir George Carteret—practically what is now the State of New Jersey. In honor of Carteret's defense of the Island of Jersey (Caesarea) during the Parliamentary wars, the territory was called New Jersey (Nova Caesarea).

Carteret and Berkeley, in granting a liberal frame of government and extolling the advantages of their colony so well located for agriculture, commerce, fishing and mining, attracted settlers not only from England, but from Scotland and New England, particularly Long Island and Connecticut. These planters were largely Calvinists, from Presbyterian and Congregational communities, and mainly occupied land in Newark, Elizabeth and upon the north shore of Monmouth county. The valley of the Delaware remained unsettled. The Calvinists brought into East Jersey distinctive views upon religious and civil matters. Early legislatures punished many crimes by death, the penalties being similar to those of the Jewish dispensation, while the "town-meeting" strengthened the individual action of the small communities. There was an intense individualism in every phase of political and religious development, the life of the people centering around the church and the school house, the head of both, as in New England, being the minister.

In 1676 a division of the interests of Carteret and Berkeley occurred. In the meantime Berkeley had disposed of his rights to a company of English Quakers, a conflict had ensued, and to establish the claims of all parties concerned, the two colonies of East and West Jersey came into existence. A line was drawn from a point in Little Egg



The State Capitol of New Jersey

Harbor to the Delaware Water Gap, Berkeley and his assigns retaining West Jersey as their moiety, Carteret obtaining East Jersey.

By Berkeley's transfer the dominant influence in West Jersey was that of the Society of Friends. Salem was settled in 1675, Burlington, Gloucester and the site of Trenton about five years later, while within ten years thereafter the "shore" communities of Cape May and Tucker-ton came into existence. The Society of Friends established in West Jersey a series of communities in which the life of the people was different from that of East Jersey. As East Jersey resembled New England in civil government, so West Jersey resembled Virginia. The political and social centres of the large plantations were the shire-towns, slave owning was common, a landed aristocracy was established, prominent families intermarried, and under the advice of William Penn and his friends good faith was kept with the Indians. Capital punishment was practically unknown and disputes were settled frequently by arbitration.

Two elements of discord marked the genesis of East Jersey and of West Jersey. One, external, was the attitude of the Duke of York after he became James II. In 1673 New Jersey was recaptured by the Dutch, who held the colony until the early spring of 1674. A question arose as to the Duke of York's title after 1674, reconveyances were made, but in spite of past assurances, James II. claimed the proprietary right of government. To that end Sir Edmund Andros was commissioned Governor of New Jersey, and a climax was reached in 1680 when the proprietary governor of East Jersey was carried prisoner to New York. In 1681 the Crown recognized the justice of the proprietors' contention, and local government was re-established, but not before the seeds of discontent were sown that bore fruit in the Revolutionary War.

An internal disturbance was a contest between the Boards of Proprietors and the small land owners. Both in East and West Jersey, Carteret and Berkeley and their assigns had transferred to wealthy combinations of capitalists—most of whom were non-residents—much of the broad acreage of the colonies. With the land went the right of selection of Governors and of members of Executive Councils, which right Berkeley and Carteret had derived from the Crown. This, with "quit-rent" agitations in East Jersey, led to much bitterness. Finally, disgusted with turmoil, and viewing a sentiment of revolt on the part of the people, the Boards of Proprietors sur-

rendered to the Crown, in 1702, their rights of government, retaining only their interest in the soil, East and West Jersey were united, and the two provinces became the royal colony of New Jersey.

From 1702 until the outbreak of the Revolution the political history of the colony was quite uneventful. Throughout the period of seventy-five years there was almost constant friction between the Legislature and the Governor and his Council. The governors, in the main, were Crown favorites sent over the sea without a personal knowledge of the colony and with but an ill-concealed ambition to wrest from the people as much money as could be secured for the support of themselves and the executive office. The Councils, composed of wealthy land owners of the Society of Friends and rich merchants from East Jersey, were quiescent, and even the members of the popular branch of the Legislature were chosen by those possessing property qualifications. The small non-voting farmers raised the cry of "aristocracy," and the equivalent of "taxation without representation," and while loyal to the Crown were open in their expressions of dissatisfaction to the personal attitude of their governors. In 1738 New Jersey, in recognition of this sentiment, was given a governor separate from the one appointed jointly for the colonies of New York and New Jersey.

During this period the farm was the centre of the activities of the life of the people; particularly was this true in the western part of the colony, where favoring climate and soil, slave labor and the proximity of Philadelphia led to abundant crops and a good market. In East Jersey a commercial spirit was more active. Perth Amboy threatened to rival New York, and Jersey ships from Newark, Elizabeth and the Monmouth villages were to be found from Boston to Charleston. The repressive economic policy of the Crown precluded the development of manufactures. In the southern part of the State, sand and unlimited forests of oak and pine led to the development of glass making, while "bog iron," with abundance of lime from oyster shells, gave an impetus to the erection of forges and bloomaries. These, as well as the copper mines of the trap rock region, were throttled by adverse Parliamentary legislation. Ship building was a recognized industry, and cedar was extensively "mined" from the sunken forests of the tide-water district. Whaling and other fisheries were unhampered, and were profitable, as was also the trade in skins and in hay from the salt meadows of the coast.

Throughout the years from 1702 to 1776 gold and silver and copper money was scarce. In obedience to the demand of the English merchants that competition should be crushed, legislation was enacted to draw "hard" money away from the colony. An inflated paper currency, first issued in 1707 to provide ways and means to aid the Canadian expedition against the French, poured from the printing presses. Trade was reduced to barter, and gold, silver and copper were practically at a premium for nearly three generations.

Of the more prominent incidents during the period were the organized attempts to suppress piracy in New York and Delaware bays, the growth of a well-defined system of transportation by land and water between New York and Philadelphia, the establishment of ferries and post roads, the reclamation of waste land, the injection of Huguenot, Scotch-Irish and Palatinate German elements into the settled population, the chartering of Princeton University and Rutgers College, the religious revival led by Whitefield, the propagation of abolition doctrines by Woolman, the erection of a series of barracks owing to the French and Indian war, and what is probably of supreme importance, the growth of a sentiment of independence fostered by the stupid policy of the Crown, and carried from hamlet to hamlet, as much by itinerant hawkers and by "Redemptioners," who had served their time, as by any other cause.

The opening of the Revolution found New Jersey's sentiment unevenly crystalized. Few, if any, were favoring absolute independence. There were three elements. One, the Tory party, was led by Governor William Franklin, the illegitimate son of Benjamin Franklin. This conservative class embraced nearly all the Episcopalians, a vast proportion of the non-combatant members of the Society of Friends and some East Jersey Calvinists. Another element was composed of men of various shades of belief, some in favor of continual protest, others desirous of compromise. This included at the outbreak of the struggle most of the Calvinists, some few Quakers of the younger generation, and the Scotch-Irish. The third party drew its support from a few bold, aggressive spirits of influence whose following included men who believed that war for independence would benefit their fortunes.

The part played in the Revolution by New Jersey has been frequently told. Events passed rapidly after the affairs of Trenton and Princeton; Monmouth and Red Bank will never be forgotten, while the raids at Salem, Spring-

field, Elizabeth, in the valley of the Hackensack, and the winter at Morristown are a part of national history. Occupying a position between New York and Philadelphia, its soil was a theatre where the drama of war was always presented. At no time was the Tory element suppressed, finding its expression in open hostility, or in the barbaric cruelties of the "Pine Robbers" of Monmouth, Burlington, Gloucester and Salem counties. Though under suspicion, the Society of Friends were neutral, for conscience sake, remaining close to the teachings of their creed.

The close of the struggle found the people of New Jersey jubilant and not disposed to relinquish their sovereignty. The Articles of Confederation were weak and had become a by-word and a jest. There was much State pride and much aristocratic feeling among the old families who continued to dominate State politics. The Constitution of 1776, adopted by New Jersey as a makeshift war measure, provided that all State officers of prominence should be elected by a Legislature, which was chosen by voters possessing property qualifications. As in the colony, the Governor was Chancellor, and class distinctions were closely drawn. In spite of agitation, all proposed changes were rejected, and a strong federal union with the other States was viewed with dislike and suspicion. The State, in a quarrel with New York, at one time refused to obey the requests of Congress, and, in the exercise of her sovereignty, established a Court of Admiralty and coined money.

While the spirit of "State rights" was dominant, it was recognized by leaders of public thought that New Jersey was too weak to stand alone. She entered the Annapolis convention called to revise the Articles of Confederation, and whose lasting monument was the present Federal Constitution adopted in Philadelphia in 1787. Upon the 15th of June of that year the "New Jersey Plan" was presented, which, while lost as a measure, led to the famous compromise upon representation, whereby in the Senate of the United States the States were given equal vote, with a representation based on population in the House.

The adoption of the Constitution of the United States led to the rapid growth of political parties in New Jersey as elsewhere. In spite of the intense conservatism of the State, led by the Quakers of West Jersey, who were Federalists almost to a man, the anti-Federalist sentiment developed rapidly, spurred by a virulent party press, the death of men who had been trained in colonial methods of thought and the democratic tendency of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which grew in strength in West Jersey.

In the eastern part of the State there was among the individualistic Calvinists a strong anti-Federal spirit. This, in 1800, led to the election of Thomas Jefferson as President of the United States, and in 1801 the election of his political ally, Joseph Bloomfield, as Governor of the State of New Jersey. The death of Hamilton at the hands of Burr, and the death of Livingston, the "war" Governor, tore down the strongest pillars of Federalism in New Jersey, and led to the absolute domination of the State by the anti-Federalists, who held power until the outbreak of the second war with England.

The period from 1790 to 1812 in New Jersey was marked by a demand for internal improvements and better transportation. The agitation concerning the Delaware and Raritan Canal, Stevens' experiments in 1802 with steam, along the lines laid down in 1785 by Fitch, the project of the Society for Establishing Useful Manufactures at Paterson as early as 1791, and highways conducted through the northwest portion of the State, indicate the trend of public sentiment.

The second war with England was not altogether a popular measure in New Jersey. The Federalists; the "Peace Party," secured control of the Legislature and elected their Governor. Nevertheless the State furnished her quota of troops. The one permanent effect of the struggle upon the State was indirect. Owing to the movement of supplies and the necessity of quick transportation between Philadelphia and the exposed port of New York, the wagon roads between Bordentown and Perth Amboy, and between Trenton, New Brunswick, Metuchen, Rahway, Elizabeth and Newark, were improved and their advantages as "short routes" demonstrated. Upon these lines two later railroads, now a part of the Pennsylvania Railroad system, were constructed.

The era following the close of the war of 1812 until the opening of the Civil War was one of stupendous activity. Interrupted only by the financial depressions of 1817 and 1837, and slightly retarded by the Mexican War, the progress of the State was beyond the wildest dreams of the enthusiast, Alexander Hamilton. In the eastern part of the State, aided by a constantly increasing foreign population, Jersey City rose from the marshes, Newark grew toward her present greatness, Paterson became a centre of industry, while in the west, Camden was recognized as an available site for manufactures. The public school system was established and extended, reforms in the caring for the criminal, defective, delinquent and dependent

classes were instituted, railroads were reaching every town of size, in the vicinity of New York and Philadelphia, ferries were erected, banks established, post offices opened and newspapers printed. In 1844, when social unrest was most marked, the present State Constitution was adopted by a large popular majority and needed reforms tending to elevate the legal position of married women, imprisoned debtors and bankrupts were adopted.

The year 1860 brought a termination to the then impending conflict. While every other State north of Mason and Dixon's line by 1850 had set the black man free, there were still 236 negroes in bondage in New Jersey. The abolition movement made slow progress and an anti-war party had a decided following. But when the die was cast New Jersey responded to the call for men and money. She furnished 88,305 men, or within 10,501 of her entire militia. For organizing, subsisting, supplying, supporting and transporting her troops she paid \$2,894,385, and upon the field sustained the reputation for bravery she had won during the days of Trenton and Monmouth.

Since the Civil War New Jersey has become the centre of marvelous activity in nearly every line of human progress. Her mills clothe multitudes; within her borders are found the termini of every railroad system of the United States, with one exception, penetrating the South and West; her market gardens feed 5,000,000 people; a series of cities arisen upon the desolate sands of the sea shore furnish health and pleasure to hundreds of thousands of visitors; her mines supply iron, zinc and copper; her fisheries are world-famous, and her farms and dairies are models.

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF GOVERNORS OF NEW JERSEY.

GOVERNORS OF EAST JERSEY.

Philip Carteret.....	1665 to 1681
Robert Barclay.....	1682 to 1683
Thomas Rudyard, Deputy Governor.....	1683
Gawen Laurie.....	1683
Lord Niel Campbell.....	1685
Andrew Hamilton.....	1692 to 1697
Jeremiah Basse.....	1698 to 1699

GOVERNORS OF WEST JERSEY.

Samuel Jenings, Deputy.....	1681
Thomas Oliver, Governor.....	1684 to 1685
John Skcin, Deputy.....	1685 to 1687

LIST OF GOVERNORS.

15

William Welsh, Deputy.....	1686
Daniel Coxe, Governor.....	1687
Andrew Hamilton.....	1692 to 1697
Jeremiah Basse, Deputy.....	1697 to 1699
Andrew Hamilton, Governor, 1699 till surrender to the Crown.....	1702

EAST AND WEST JERSEY UNITED.

Edward, Lord Cornbury, Governor.....	1703 to 1708
John, Lord Lovelace (died in office).....	1708
Richard Ingoldsby,, Lieutenant-Governor.....	1709 to 1710
General Robert Hunter.....	1710 to 1719
Lewis Morris (President of Council).....	1719 to 1720
William Burnet.....	1720 to 1727
John Montgomerie.....	1728 to 1731
Lewis Morris (President of Council).....	1731 to 1732
William Crosby.....	1732 to 1736
John Anderson (President of Council).....	1736
John Hamilton (President of Council).....	1736 to 1738
(The foregoing were also Governors of New York at the same time.)	

SEPARATE FROM NEW YORK.

Lewis Morris.....	1738 to 1746
John Hamilton (President of Council).....	1746 to 1747
John Reading (President of Council).....	1747
Jonathan Belcher	1747 to 1757
Thomas Pownall, Lieutenant-Governor.....	1757
John Reading (President of Council).....	1757 to 1758
Francis Bernard.....	1758 to 1760
Thomas Boone.....	1760 to 1761
Josiah Hardy.....	1761 to 1763
William Franklin.....	1763 to 1776

FROM THE ADOPTION OF THE STATE CONSTITUTION.

William Livingston (Federalist).....	1776 to 1790
William Paterson (Federalist).....	1790 to 1792
Richard Howell (Federalist).....	1792 to 1801
Joseph Bloomfield (Democrat).....	1801 to 1802
John Lambert, President of Council and Acting Governor (Democrat).....	1802 to 1803
Joseph Bloomfield (Democrat).....	1803 to 1812
Aaron Ogden (Federalist).....	1813 to 1813
William S. Pennington (Democrat).....	1813 to 1815
Mahlon Dickerson (Democrat).....	1815 to 1817
Isaac H. Williamson (Federalist).....	1817 to 1829

Garret D. Wall (Democrat).....	1829 decl'd
Peter D. Vroom (Democrat).....	1829 to 1832
Samuel L. Southard (Whig).....	1832 to 1833
Elias P. Seeley (Whig).....	1833 to 1833
Peter D. Vroom (Democrat).....	1833 to 1836
Philemon Dickerson (Democrat).....	1836 to 1837
William Pennington (Whig).....	1837 to 1843
Daniel Haines (Democrat).....	1843 to 1844
Charles C. Stratton (Whig).....	1845 to 1848
Daniel Haines (Democrat).....	1848 to 1851
George F. Fort (Democrat).....	1851 to 1854
Rodman M. Price (Democrat).....	1854 to 1857
William A. Newell (Republican).....	1857 to 1860
Charles S. Olden (Republican).....	1860 to 1863
Joel Parker (Democrat).....	1863 to 1866
Marcus L. Ward (Republican).....	1866 to 1869
Theodore F. Randolph (Democrat).....	1869 to 1872
Joel Parker (Democrat).....	1872 to 1875
Joseph D. Bedle (Democrat).....	1875 to 1878
George B. McClellan (Democrat).....	1878 to 1881
George C. Ludlow (Democrat).....	1881 to 1884
Leon Abbett (Democrat).....	1884 to 1887
Robert S. Green (Democrat).....	1887 to 1890
Leon Abbett (Democrat).....	1890 to 1893
George T. Werts (Democrat).....	1893 to 1896
John W. Griggs (Republican).....	1896 to 1898
Foster M. Voorhees (Rep.), Acting Governor...	
	Feb. 1, '98, to Oct. 18, '98
David O. Watkins (Rep.), Acting Governor....	
	Oct. 18, '98, to Jan. 16, '99
*Foster M. Voorhees (Republican).....	1899 to 1902
†Franklin Murphy (Republican).....	1902 to 1905
Edward C. Stokes (Republican).....	1905 to

*President of the Senate William M. Johnson served as Acting Governor from May 21 to June 19, 1900, when Governor Voorhees was absent from the State.

†President of the Senate Edmund W. Wakelee served as Acting Governor from April 25 until June 5, 1904, while Governor Murphy was in Europe; and also from June 15 until June 27, 1904, while the Governor was out of the State.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

The following is a list of the United States Senators for New Jersey from 1789 to date:

Jonathan Elmer, March 4, 1789, to March 3, 1791.
 William Paterson, March 4, 1789, to November 23, 1790.
 Philemon Dickinson, November 23, 1790, to March 3, 1793.
 John Rutherford, March 4, 1791, to December 5, 1798.
 Frederick Frelinghuysen, March 4, 1793, to November 12, 1796.
 Richard Stockton, November 12, 1796, to March 3, 1799.
 Franklin Davenport, December 5, 1798, to February 14, 1799.
 James Schureman, February 14, 1799, to February 26, 1801.
 Jonathan Dayton, March 4, 1799, to March 3, 1805.
 Aaron Ogden, February 26, 1801, to March 3, 1803.
 John Condit, September 1, 1803, to March 3, 1809.
 Aaron Kitchell, March 4, 1805, to March 21, 1809.
 John Lambert, March 4, 1809, to March 3, 1815.
 John Condit, March 21, 1809, to March 3, 1817.
 James Jefferson Wilson, March 4, 1815, to January 26, 1821.
 Mahlon Dickerson, March 4, 1817, to March 3, 1829.
 Samuel L. Southard, January 26, 1821, to November 12, 1823.
 Joseph McIlvaine, November 12, 1823, to November 10, 1826.
 Ephraim Bateman, November 10, 1826, to January 30, 1829.
 Theodore Frelinghuysen, March 4, 1829, to March 3, 1835.
 Mahlon Dickerson, January 30, 1829, to March 3, 1833.
 Samuel L. Southard, March 4, 1833, to June 26, 1842.
 Garret D. Wall, March 4, 1835, to March 3, 1841.
 Jacob W. Miller, March 4, 1841, to March 3, 1853.
 William L. Dayton, July 2, 1842, to March 3, 1851.
 Jacob W. Miller, January 4, 1841, to March 3, 1853.
 Robert F. Stockton, March 4, 1851, to February 11, 1853.
 William Wright, March 4, 1853, to March 3, 1859.
 John R. Thomson (died), February 11, 1853, to December, 1862.
 Richard S. Field (vacancy), December 12, 1862, to January 13, 1863.
 John C. Ten Eyck, from March 17, 1859, to March 3, 1865.
 James W. Wall (vacancy), January 14, 1863, to March 3, 1863.
 William Wright, March 4, 1863, to November, 1866.
 F. T. Frelinghuysen, November, 1866, to March 3, 1869.
 John P. Stockton, March 4, 1865, to March 27, 1866.
 Alexander G. Cattell, March 27, 1866, to March 3, 1871.
 John P. Stockton, March 4, 1869, to March 3, 1875.
 F. T. Frelinghuysen, March 4, 1871, to March 3, 1877.
 T. F. Randolph, March 4, 1875, to March 3, 1881.
 John R. McPherson, March 4, 1877, to March 3, 1895.
 William J. Sewell, March 4, 1881, to March 3, 1887.
 Rufus Blodgett, March 4, 1887, to March 3, 1893.
 James Smith, Jr., March 4, 1893, to March 3, 1899.
 William J. Sewell, March 4, 1895, to December 26, 1901.
 John Kean, March 4, 1899, to —.
 John F. Dryden, February 4, 1902, to —.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuits of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundations on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object, the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world:

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operations till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the Legislature—a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable and distant from the repository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the State remaining, in the meantime, exposed to all the dangers of invasions from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose, obstructing the laws for the naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our Legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined, with others, to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitutions, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us;

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States;

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world;

For imposing taxes on us without our consent;

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefit of trial by jury;

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offenses;

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies;

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering, fundamentally, the forms of our governments;

For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burned our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is, at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrection among us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions, we have petitioned for redress, in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in our attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts by their Legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them, by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which would inev-

itably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace, friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, Free and Independent States; that they are also absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as Free and Independent States, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and do all other acts and things which Independent States may of right do. And, for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other, our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor.

JOHN HANCOCK.

Georgia—

Button Gwinnett.
Lyman Hall.
Geo. Walton.

South Carolina—

Edward Rutledge.
Thos. Hayward, Jr.
Thomas Lynch, Jr.
Arthur Middleton.

Virginia—

George Wythe.
Richard Henry Lee.
Thos. Jefferson.
Benjan. Harrison.
Thos. Nelson, Jr.
Francis Lightfoot Lee.
Carter Braxton.

Delaware—

Caesar Rodney.
Geo. Read.

New Jersey—

Richd. Stockton.
Jno. Witherspoon.
Fras. Hopkinson.
John Hart.
Abra. Clark.

Maryland—

Samuel Chase.
Wm. Paca.
Thos. Stone.
Charles Carroll,
of Carrollton.

Pennsylvania—

Robt. Morris.
Benjamin Rush.
Benja. Franklin.
John Morton.
Thomas McKean,
Geo. Clymer.
Jas. Smith.
Geo. Taylor.
James Wilson.
Geo. Ross.

New York—

Wm. Floyd.
Phil. Livingston.
Fran's Lewis.
Lewis Morris.

New Hampshire—

Josiah Bartlett.
Wm. Whipple.
Matthew Thornton.

Massachusetts Bay—
 Saml. Adams.
 John Adams.
 Robt. Treat Paine.
 Elbridge Gerry.

North Carolina—
 Wm. Hooper.
 Joseph Hewes.
 John Penn.

Rhode Island and Providence, &c.—
 Step. Hopkins.
 William Ellery.

Connecticut—
 Roger Sherman.
 Saml. Huntington.
 Wm. Williams.
 Oliver Wolcott.

Ordered:

IN CONGRESS, January 18, 1777.

That an authenticated copy of the Declaration of Independency, with the names of the Members of Congress subscribing the same, be sent to each of the United States, and that they be desired to have the same put on record.

By order of Congress.

JOHN HANCOCK,

Attest, Chas. Thomson,
 Secy.

A true copy. President,
 John Hancock,
 Presidt.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.*

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution of the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

LEGISLATIVE POWERS.

Section I.

All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Section II.

1. The house of representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States; and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislature.

MEMBERS' QUALIFICATIONS.

2. No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

RULE OF APPORTIONING REPRESENTATIVES AND DIRECT TAXES.

3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within

*This Constitution went into operation on the first Wednesday in March, 1789.

this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three; Massachusetts, eight; Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, one; Connecticut, five; New York, six; New Jersey, four; Pennsylvania, eight; Delaware, one; Maryland, six; Virginia, ten; North Carolina, five; South Carolina, five; and Georgia, three.

FILLING OF VACANCIES.

4. When vacancies happen in the representation of any State, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

OFFICERS—IMPEACHMENT.

5. The house of representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SENATE—HOW COMPOSED.

Section III.

1. The senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each State, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years, and each senator shall have one vote.

ROTATION OF SENATORS.

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled, in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year; of the second class, at the expiration of the fourth year; and of the third class, at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year. And if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any State, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

THEIR QUALIFICATIONS.

3. No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

4. The Vice-President of the United States shall be president of the senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

SENATE OFFICERS.

5. The senate shall choose their other officers, and also a president pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

THE SENATE'S POWERS.

6. The senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the chief justice shall preside. And no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

7. Judgment, in cases of impeachment, shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS—HOW ELECTED.

Section IV.

1. The times, places and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives shall be prescribed in each State, by the legislature thereof; but the congress may, at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing senators.

WHEN CONGRESS SHALL MEET.

2. Congress shall assemble at least once in every year; and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF EACH HOUSE.

Section V.

1. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members; and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

RULES, &C.

2. Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

JOURNALS.

3. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of each house, on any question, shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

ADJOURNMENT.

4. Neither house, during the session of congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

COMPENSATION, PRIVILEGES AND INCAPACITIES.

Section VI.

1. The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall, in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

APPOINTMENT TO OFFICE.

2. No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased, during such time; and no person holding any office

under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

REVENUE BILLS.

Section VII.

1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives; but the senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

PASSING BILLS, &C.

2. Every bill which shall have passed the house of representatives and the senate, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

ORDERS AND RESOLUTIONS.

3. Every order, resolution or vote, to which the concurrence of the senate and house of representatives may be necessary (except on the question of adjournment), shall be presented to the President of the United States, and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the senate and house of representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

POWERS OF CONGRESS.

Section VIII.

The congress shall have power:

1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense, and

general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

2. To borrow money on the credit of United States;

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;

4. To establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies, throughout the United States;

5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coins, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

7. To establish post offices and post roads;

8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court;

10. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations;

11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

12. To raise and support armies; but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

13. To provide and maintain a navy;

14. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions;

16. To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States, respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by congress;

17. To exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square), as may, by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of congress, become the seat of government of the United States; and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards and other needful buildings; and—

18. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper,

for carrying into execution the foregoing powers and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

LIMITATIONS OF THE POWERS OF CONGRESS.

Section IX.

1. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the congress, prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

2. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless, when in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

3. No bill of attainder, or ex post facto law shall be passed.

4. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State. No preference shall be given, by any regulation of commerce or revenue, to the ports of one State over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one State, be obliged to enter, clear or pay duties in another.

6. No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

7. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the congress, accept of any present, emolument, office or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince or foreign State.

LIMITATIONS OF THE POWERS OF INDIVIDUAL STATES.

Section X.

1. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts; or grant any title of nobility.

2. No State shall, without the consent of the congress,

lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the congress.

3. No State shall, without the consent of congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit delay.

ARTICLE II.

THE EXECUTIVE POWER.

Section I.

1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

HOW ELECTED.

2. Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the State may be entitled in congress; but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

ELECTORAL COLLEGES.

3. The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot, for two persons, of whom one, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate. The president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the house of representatives shall immediately

choose by ballot, one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list, the said house shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors, shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the senate shall choose from them, by ballot, the Vice-President. [See XIIth amendment.]

4. The congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

WHO MAY BE ELECTED PRESIDENT.

5. No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States. [See XIIth amendment.]

ON THE DEATH, REMOVAL, &C., OF THE PRESIDENT, THE POWERS AND DUTIES DEVOLVE UPON THE VICE-PRESIDENT.

6. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President; and the congress may, by law, provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

COMPENSATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

7. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected; and he shall not receive, within that period,

any other emolument from the United States or any of them.

8. Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

THE OATH.

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States."

POWERS, &C., OF THE PRESIDENT.

Section II.

1. The President shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

TREATIES, AMBASSADORS, &C.

2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate shall appoint, ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the supreme court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law. But the congress may, by law, vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of department.

APPOINTING POWER.

3. The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the senate, by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of their next session.

DUTIES OF THE PRESIDENT.

Section III.

He shall, from time to time, give to the congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their

consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them; and in case of disagreement between them with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

IMPEACHMENT, &C.

Section IV.

The President, Vice-President and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

THE JUDICIAL POWER.

Section I.

The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their service a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

EXTENT OF THE JUDICIAL POWER.

(See Amendments, Art. XI.)

Section II.

1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, or other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States; between a State and citizens of another State; between citizens of different States; between citizens of the same State, claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens or subjects.

ORIGINAL AND APPELLATE JURISDICTION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be party, the supreme court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the congress shall make.

TRIALS FOR CRIMES.

3. The trials of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crime shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the congress may by law have directed.

TREASON—WHAT AND HOW PUNISHED.

Section III.

1. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

2. The congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

ACTS, RECORDS, &C., OF EACH STATE.

Section I.

Full faith and credit shall be given, in each State, to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

PRIVILEGES OF CITIZENS.

Section II.

1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE.

2. A person charged in any State with treason, felony or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

SERVANTS, &C., TO BE SURRENDERED ON CLAIM.

3. No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up, on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

HOW NEW STATES ARE ADMITTED.

Section III.

1. New States may be admitted by the congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State, nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States or parts of States, without the consent of the legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the congress.

THE DISPOSITION OF TERRITORIES.

2. The congress shall have power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting, the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

GUARANTY AND PROTECTION OF THE STATES
BY THE UNION.

Section IV.

The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union, a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and, on application of the legislature or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION—
HOW MADE.

The congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution; or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which in either case shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of this constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the congress; provided, that no amendment which may be made prior to the year eighteen hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article, and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the senate.

ARTICLE VI.

FORMER DEBTS VALID.

Section I.

All debts contracted, and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this constitution as under the confederation.

THE SUPREME LAW OF THE LAND.

Section II.

This constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL OATH NO RELIGIOUS TEST.

Section III.

The senators and representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this constitution; but no religious test shall ever

be required as a qualification to any office of public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

WHEN THE CONSTITUTION TO TAKE EFFECT.

The ratification of the conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

Done in the convention, by the unanimous consent of the States present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President,
And Deputy from Virginia.

New Hampshire—

John Langdon,
Nicholas Gilman.

Massachusetts—

Nathaniel Gorman,
Rufus King.

Connecticut—

William Samuel Johnson,
Roger Sherman.

New York—

Alexander Hamilton.

New Jersey—

William Livingston,
David Brearle,
William Paterson,
Jonathan Dayton.

Pennsylvania—

Benjamin Franklin,
Thomas Mifflin,
Robert Morris,
George Clymer,
Thomas Fitzsimons,
Jared Ingersoll,
James Wilson,
Gouv. Morris.

Attest:

William Jackson,
Secretary.

Delaware—

George Reed,
Gunning Bedford, Jun.,
John Dickinson,
Richard Bassett,
Jacob Broom.

Maryland—

Dan'l of St. Thos. Jeni-
fer,
James McHenry,
Daniel Carroll.

Virginia—

John Blair,
James Madison, Jun.

North Carolina—

William Blunt,
Rich'd Dobbs Spaight,
Hugh Williamson.

South Carolina—

John Rutledge,
Chas. Coatesworth Pinck-
ney,
Charles Pinckney,
Pierce Butler.

Georgia—

William Few,
Abraham Baldwin.

AMENDMENTS

TO THE CONSTITUTION of the United States, Ratified
According to the Provisions of the Fifth Article of the
Foregoing Constitution.

The following articles proposed by congress, in addition to and amendments of the constitution of the United States, having been ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the States, are become a part of the constitution.

First Congress, First Session, March 5th, 1789.

ARTICLE I.

RIGHT OF CONSCIENCE, FREEDOM OF THE PRESS, &C.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

OF THE MILITIA.

A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

OF QUARTERING SOLDIERS.

No soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

OF UNREASONABLE SEARCHES AND SEIZURES.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches

and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

OF CRIMES AND INDICTMENTS.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger, nor shall any person be subject, for the same offense, to be twice put in jeopardy of life and limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be witness against himself; nor to be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

OF CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

ARTICLE VII.

OF TRIAL BY JURY IN CIVIL CASES.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved; and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

OF BAILS, FINES AND PUNISHMENTS.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

RESERVED RIGHTS.

The enumeration in the constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others, retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

POWERS NOT DELEGATED RESERVED.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

Third Congress, Second Session, December 2d, 1783.

ARTICLE XI.

THE JUDICIAL POWER—SEE ART. 3, SEC. 2.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit, in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States, by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

Eighth Congress, First Session, October 17th, 1803.

ARTICLE XII.

HOW THE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT
ARE ELECTED.

The electors shall meet in their respective States,* and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name, in their ballots, the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed,† to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the sen-

*On the second Monday in January next following their appointment.

†After the second Monday in January.

ate; the president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates,* and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed. And if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the house of representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President; but in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice; and if the house of representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of a choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President, shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

SLAVERY ABOLISHED—13TH AMENDMENT, PASSED 1865.

Section I.

Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Section II.

Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

*On the 2d Wednesday in February, by the same act.

CITIZENS AND THEIR RIGHTS—14TH AMENDMENT.

Section I.

All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States. Nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

APPORTIONMENT OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Section II.

Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective number, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed; but whenever the right to vote at any election for electors of President and Vice-President, or for United States representatives in congress, executive and judicial officers, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

DISABILITY OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE REBELLION.

Section III.

No person shall be a senator or representative in congress, elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State to support the constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

VALIDITY OF PUBLIC DEBT NOT TO BE QUESTIONED.

Section IV.

The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for the payment of pensions and bounties for service in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned, but neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave, but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Section V.

The congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XV.

RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE NOT TO BE IMPAIRED.

Section I.

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

Section II.

The congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

[The fifteenth amendment passed at the Fortieth Congress.]

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Year of Qualification.	Name.	Where From.	Term of Office.
1789....	George Washington...	Virginia.....	8 years.
1797....	John Adams.....	Massachusetts..	4 years.
1801....	Thomas Jefferson.....	Virginia.....	8 years.
1809....	James Madison.....	Virginia.....	8 years.
1817....	James Monroe.....	Virginia.....	8 years.
1824....	John Quincy Adams..	Massachusetts..	4 years.
1829....	Andrew Jackson.....	Tennessee.....	8 years.
1837....	Martin Van Buren....	New York.....	4 years.
1841....	Wm. Henry Harrison*.	Ohio.....	1 month.
1841....	John Tyler.....	Virginia.....	3 yr., 11 mos.
1845....	James Knox Polk....	Tennessee.....	4 years.
1849....	Zachary Taylor†.....	Louisiana.....	1yr., 4mo., 5d
1850....	Millard Fillmore.....	New York.....	2y., 7m., 26d.
1853....	Franklin Pierce.....	N. Hampshire...	4 years.
1857....	James Buchanan.....	Pennsylvania....	4 years.
1861....	Abraham Lincoln‡....	Illinois.....	4y., 1m., 10d.
1865....	Andrew Johnson.....	Tennessee.....	3y., 10m., 20d.
1869....	Ulysses S. Grant.....	Illinois.....	8 years.
1877....	Rutherford B. Hayes..	Ohio.....	4 years.
1881....	James A. Garfield**...	Ohio.....	6m., 15d.
1881....	Chester A. Arthur....	New York.....	3y., 5m., 15d.
1885....	Grover Cleveland.....	New York.....	4 years.
1889....	Benjamin Harrison....	Indiana.....	4 years.
1893....	Grover Cleveland.....	New York.....	4 years.
1897....	William McKinley††...	Ohio.....	4y., 5m., 11d.
1901....	Theodore Roosevelt...	New York.....	

*Died in office April 4, 1841, when Vice-President Tyler succeeded him.

†Died in office July 9, 1850, when Vice-President Fillmore succeeded him.

‡Assassinated April 14, 1865; died April 15, 1865, when Vice-President Johnson succeeded him.

**Assassinated July 2, 1881; died September 19, 1881, when Vice-President Arthur succeeded him.

††Assassinated September 6, 1901; died September 14, 1901, when Vice-President Roosevelt succeeded him.

VICE-PRESIDENTS OF UNITED STATES.

Year of Qualification.	Name.	Where From.
1789.....	John Adams.....	Massachusetts.
1797.....	Thomas Jefferson.....	Virginia.
1801.....	Aaron Burr.....	New York.
1804.....	George Clinton.....	New York.
1813.....	Elbridge Gerry.....	Massachusetts.
1817.....	Daniel D. Tompkins.....	New York.
1824.....	John C. Calhoun.....	South Carolina.
1833.....	Martin Van Buren.....	New York.
1837.....	Richard M. Johnson.....	Kentucky.
1841.....	John Tyler.....	Virginia.
1842.....	Samuel L. Southard*.....	New Jersey.
1845.....	George M. Dallas.....	Pennsylvania.
1849.....	Millard Fillmore.....	New York.
1851.....	William R. King*.....	Alabama.
1853.....	David R. Atchinson*.....	Missouri.
1855.....	Jesse D. Bright*.....	Indiana.
1857.....	John C. Breckenridge.....	Kentucky.
1861.....	Hannibal Hamlin.....	Maine.
1865.....	Andrew Johnson.....	Tennessee.
1865.....	Lafayette C. Foster*.....	Connecticut.
1869.....	Schuyler Colfax.....	Indiana.
1873.....	Henry Wilson†.....	Massachusetts.
1875.....	Thomas W. Ferry*.....	Michigan.
1877.....	William A. Wheeler.....	New York.
1881.....	Chester A. Arthur.....	New York.
1883.....	George F. Edmunds.....	Vermont.
1885.....	Thomas A. Hendricks‡.....	Indiana.
1886.....	John Sherman*.....	Ohio.
1889.....	Levi P. Morton.....	New York.
1893.....	Adlai E. Stevenson.....	Illinois.
1897.....	Garret A. Hobart**.....	New Jersey.
1899.....	William P. Frye*.....	Maine.
1901.....	Theodore Roosevelt.....	New York.
1901.....	William P. Frye*.....	Maine.
1905.....	Charles W. Fairbanks.....	Indiana.

*Served as President pro tem. of Senate.

†Died in office November 22, 1875.

‡Died in office November 25, 1885.

**Died in office November 21, 1899.

STATE CONSTITUTION.

A CONSTITUTION agreed upon by the delegates of the people of New Jersey, in convention begun at Trenton on the fourteenth day of May, and continued to the twenty-ninth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, ratified by the people at an election held on the thirteenth day of August, A. D. 1844, and amended at a special election held on the seventh day of September, A. D. 1875, and at another special election held on the twenty-eighth day of September, A. D. 1897.

We, the people of the State of New Jersey, grateful to Almighty God for the civil and religious liberty which He hath so long permitted us to enjoy, and looking to Him for a blessing upon our endeavors to secure and transmit the same unimpaired to succeeding generations, do ordain and establish this Constitution:

ARTICLE I.

RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES.

1. All men are by nature free and independent, and have certain natural and unalienable rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty; acquiring, possessing and protecting property, and of pursuing and obtaining safety and happiness.

2. All political power is inherent in the people. Government is instituted for the protection, security and benefit of the people, and they have the right at all times to alter or reform the same, whenever the public good may require it.

3. No person shall be deprived of the inestimable privilege of worshipping Almighty God in a manner agreeable to the dictates of his own conscience; nor, under any pretense whatever, to be compelled to attend any place of worship contrary to his faith and judgment; nor shall any person be obliged to pay tithes, taxes or other rates for building or repairing any church or churches, place or places of worship, or for the maintenance of any minister or ministry, contrary to what he believes to be right, or has deliberately and voluntarily engaged to perform.

4. There shall be no establishment of one religious sect in preference to another; no religious test shall be required as a qualification for any office or public trust; and no person shall be denied the enjoyment of any civil right merely on account of his religious principles.

5. Every person may freely speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right. No law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press. In all prosecutions or indictments for libel, the truth may be given in evidence to the jury; and if it shall appear to the jury that the matter charged as libelous is true, and was published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted; and the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the fact.

6. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the papers and things to be seized.

7. The right of a trial by jury shall remain inviolate; but the legislature may authorize the trial of civil suits, when the matter in dispute does not exceed fifty dollars, by a jury of six men.

8. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury; to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel in his defense.

9. No person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense, unless on the presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases of impeachment, or in cases cognizable by justices of the peace, or arising in the army or navy; or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger.

10. No person shall, after acquittal, be tried for the same offense. All persons shall, before conviction, be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses, when the proof is evident or presumption great.

11. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless in case of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

12. The military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power.

13. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in

any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, except in a manner prescribed by law.

14. Treason against the State shall consist only in levying war against it, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

15. Excessive bail shall not be required, excessive fines shall not be imposed, and cruel and unusual punishments shall not be inflicted.

16. Private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation; but land may be taken for public highways as heretofore, until the legislature shall direct compensation to be made.

17. No person shall be imprisoned for debt in any action, or on any judgment founded upon contract, unless in cases of fraud; nor shall any person be imprisoned for a militia fine in time of peace.

18. The people have the right freely to assemble together, to consult for the common good, to make known their opinions to their representatives, and to petition for redress of grievances.

19. No county, city, borough, town, township or village shall hereafter give any money or property, or loan its money or credit, to or in aid of any individual association or corporation, or become security for or be directly or indirectly the owner of any stock or bonds of any association or corporation.

20. No donation of land or appropriation of money shall be made by the State or any municipal corporation to or for the use of any society, association or corporation whatever.

21. This enumeration of rights and privileges shall not be construed to impair or deny others retained by the people.

ARTICLE II.

RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

1. Every male citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of this State one year, and of the county in which he claims his vote five months, next before the election, shall be entitled to vote for all officers that now are, or hereafter may be, elective by the people; provided, that no person in the military, naval or marine service of the United States shall be considered a resident in this State, by being sta-

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF NEW JERSEY

A MAP OF
NEW JERSEY

1894.

Scale of Miles



tioned in any garrison, barrack, or military or naval place or station within this State; and no pauper, idiot, insane person, or person convicted of a crime which now excludes him from being a witness unless pardoned or restored by law to the right of suffrage, shall enjoy the right of an elector; and provided further, that in time of war no elector in the actual military service of the State, or of the United States, in the army or navy thereof, shall be deprived of his vote by reason of his absence from such election district; and the legislature shall have power to provide the manner in which, and the time and place at which, such absent electors may vote, and for the return and canvass of their votes in the election districts in which they respectively reside.

2. The legislature may pass laws to deprive persons of the right of suffrage who shall be convicted of bribery.

ARTICLE III.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POWERS OF GOVERNMENT.

1. The powers of the government shall be divided into three distinct departments—the legislative, executive and judicial; and no person or persons belonging to, or constituting one of these departments, shall exercise any of the powers properly belonging to either of the others, except as herein expressly provided.

ARTICLE IV.

LEGISLATIVE.

Section I.

1. The legislative power shall be vested in a senate and general assembly.

2. No person shall be a member of the senate who shall not have attained the age of thirty years, and have been a citizen and inhabitant of the State for four years, and of the county for which he shall be chosen one year, next before his election; and no person shall be a member of the general assembly who shall not have attained the age of twenty-one years, and have been a citizen and inhabitant of the State for two years, and of the county for which he shall be chosen one year next before his election; provided, that no person shall be eligible as a member of either house of the legislature, who shall not be entitled to the right of suffrage.

3. Members of the senate and general assembly shall be elected yearly and every year, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November; and the two houses shall meet separately on the second Tuesday in January next after the said day of election, at which time of meeting the legislative year shall commence; but the time of holding such election may be altered by the legislature.

Section II.

1. The senate shall be composed of one senator from each county in the State, elected by the legal voters of the counties, respectively, for three years.

2. As soon as the senate shall meet after the first election to be held in pursuance of this constitution, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the first year; of the second class at the expiration of the second year; and of the third class at the expiration of the third year, so that one class may be elected every year; and if vacancies happen, by resignation or otherwise, the persons elected to supply such vacancies shall be elected for the unexpired terms only.

Section III.

1. The general assembly shall be composed of members annually elected by the legal voters of the counties, respectively, who shall be apportioned among the said counties as nearly as may be according to the number of their inhabitants. The present apportionment shall continue until the next census of the United States shall have been taken, and an apportionment of members of the general assembly shall be made by the legislature at its first session after the next and every subsequent enumeration or census, and when made shall remain unaltered until another enumeration shall have been taken; provided, that each county shall at all times be entitled to one member; and the whole number of members shall never exceed sixty.

Section IV.

1. Each house shall direct writs of election for supplying vacancies, occasioned by death, resignation, or otherwise; but if vacancies occur during the recess of the legislature, the writs may be issued by the governor, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law.

2. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of

each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties, as each house may provide.

3. Each house shall choose its own officers, determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, may expel a member.

4. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

5. Neither house, during the session of the legislature, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

6. All bills and joint resolutions shall be read three times in each house, before the final passage thereof; and no bill or joint resolution shall pass unless there be a majority of all the members of each body personally present and agreeing thereto; and the yeas and nays of the members voting on such final passage shall be entered on the journal.

7. Members of the senate and general assembly shall receive annually the sum of five hundred dollars during the time for which they shall have been elected and while they shall hold their office, and no other allowance or emolument, directly or indirectly, for any purpose whatever. The president of the senate and the speaker of the house of assembly shall, in virtue of their offices, receive an additional compensation, equal to one-third of their allowance as members.

8. Members of the senate and general assembly shall, in all cases except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the sitting of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate, in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

Section V.

1. No member of the senate or general assembly shall, during the time for which he was elected, be nominated or appointed by the governor, or by the legislature in joint meeting, to any civil office under the authority of this State which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased, during such time.

2. If any member of the senate or general assembly shall be elected to represent this State in the senate or house of representatives of the United States, and shall accept thereof, or shall accept of any office or appointment under the government of the United States, his seat in the legislature of this State shall thereby be vacated.

3. No justice of the supreme court, nor judge of any other court, sheriff, justice of the peace nor any person or persons possessed of any office of profit under the government of this State, shall be entitled to a seat either in the senate or in the general assembly; but, on being elected and taking his seat his office shall be considered vacant; and no person holding any office of profit under the government of the United States shall be entitled to a seat in either house.

Section VI.

1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of assembly; but the senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

2. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but for appropriations made by law.

3. The credit of the State shall not be directly or indirectly loaned in any case.

4. The legislature shall not, in any manner, create any debt or debts, liability or liabilities, of the State which shall, singly or in the aggregate with any previous debts or liabilities, at any time exceed one hundred thousand dollars, except for purposes of war, or to repel invasion, or to suppress insurrection, unless the same shall be authorized by a law for some single object or work, to be distinctly specified therein; which law shall provide the ways and means, exclusive of loans, to pay the interest of such debt or liability as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal of such debt or liability within thirty-five years from the time of the contracting thereof, and shall be irrepealable until such debt or liability, and the interest thereon, are fully paid and discharged; and no such law shall take effect until it shall, at a general election, have been submitted to the people, and have received the sanction of a majority of all the votes cast for and against it at such election; and all money to be raised by the authority of such law shall be applied only to the specific object stated therein, and to the payment of the debt thereby created. This section shall not be construed to refer to any money that has been, or may be, deposited with this State by the government of the United States.

Section VII.

1. No divorce shall be granted by the legislature.

2. No lottery shall be authorized by the legislature or otherwise in this State, and no ticket in any lottery shall be bought or sold within this State, nor shall pool-selling, book-making or gambling of any kind be authorized or allowed within this State, nor shall any gambling device, practice or game of chance now prohibited by law be legalized, or the remedy, penalty or punishment now provided therefor be in any way diminished.

3. The legislature shall not pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or depriving a party of any remedy for enforcing a contract which existed when the contract was made.

4. To avoid improper influences which may result from intermixing in one and the same act such things as have no proper relation to each other, every law shall embrace but one object, and that shall be expressed in the title. No law shall be revived or amended by reference to its title only; but the act revived, or the section or sections amended, shall be inserted at length. No general law shall embrace any provision of a private, special or local character. No act shall be passed which shall provide that any existing law, or any part thereof, shall be made or deemed a part of the act, or which shall enact that any existing law, or any part thereof, shall be applicable, except by inserting it in such act.

5. The laws of this State shall begin in the following style: "Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey. "

6. The fund for the support of free schools, and all money, stock and other property which may hereafter be appropriated for that purpose, or received into the treasury under the provision of any law heretofore passed to augment the said fund, shall be securely invested and remain a perpetual fund; and the income thereof, except so much as it may be judged expedient to apply to an increase of the capital, shall be annually appropriated to the support of public free schools, for the equal benefit of all the people of the State; and it shall not be competent for the legislature to borrow, appropriate or use the said fund, or any part thereof, for any other purpose, under any pretense whatever. The legislature shall provide for the maintenance and support of a thorough and efficient system of free public schools for the instruction of all the children in this State between the ages of five and eighteen years.

7. No private or special law shall be passed authorizing the sale of any lands belonging in whole or in part to a minor or minors, or other persons who may at the time be under any legal disability to act for themselves.

8. Individuals or private corporations shall not be authorized to take private property for public use, without just compensation first made to the owners.

9. No private, special or local bill shall be passed unless public notice of the intention to apply therefor, and of the general object thereof, shall have been previously given. The legislature, at the next session after the adoption hereof, and from time to time thereafter, shall prescribe the time and mode of giving such notice, the evidence thereof, and how such evidence shall be preserved.

10. The legislature may vest in the circuit courts, or courts of common pleas within the several counties of this State, chancery powers, so far as relates to the foreclosure of mortgages and sale of mortgaged premises.

11. The legislature shall not pass private, local or special laws in any of the following enumerated cases; that is to say:

Laying out, opening, altering and working roads or high-ways.

Vacating any road, town plot, street, alley or public grounds.

Regulating the internal affairs of towns and counties; appointing local offices or commissions to regulate municipal affairs.

Selecting, drawing, summoning or empaneling grand or petit jurors.

Creating, increasing or decreasing the percentage or allowance of public officers, during the term for which said officers were elected or appointed.

Changing the law of descent.

Granting to any corporation, association or individual any exclusive privilege, immunity or franchise whatever.

Granting to any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down railroad tracks.

Providing for changes of venue in civil or criminal cases.

Providing for the management and support of free public schools.

The legislature shall pass general laws providing for the cases enumerated in this paragraph, and for all other cases which, in its judgment, may be provided for by general laws. The legislature shall pass no special act conferring corporate powers, but they shall pass general laws under which corporations may be organized and corporate powers

of every nature obtained, subject, nevertheless, to repeal or alteration at the will of the legislature.

12. Property shall be assessed for taxes under general laws, and by uniform rules, according to its true value.

Section VIII.

1. Members of the legislature shall, before they enter on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear [or affirm, as the case may be,] that I will support the constitution of the United States and the constitution of the State of New Jersey, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of senator [or member of the general assembly, as the case may be,] according to the best of my ability."

And members-elect of the senate or general assembly are hereby empowered to administer to each other the said oath or affirmation.

2. Every officer of the legislature shall, before he enters upon his duties, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly promise and swear [or affirm] that I will faithfully, impartially and justly perform all the duties of the office of ———, to the best of my ability and understanding; that I will carefully preserve all records, papers, writings or property intrusted to me for safe-keeping by virtue of my office, and make such disposition of the same as may be required by law."

ARTICLE V.

EXECUTIVE.

1. The executive power shall be vested in a governor.

2. The governor shall be elected by the legal voters of this State. The person having the highest number of votes shall be the governor; but if two or more shall be equal and highest in votes, one of them shall be chosen governor by the vote of a majority of the members of both houses in joint meeting. Contested elections for the office of governor shall be determined in such manner as the legislature shall direct by law. When a governor is to be elected by the people, such election shall be held at the time when and at the places where the people shall respectively vote for members of the legislature.

3. The governor shall hold his office for three years, to commence on the third Tuesday of January next ensuing the election for governor by the people, and to end on the

Monday preceding the third Tuesday of January, three years thereafter; and he shall be incapable of holding that office for three years next after his term of service shall have expired; and no appointment or nomination to office shall be made by the governor during the last week of his said term.

4. The governor shall be not less than thirty years of age, and shall have been for twenty years, at least, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of this State seven years next before his election, unless he shall have been absent during that time on the public business of the United States or of this State.

5. The governor shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall be neither increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected.

6. He shall be the commander-in-chief of all the military and naval forces of the State; he shall have power to convene the legislature, or the senate alone, whenever in his opinion public necessity requires it; he shall communicate by message to the legislature at the opening of each session, and at such other times as he may deem necessary, the condition of the State, and recommend such measures as he may deem expedient; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and grant, under the great seal of the State, commissions to all such officers as shall be required to be commissioned.

7. Every bill which shall have passed both houses shall be presented to the governor; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to the house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it; if, after such reconsideration, a majority of the whole number of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved of by a majority of the whole number of that house, it shall become a law; but in neither house shall the vote be taken on the same day on which the bill shall be returned to it; and in all such cases, the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor, within five days (Sunday excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the legislature by their adjourn-

ment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law. If any bill presented to the governor contain several items of appropriations of money, he may object to one or more of such items while approving of the other portions of the bill. In such case he shall append to the bill, at the time of signing it, a statement of the items to which he objects, and the appropriation so objected to shall not take effect. If the legislature be in session he shall transmit to the house in which the bill originated, a copy of such statement, and the items objected to shall be separately reconsidered. If, on reconsideration, one or more of such items be approved by a majority of the members elected to each house, the same shall be a part of the law, notwithstanding the objections of the governor. All the provisions of this section in relation to bills not approved by the governor shall apply to cases in which he shall withhold his approval from any item or items contained in a bill appropriating money.

8. No member of congress, or person holding an office under the United States, or this State, shall exercise the office of governor; and in case the governor, or person administering the government shall accept any office under the United States or this State, his office of governor shall thereupon be vacant. Nor shall he be elected by the legislature to any office under the government of this State or of the United States, during the term for which he shall have been elected governor.

9. The governor, or person administering the government, shall have power to suspend the collection of fines and forfeitures, and to grant reprieves, to extend until the expiration of a time not exceeding ninety days after conviction; but this power shall not extend to cases of impeachment.

10. The governor, or person administering the government, the chancellor, and the six judges of the court of errors and appeals, or a major part of them, of whom the governor, or person administering the government, shall be one, may remit fines and forfeitures, and grant pardons, after conviction, in all cases except impeachment.

11. The governor and all other civil officers under this State shall be liable to impeachment for misdemeanor in office during their continuance in office, and for two years thereafter.

12. In case of the death, resignation or removal from office of the governor, the powers, duties and emoluments of the office shall devolve upon the president of the senate, and in case of his death, resignation or removal, then upon the speaker of the house of assembly, for the time

being, until another governor shall be elected and qualified; but in such case another governor shall be chosen at the next election for members of the legislature, unless such death, resignation or removal shall occur within thirty days immediately preceding such next election, in which case a governor shall be chosen at the second succeeding election for members of the legislature. When a vacancy happens, during the recess of the legislature, in any office which is to be filled by the governor and senate, or by the legislature in joint meeting, the governor shall fill such vacancy and the commission shall expire at the end of the next session of the legislature, unless a successor shall be sooner appointed; when a vacancy happens in the office of clerk or surrogate of any county, the governor shall fill such vacancy, and the commission shall expire when a successor is elected and qualified. No person who shall have been nominated to the senate by the governor for any office of trust or profit under the government of this State, and shall not have been confirmed before the recess of the legislature, shall be eligible for appointment to such office during the continuance of such recess.

13. In case of the impeachment of the governor, his absence from the State or inability to discharge the duties of his office, the powers, duties and emoluments of the office shall devolve upon the president of the senate; and in case of his death, resignation or removal, then upon the speaker of the house of assembly for the time being, until the governor, absent or impeached, shall return or be acquitted, or until the disqualification or inability shall cease, or until a new governor be elected and qualified.

14. In case of a vacancy in the office of governor from any other cause than those herein enumerated, or in case of the death of the governor-elect before he is qualified into office, the powers, duties and emoluments of the office shall devolve upon the president of the senate or speaker of the house of assembly, as above provided for, until a new governor be elected and qualified.

ARTICLE VI.

JUDICIARY.

Section I.

1. The judicial power shall be vested in a court of errors and appeals in the last resort in all causes as heretofore; a court for the trial of impeachments; a court of chancery;

a prerogative court; a supreme court; circuit courts, and such inferior courts as now exist, and as may be hereafter ordained and established by law; which inferior courts the legislature may alter or abolish, as the public good shall require.

Section II.

1. The court of errors and appeals shall consist of the chancellor, the justices of the supreme court, and six judges, or a major part of them; which judges are to be appointed for six years.

2. Immediately after the court shall first assemble, the six judges shall arrange themselves in such manner that the seat of one of them shall be vacated every year, in order that thereafter one judge may be annually appointed.

3. Such of the six judges as shall attend the court shall receive, respectively, a per diem compensation, to be provided by law.

4. The secretary of state shall be the clerk of this court.

5. When an appeal from an order or decree shall be heard, the chancellor shall inform the court, in writing, of the reasons for his order or decree; but he shall not sit as a member, or have a voice in the hearing or final sentence.

6. When a writ of error shall be brought, no justice who has given a judicial opinion in the cause in favor of or against any error complained of, shall sit as a member, or have a voice on the hearing, or for its affirmance or reversal; but the reasons for such opinion shall be assigned to the court in writing.

Section III.

1. The house of assembly shall have the sole power of impeaching, by a vote of a majority of all the members; and all impeachments shall be tried by the senate; the members, when sitting for that purpose, to be on oath or affirmation "truly and impartially to try and determine the charge in question according to evidence;" and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of the senate.

2. Any judicial officer impeached shall be suspended from exercising his office until his acquittal.

3. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend farther than to removal from office, and to disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, profit or trust under

this State; but the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable to indictment, trial and punishment according to law.

4. The secretary of state shall be the clerk of this court.

Section IV.

1. The court of chancery shall consist of a chancellor.

2. The chancellor shall be the ordinary or surrogate general, and judge of the prerogative court.

3. All persons aggrieved by any order, sentence or decree of the orphans' court, may appeal from the same, or from any part thereof to the prerogative court; but such order, sentence or decree shall not be removed into the supreme court, or circuit court if the subject-matter thereof be within the jurisdiction of the orphans' court.

4. The secretary of state shall be the register of the prerogative court, and shall perform the duties required of him by law in that respect.

Section V.

1. The supreme court shall consist of a chief justice and four associate justices. The number of associate justices may be increased or decreased by law, but shall never be less than two.

2. The circuit courts shall be held in every county of this State, by one or more of the justices of the supreme court, or a judge appointed for that purpose, and shall, in all cases within the county except in those of a criminal nature, have common law jurisdiction, concurrent with the supreme court; and any final judgment of a circuit court may be docketed in the supreme court, and shall operate as a judgment obtained in the supreme court from the time of such docketing.

3. Final judgments in any circuit court may be brought by writ of error into the supreme court, or directly into the court of errors and appeals.

Section VI.

1. There shall be no more than five judges of the inferior court of common pleas in each of the counties in this State, after the terms of the judges of said court now in office shall terminate. One judge for each county shall be appointed every year, and no more, except to fill vacancies, which shall be for the unexpired term only.

2. The commissions for the first appointments of judges of said court shall bear date and take effect on the first day of April next; and all subsequent commissions for judges of said court shall bear date and take effect on the

first day of April in every successive year, except commissions to fill vacancies, which shall bear date and take effect when issued.

Section VII.

1. There may be elected under this constitution two, and not more than five, justices of the peace in each of the townships of the several counties of this State, and in each of the wards, in cities that may vote in wards. When a township or ward contains two thousand inhabitants or less, it may have two justices; when it contains more than two thousand inhabitants, and not more than four thousand, it may have four justices; and when it contains more than four thousand inhabitants, it may have five justices; provided, that whenever any township not voting in wards contains more than seven thousand inhabitants, such township may have an additional justice for each additional three thousand inhabitants above four thousand.

2. The population of the townships in the several counties of the State and of the several wards shall be ascertained by the last preceding census of the United States, until the legislature shall provide, by law, some other mode of ascertaining it.

ARTICLE VII.

APPOINTING POWER AND TENURE OF OFFICE.

Section I.

MILITIA OFFICERS.

1. The legislature shall provide by law for enrolling, organizing and arming the militia.

2. Captains, subalterns and non-commissioned officers shall be elected by the members of their respective companies.

3. Field officers of regiments, independent battalions and squadrons shall be elected by the commissioned officers of their respective regiments, battalions or squadrons.

4. Brigadier-generals shall be elected by the field officers of their respective brigades.

5. Major-generals, the adjutant-general and quarter-master-general shall be nominated by the governor, and appointed by him, with the advice and consent of the senate.

6. The legislature shall provide, by law, the time and manner of electing militia officers, and of certifying their elections to the governor, who shall grant their commis-

sions, and determine their rank, when not determined by law; and no commissioned officer shall be removed from office but by the sentence of a court-martial, pursuant to law.

7. In case the electors of subalterns, captains or field officers shall refuse or neglect to make such elections, the governor shall have power to appoint such officers, and to fill all vacancies caused by such refusal or neglect.

8. Brigade inspectors shall be chosen by the field officers of their respective brigades.

9. The governor shall appoint all militia officers whose appointment is not otherwise provided for in this constitution.

10. Major-generals, brigadier-generals and commanding officers of regiments, independent battalions and squadrons shall appoint the staff officers of their divisions, brigades, regiments, independent battalions and squadrons, respectively.

Section II.

CIVIL OFFICERS.

1. Justices of the supreme court, chancellor, judges of the court of errors and appeals and judges of the inferior court of common pleas shall be nominated by the governor, and appointed by him, with the advice and consent of the senate.

The justices of the supreme court and chancellor shall hold their offices for the term of seven years; shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during the term of their appointments; and they shall hold no other office under the government of this State or of the United States.

2. Judges of the courts of common pleas shall be appointed by the senate and general assembly, in joint meeting.

They shall hold their offices for five years; but when appointed to fill vacancies, they shall hold for the unexpired term only.

3. The state treasurer and comptroller shall be appointed by the senate and general assembly, in joint meeting.

They shall hold their offices for three years, and until their successors shall be qualified into office.

4. The attorney-general, prosecutors of the pleas, clerk of the supreme court, clerk of the court of chancery, secretary of state and the keeper of the state prison shall be

nominated by the governor, and appointed by him, with the advice and consent of the senate.

They shall hold their offices for five years.

5. The law reporter shall be appointed by the justices of the supreme court, or a majority of them; and the chancery reporter shall be appointed by the chancellor.

They shall hold their offices for five years.

6. Clerks and surrogates of counties shall be elected by the people of their respective counties, at the annual elections for members of the general assembly.

They shall hold their offices for five years.

7. Sheriffs and coroners shall be elected by the people of their respective counties, at the elections for members of the general assembly, and they shall hold their offices for three years, after which three years must elapse before they can be again capable of serving. Sheriffs shall annually renew their bonds.

8. Justices of the peace shall be elected by ballot at the annual meetings of the townships in the several counties of the State, and of the wards in cities that may vote in wards, in such manner and under such regulations as may be hereafter provided by law.

They shall be commissioned for the county, and their commissions shall bear date and take effect on the first day of May next after their election.

They shall hold their offices for five years; but when elected to fill vacancies, they shall hold for the unexpired term only; provided, that the commission of any justice of the peace shall become vacant upon his ceasing to reside in the township in which he was elected.

The first election for justices of the peace shall take place at the next annual town-meetings of the townships in the several counties of the State, and of the wards in cities that may vote in wards.

9. All other officers, whose appointments are not otherwise provided for by law, shall be nominated by the governor, and appointed by him, with the advice and consent of the senate; and shall hold their offices for the time prescribed by law.

10. All civil officers elected or appointed pursuant to the provisions of this constitution, shall be commissioned by the governor.

11. The term of office of all officers elected or appointed, pursuant to the provisions of this constitution, except when herein otherwise directed, shall commence on the day of the date of their respective commissions; but no

commission for any office shall bear date prior to the expiration of the term of the incumbent of said office.

ARTICLE VIII.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

1. The secretary of state shall be ex officio an auditor of the accounts of the treasurer, and as such, it shall be his duty to assist the legislature in the annual examination and settlement of said accounts, until otherwise provided by law.

2. The seal of the State shall be kept by the governor, or person administering the government, and used by him officially, and shall be called the great seal of the State of New Jersey.

3. All grants and commissions shall be in the name and by the authority of the State of New Jersey, sealed with the great seal, signed by the governor, or person administering the government, and countersigned by the secretary of state, and it shall run thus: "The State of New Jersey, to ———, greeting." All writs shall be in the name of the State; and all indictments shall conclude in the following manner, viz., "against the peace of this State, the government and dignity of the same."

4. This constitution shall take effect and go into operation on the second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

ARTICLE IX.

AMENDMENTS.

Any specific amendment or amendments to the constitution may be proposed in the senate or general assembly, and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the legislature then next to be chosen, and shall be published for three months previous to making such choice, in at least one newspaper of each county, if any be published therein; and if in the legislature next chosen as aforesaid, such proposed amendment or amendments, or any of them, shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each house, then it shall be the duty of the legislature to submit such proposed amendment or amendments, or such of them as may have been agreed

to as aforesaid by the two legislatures, to the people, in such manner and at such time, at least four months after the adjournment of the legislature, as the legislature shall prescribe; and if the people at a special election to be held for that purpose only, shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments, or any of them, by a majority of the electors qualified to vote for members of the legislature voting thereon, such amendment or amendments so approved and ratified shall become part of the constitution; provided, that if more than one amendment be submitted, they shall be submitted in such manner and form that the people may vote for or against each amendment separately and distinctly; but no amendment or amendments shall be submitted to the people by the legislature oftener than once in five years.

ARTICLE X.

SCHEDULE.

That no inconvenience may arise from the change in the constitution of this State, and in order to carry the same into complete operation, it is hereby declared and ordained, that—

1. The common law and statute laws now in force, not repugnant to this constitution, shall remain in force until they expire by their own limitation, or be altered or repealed by the legislature; and all writs, actions, causes of action, prosecutions, contracts, claims and rights of individuals and of bodies corporate, and of the State, and all charters of incorporation, shall continue, and all indictments which shall have been found, or which may hereafter be found, for any crime or offense committed before the adoption of this constitution, may be proceeded upon as if no change had taken place. The several courts of law and equity, except as herein otherwise provided, shall continue with the like powers and jurisdiction as if this constitution had not been adopted.

2. All officers now filling any office or appointment shall continue in the exercise of the duties thereof, according to their respective commissions or appointments, unless by this constitution it is otherwise directed.

3. The present governor, chancellor and ordinary or surrogate-general and treasurer shall continue in office until successors elected or appointed under this constitution shall be sworn or affirmed into office.

4. In case of the death, resignation or disability of the

present governor, the person who may be vice-president of council at the time of the adoption of this constitution shall continue in office and administer the government until a governor shall have been elected and sworn or affirmed into office under this constitution.

5. The present governor, or in case of his death or inability to act, the vice-president of council, together with the present members of the legislative council and secretary of state, shall constitute a board of state canvassers, in the manner now provided by law, for the purpose of ascertaining and declaring the result of the next ensuing election for governor, members of the house of representatives, and electors of president and vice-president.

6. The returns of the votes for governor, at the said next ensuing election, shall be transmitted to the secretary of state, the votes counted, and the election declared in the manner now provided by law in the case of the election of electors of president and vice-president.

7. The election of clerks and surrogates, in those counties where the term of office of the present incumbent shall expire previous to the general election of eighteen hundred and forty-five, shall be held at the general election next ensuing the adoption of this constitution; the result of which election shall be ascertained in the manner now provided by law for the election of sheriffs.

8. The elections for the year eighteen hundred and forty-four shall take place as now provided by law.

9. It shall be the duty of the governor to fill all vacancies in office happening between the adoption of this constitution and the first session of the senate, and not otherwise provided for, and the commissions shall expire at the end of the first session of the senate, or when successors shall be elected or appointed and qualified.

10. The restriction of the pay of members of the legislature, after forty days from the commencement of the session, shall not be applied to the first legislature convened under this constitution.

11. Clerks of counties shall be clerks of the inferior courts of common pleas and quarter sessions of the several counties, and perform the duties, and be subject to the regulations now required of them by law until otherwise ordained by the legislature.

12. The legislature shall pass all laws necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this constitution.

State of New Jersey:

I, George Wurts, Secretary of State of the State of New Jersey, do hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the Constitution of the State of New Jersey as amended, as the same is taken from and compared with the original Constitution and amendments thereto, now remaining on file in my office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my
[L. S.] hand and affixed my official seal, this twenty-sixth
day of October, A. D. eighteen hundred and ninety-
seven.

GEORGE WURTS.

SENATE.

RULES ADOPTED THIS YEAR.

PRESIDENT.

1. The President shall take the chair at the time appointed; and a quorum being present, the Journal of the preceding day shall be read, to the end that any mistake therein may be corrected.

2. He shall not engage in any debate without leave of the Senate, except so far as shall be necessary for regulating the form of proceedings.

3. He shall rise to put a question, but may state it sitting. He shall, on all occasions, preserve the strictest order and decorum.

4. When two or more Senators shall rise at the same time, he shall name the one entitled to the floor.

5. He shall have the right to name a Senator to perform the duties of the Chair, but such substitution shall not extend beyond one day.

6. He shall decide every question of order without debate, subject to an appeal to the Senate; and he may call for the sense of the Senate upon any question of order.

7. He shall cause all persons to be arrested or removed from the Senate chamber who shall interrupt the proceedings of the Senate or conduct themselves improperly in the lobby or gallery.

8. The Senate may elect a President pro tempore, who shall possess all the powers and discharge all the duties of the President, when the latter is absent in discharge of his constitutional duty of administering the government of the State.

QUORUM.

9. A majority of the members of the Senate shall constitute a quorum; and whenever a less number than a quorum shall convene at a regular meeting, and shall adjourn, the names of those present shall be entered on the journal.

10. Whenever a less number than a quorum shall convene at any regular meeting, they are hereby authorized to send the Sergeant-at-Arms, or any other person or persons by them authorized, for any or all absent Senators.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

11. After the President has taken the Chair the order of business shall be as follows:

- I. Prayer.
- II. Calling the Roll.
- III. Reading the Journal.
- IV. Presentation and reference of petitions and memorials.
- V. Introduction of bills.
- VI. Reports of Committees.
 1. Standing Committees (in accordance with Rule 13).
 2. Select Committees.
- VII. Unfinished business.
- VIII. Senate bills on second reading.
- IX. Senate bills on third reading.
- X. Assembly bills on second reading.
- XI. Assembly bills on third reading.

COMMITTEES.

12. All Committees shall be appointed by the President, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate.

13. The following Standing Committees, consisting of three members each, except the Appropriation Committee, which shall consist of four members, shall be appointed at the commencement of each session, until otherwise ordered, with leave to report by bill or otherwise:

- A Committee on the Judiciary.
- A Committee on Appropriations.
- A Committee on Revision and Amendment of the Laws.
- A Committee on Finance.
- A Committee on Corporations.
- A Committee on Municipal Corporations.
- A Committee on Railroads, Canals and Turnpikes.
- A Committee on Banks and Insurance Companies.
- A Committee on the Clergy.
- A Committee on Commerce and Navigation.
- A Committee on Federal Relations.
- A Committee on Stationery and Incidental Expenses.
- A Committee on Education.
- A Committee on Militia.
- A Committee on Game and Fisheries.
- A Committee on Riparian Rights.
- A Committee on Agriculture.
- A Committee on Miscellaneous Business.
- A Committee on Elections.
- A Committee on Public Health.
- A Committee on Unfinished Business.
- A Committee on Labor and Industries.
- A Committee on Boroughs and Townships.

A Committee on Printed Bills, whose duty it shall be to examine all bills and joint resolutions before they shall be put upon their third reading, and who shall report the same to the Senate, and the Secretary shall enter upon the journal that the same have been correctly printed.

Special Committees shall consist of three members, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate.

The several Joint Committees shall consist of three members each, and shall be also appointed to act conjointly with corresponding committees to be appointed by the House of Assembly.

A Committee on the Treasurer's Accounts.

A Committee on the State Prison.

A Committee on the State Hospitals.

A Committee on the Library.

A Committee on Public Grounds and Buildings.

A Committee on Public Printing.

A Committee on Passed Bills.

A Committee on Soldiers' Home.

A Committee on Reform School for Boys.

A Committee on Sinking Fund.

A Committee on Industrial School for Girls.

A Committee on the New Jersey School for Deaf-Mutes.

A Committee on the New Jersey State Reformatory.

A Committee on State Village for Epileptics.

A Committee on Home for Feeble-minded Women.

A Committee on School for Feeble-minded Children.

A Committee on Sanatorium for Tuberculous Diseases.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

14. When a memorial or bill is referred to a committee, praying or providing for an act of incorporation, or for any other act, notice of the application for which is required by law to be previously advertised, the committee shall not have leave to report such bill unless satisfactory evidence has been presented to the committee that the application for such act has had a bona fide advertisement according to law; and all committees reporting such bills referred to them shall certify to the Senate that such proof has been presented and is deemed satisfactory.

15. The titles of all bills and the parts of bills affected by amendments, together with the amendments, shall be entered on the Journal.

16. When leave is asked to bring in a bill, its title shall be read for the information of the Senate, and if objected to it shall be laid over for one day; and all public and pri-

vate bills and joint resolutions shall, after the first reading, be printed for the use of the Senate, but no other paper or document shall be printed without special order.

17. All bills and special reports of committees shall be numbered by the Secretary as they are severally introduced, and a list made of the same, and such bills and reports shall be called up by the President for consideration, in the order in which they are reported and stand upon the calendar, unless otherwise ordered; and the Secretary shall read from the said list or calendar, and not from the files of bills or reports.

18. No bill shall be committed or amended until it shall have been ordered to a second reading, after which it may be referred to a committee.

19. All bills may be made the order of a particular day, and public bills when called for shall have the preference of private bills; and when two or more bills shall be called for by Senators, they shall be taken up according to their seniority, reckoning from the date of their introduction.

20. On the second and third readings of bills and joint resolutions, printed copies thereof shall be used.

21. When bills or joint resolutions are introduced, the Secretary of the Senate shall forthwith deliver the same to the Supervisor of Bills, who shall prepare them for printing, in conformity with the rules defining the duties of said officer.

22. Original bills and joint resolutions, after being printed, shall be delivered by the Supervisor of Bills to the Secretary.

23. Bills and joint resolutions originating in and passed by the Senate and amended by the House, when concurred in by the Senate, shall be delivered by the Secretary to the Supervisor of Bills for re-printing.

24. Bills and joint resolutions which have passed their second reading, together with all amendments thereto, shall be delivered by the Secretary to the Supervisor of Bills, who shall see that the same are in proper form for printing for third reading.

25. When the Supervisor of Bills receives from the printer the bill or joint resolution ordered to a third reading and the same shall be found correct, he shall affix his official stamp to each page of the copy to be used as the official copy and intended to be submitted to the Governor for his approval, and shall deliver the same to the Secretary.

26. Two copies of every bill and of every joint resolution ordered to a third reading shall be printed on good bond

paper, to be approved by the Supervisor of Bills, one of which copies shall be retained in his office and the other of which shall be delivered to the Secretary to be used thereafter as the official copy of said bill or joint resolution.

27. The Supervisor of Bills shall have printed for the use of the members of the Legislature at least one hundred copies of every bill or joint resolution ordered to a third reading, which shall be known and designated as "Official Copy Re-print." The Supervisor of Bills shall deliver twenty-one copies of all bills and joint resolutions designated as "Official Copy Re-print" to the Secretary of the Senate, and sixty copies to the Clerk of the House, and he shall retain the remainder in his own custody for the use of State and Legislative officers.

28. Except as otherwise provided, the system and procedure which have heretofore prevailed shall be followed in the preparation of all bills and joint resolutions for their various readings as far as practicable.

29. The consent of the majority of the Senators present shall be sufficient to print or re-print any bill or joint resolution, but no bill or joint resolution shall pass unless there shall be a majority of all the Senators personally present and agreeing thereto, and the yeas and nays of Senators voting on the final passage of any bill or joint resolution shall be entered on the Journal and the like entry on any other question shall be made at the desire of any Senator.

30. Every bill and joint resolution shall receive three readings previous to its being passed; and the President shall give notice at each reading whether it be the first, second or third, which readings shall be on three different days.

31. The final question upon the second reading of every bill or joint resolution originating in the Senate shall be whether it shall be read a third time; and no amendment shall be received at the third reading unless by unanimous consent of the Senators present, but it shall be in order, before the final passage of any such bill or joint resolution, to move its recommitment, and should such recommitment take place and any amendment be reported by the committee, the said bill or resolution shall be again read a second time and considered and the aforesaid question again put.

32. When a bill or joint resolution shall have been lost, and reconsidered and lost again, the same shall not again be reconsidered but by the unanimous consent of the Senate.

33. Bills and joint resolutions, when passed by the Senate, shall be signed by the President.

34. When a Senate bill or joint resolution shall have been passed, the same shall be signed, taken to the House of Assembly, and its concurrence therein requested, without a motion for that purpose.

35. When a bill or resolution passed by the Senate shall be carried to the House of Assembly, all papers and documents relating thereto on the files of the Senate shall be carried by the Secretary, with such bill or resolution, to the House of Assembly.

MOTIONS AND THEIR PRECEDENCE.

36. When a motion shall be made, it shall be reduced to writing by the President or any Senator, and delivered to the Secretary at his table and read before the same shall be debatable.

37. All motions entered on the Journal of the Senate shall be entered in the names of the Senators who make them.

38. If the question in debate contains several points, any Senator may have the same divided; but a motion to strike out and insert, or to commit with instructions, shall not be divided.

39. The rejection of a motion to strike out and insert one proposition shall not prevent a motion to strike out and insert a different proposition, nor prevent a subsequent motion simply to strike out; nor shall the rejection of a motion simply to strike out prevent a subsequent motion to strike out and insert.

40. On filling blanks the question shall be first taken on the largest sum, the greatest number, and the most distant day.

41. When motions are made for reference of the same subject to a Select Committee, and to a Standing Committee, the question of reference to a Standing Committee shall be put first.

42. When a question is before the Senate, no motion shall be received but—

1. To adjourn.
2. To proceed to the consideration of Executive business.
3. To lay on the table.
4. To postpone indefinitely.
5. To postpone to a certain day.
6. To commit.
7. To amend.

Which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they stand arranged.

43. The motion to adjourn, or to fix a day to which the Senate shall adjourn, shall always be in order, except when a vote is being taken or while a Senator is addressing the Senate.

44. The motions to adjourn, to proceed to the consideration of Executive business, and to lay on the table, shall be decided without debate.

45. A motion to strike out the enacting clause of a bill shall have precedence of a motion to amend, and if carried shall be equivalent to its rejection.

46. When a motion shall have been once made and carried in the affirmative or negative, it shall be in order for any Senator who voted on the prevailing side to move a reconsideration thereof on the same day or next succeeding day of actual session; but no motion for the reconsideration of any vote shall be in order after a bill, resolution, message, report, amendment or motion upon which the vote was taken, announcing their decision, shall have gone from the possession of the Senate, and they shall not pass from the possession of the Senate until the expiration of the time in which a reconsideration is permitted; and every motion for reconsideration shall be decided by a majority of votes, except a motion to reconsider the vote on the final passage of a bill or joint resolution, which shall require the same majority as is necessary for their final passage.

MEMBERS.

47. The seats within the bar shall be reserved exclusively for the Senators, the officers of the Senate, and the reporters of the press who may have seats assigned them.

48. No Senator shall speak in any debate without rising, nor more than three times on any subject of debate, unless he shall first obtain leave of the Senate.

49. Every Senator, in speaking, shall address the President, confine himself to the question under debate, and avoid personality.

50. Any Senator may change his vote before the decision of the question shall have been announced by the Chair.

51. No Senator shall have his vote recorded on any question, when the yeas and nays are called, unless he shall be present to answer to his name.

MESSAGES.

52. All messages shall be sent to the House of Assembly by the Secretary, under the direction of the President, as a standing order, without a vote thereon.

53. Messages may be delivered at any stage of the business, except when a vote is being taken.

54. When a message shall be sent from the Governor or House of Assembly to the Senate, it shall be announced at the door by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

SENATE BILLS IN THE HOUSE.

55. When an amendment made in the Senate to a bill from the House of Assembly shall be disagreed to by that House, and not adhered to by the Senate, the bill shall be considered as standing on a third reading.

56. An amendment of the House of Assembly to a Senate bill shall not be divisible.

57. In case of disagreement between the Senate and House of Assembly, the Senate may either recede, insist and ask a conference, or adhere, and motions for such purposes shall take precedence in that order.

58. When a Senate bill shall be returned, amended by the House of Assembly, the sections of the bill so amended, together with the amendments, shall be read by the Secretary for a first reading and be entitled to a second reading without special motion, at which reading the proposed amendments shall be open to the action of the Senate. And if, at its third reading, upon the question being put by the President, "Will the Senate concur in the House amendment to Senate bill No. —?" a majority of the whole Senate should, by a vote of yeas and nays, concur, the question shall then be upon ordering the bill to be re-printed. If so ordered, the bill shall be re-printed, the amendments embodied therein and the re-printed bill examined and reported by the Committee on Printed Bills and read in open Senate, to the end that it may be known to be correctly printed, and shall be then signed and certified as other bills.

DISORDER.

59. In case of any disturbance in the gallery or lobby, the President shall have power to order the same to be cleared.

60. The Sergeant-at-Arms shall aid in the enforcement of order, under the direction of the President.

61. No Senator, in speaking, shall mention a Senator then present by his name.

SPECIAL ORDERS.

62. When the hour shall have arrived for the consideration of a special order, the same shall be taken up, and

the Senate shall proceed to consider it, unless it shall be postponed by the Senate.

63. The unfinished business in which the Senate shall have been engaged at the last preceding adjournment shall have the preference in the special order of the day.

64. No concurrent resolution shall pass unless by the consent of a majority of the Senators elected.

SECRET SESSION.

65. On motion made and seconded to shut the doors of the Senate on the discussion of any business which may, in the opinion of a Senator, require secrecy, the President shall direct the chamber to be cleared, and during the discussion of such motion the doors shall remain shut.

RULES.

66. No standing rule or order of the Senate shall be suspended unless by the consent of two-thirds of the Senators elected, nor rescinded or amended but by the same number, and one day's notice shall be given of the motion for rescission or amendment.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

67. When nominations shall be made by the Governor to the Senate, they shall, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate, be referred to appropriate committees; and the final question on every nomination shall be, "Will the Senate advise and consent to this nomination?" which question shall not be put on the same day on which the nomination is received, nor on the day on which it may be reported by a committee, unless by the unanimous consent of the Senate.

68. When acting on Executive business the Senate shall be cleared of all persons except the Senators and Secretary.

69. All information or remarks concerning the character or qualifications of any persons nominated by the Governor to office shall be kept a secret.

70. The Legislative and Executive proceedings of the Senate shall be kept in separate and distinct books.

71. All nominations approved by the Senate, or otherwise definitely acted on, shall be transmitted by the Secretary to the Governor, with the determination of the Senate thereon, from day to day, as such proceedings may occur; but no further extract from the Executive journal shall be furnished, published or otherwise communicated, except by special order of the Senate.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

RULES ADOPTED THIS YEAR.

OF THE MEETING OF THE HOUSE.

1. Any member or members less than a quorum may meet and adjourn the House from day to day, when necessary.

2. Every member shall attend in his place precisely at the hour to which the House was last adjourned; and in case of neglect, he shall be subject to a reprimand from the Chair, unless excused by the House; nor shall any member absent himself from the House for more than the space of a quarter of an hour without leave previously obtained.

3. In case a less number of members than a quorum shall be present after the arrival of the hour to which the House stood adjourned, they are hereby authorized to send their Sergeant-at-Arms, or any other person or persons by them authorized, with a warrant duly executed, for any and all absent members, as the majority of such as are present may agree, and at the expense of such absent members, respectively, unless such excuse for non-attendance shall be rendered as the House, when a quorum is convened, shall judge sufficient. Immediately after the appointment of the Standing Committees, the members shall arrange among themselves their several seats appropriated to their counties; and in case of disagreement, the same shall be decided by lot.

OF THE DUTIES OF THE SPEAKER.

4. He shall take the chair at the hour to which the House shall have adjourned, and immediately call the members to order; and on the appearance of a quorum, shall cause the journal of the preceding day to be read, which may then be corrected by the House.

5. He shall preserve order and decorum, and in debate shall prevent personal reflections, and confine members to the question under discussion; but he shall not engage in any debate, nor propose his opinion on any question, without first calling on some member to occupy the chair. When two or more members rise at the same time, he shall name the one entitled to the floor.

6. He shall decide questions of order, subject to an appeal to the House, when demanded by any four members, on which appeal no member shall speak more than once, unless by leave of the House.

7. All questions before the House shall be stated by the Speaker, and distinctly put in the following form, to wit: "As many as are in favor of (the question) will say aye;" and after the affirmative is expressed, "Those of a contrary opinion, no." If the Speaker doubts, or a division be called for, the House shall divide; those in the affirmative of the question shall first rise from their seats, and afterwards those in the negative; and in case of an equal division, the Speaker shall decide.

8. All Committees shall be appointed by the Speaker, unless otherwise specially directed by the House.

9. All acts, addresses and joint resolutions shall be signed by the Speaker; and all writs, warrants and subpoenas issued by the order of the House shall be under his hand and seal, and attested by the Clerk. If the Speaker be absent, a less number of members than a quorum may appoint a Speaker pro tempore, who may sign any warrants, or perform any act requisite to bring in absent members.

10. He shall have a general direction of the hall, and he may name a member to perform the duties of the Chair; but such substitution shall not extend beyond a second adjournment.

OF THE ORDER OF BUSINESS.

11. After the reading of the journal, the business of the first meeting of each day shall be conducted in the following manner, to wit:

I. Letters, petitions and memorials, remonstrances and accompanying documents may be presented and disposed of.

II. Reports of Committees may be read.

III. Original resolutions may be offered and considered; items of unfinished business referred; motions to reconsider and to appoint additional members of Committees made; and leave of absence, leave to withdraw documents, and leave to introduce bills asked.

LEAVE FOR BILLS AND TO INTRODUCE BILLS.

IV. Bills and joint resolutions on a third reading may be taken up.

V. The House shall then proceed in the order of the day, preference being always given to the unfinished business of the previous sitting; after which bills and joint resolu-

tions on a second reading shall be taken in their order; and the House, in its afternoon session, will proceed to business as though there had been no adjournment of its morning session, excepting that original resolutions, and leave to introduce bills of Committees, be the first business in the afternoon session; and shall, on demand of the majority, proceed with the order of the day.

12. The Clerk shall make a list of all public bills and joint resolutions. He shall keep a separate calendar of private bills. No bills for granting, continuing, altering, amending, or renewing a charter for any corporation, other than a municipal corporation, shall be placed on the calendar of public bills. All bills, public and private, shall be numbered according to the time of their introduction into the House. They shall be taken up and considered in the order of time in which they were reported, or ordered to a third reading, as appears by the calendar; and the calendar shall be proceeded in until all the bills thereon are called up before the commencement of the calendar anew.

13. All messages shall be sent from this House to the Senate by the Clerk.

OF DECORUM AND DEBATE.

14. When a member is about to speak in debate, or communicate any matter to the House, he shall rise from his seat and respectfully address himself to the Speaker, confining himself to the question under debate, and avoiding personality.

15. If any member in debate transgress the rules of the House, the Speaker shall, or any member may, call him to order, in which case the member so called to order shall immediately sit down, unless permitted to explain. The House shall, if appealed to, decide on the case, but without debate; if there be no appeal, the decision of the Chair shall be submitted to. If the decision be in favor of the member called to order, he shall be at liberty to proceed; if otherwise, he shall not be permitted to proceed without leave of the House, and if the case require it, he shall be liable to censure of the House.

16. If a member be called to order for words spoken in debate, the person calling him to order shall repeat the words excepted to, and they shall be taken down in writing at the Clerk's table; and no member shall be held to answer, or be subject to the censure of the House, for words spoken in debate, if any other member has spoken,

or other business has intervened after the words spoken, and before exception to them shall have been taken.

17. No member shall speak more than twice, or longer than five minutes each time, without leave of the House.

18. While the Speaker is putting any question, or addressing the House, none shall walk out of or across the hall; nor in such case, or when a member is speaking, shall anyone entertain private discourse; nor shall anyone, while a member is speaking, pass between him and the Chair.

19. No member shall vote on any question in the event of which he is particularly interested, nor in any case where he was not within the bar of the House when the question was put.

20. Every member who shall be in the House when the question is put shall give his vote, unless the House for special reasons shall excuse him. All motions to excuse a member from voting shall be made before the House divides, or before the call of the yeas and nays is commenced; any member requesting to be excused from voting may make a brief verbal statement of the reasons for such request, and the question shall then be taken without further debate.

21. Petitions, memorials and other papers addressed to the House shall be presented by the Speaker, or by a member in his place; a brief statement of the contents thereof shall be made by the introducer, and, if called upon, he shall declare that it does not, in his opinion, contain any indecent or reproachful language, or any expressions of disrespect to the House, or any committee of the same.

22. It shall be the duty of the Sergeant-at-Arms, at all times, not to allow any person to smoke in the Assembly chamber.

ON MOTIONS.

23. Every motion shall be reduced to writing, if the Speaker or any member desire it.

24. When a motion is made and seconded, it shall be stated by the Speaker, or being in writing, it shall be handed to the Chair and read aloud by the Clerk, when it shall be deemed to be in the possession of the House and open to debate; but it may be withdrawn at any time before a decision or amendment.

25. When a question is under debate no motion shall be received but—

1. To adjourn.

2. A call of the House.

3. To lay on the table.
4. For the previous question.
5. To postpone indefinitely.
6. To postpone to a day certain.
7. To go into a Committee of the Whole on the pending subject immediately.
8. To commit to a Committee of the Whole.
9. To commit to a Standing Committee.
10. To commit to a Select Committee.
11. To amend.

Which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they are stated, and no motion to postpone to a day certain, to commit, or to postpone indefinitely, being decided, shall be again allowed on the same day, and at the same stage of the bill or proposition.

26. A motion to strike out the enacting clause of a bill or joint resolution shall have precedence of a motion to amend, and if carried shall be considered equivalent to its rejection.

27. A motion to adjourn shall be always in order, except when the House is voting, or while a member is addressing the House, or immediately after the question to adjourn has been negatived; that, and the motion to lay on the table, shall be decided without debate.

28. Any member may call for a division of the question, which shall be divided if it comprehends questions so distinct that one being taken away from the rest may stand entire for the decision of the House; a motion to strike out and insert shall be deemed indivisible; but a motion to strike out being lost, shall preclude neither amendment nor a motion to strike out and insert.

29. When any motion shall be made and seconded, the same shall, at the request of any two members, be entered on the Journal of the House.

30. When a motion has been once made and carried in the affirmative or negative, it shall be in order for any member who voted with the prevailing party to move for the reconsideration thereof, on the same day or on the next day of actual session of the House thereafter; all motions may be reconsidered, by a majority of the members present; but bills, to be reconsidered, must have the same majority that would be necessary to pass them; and such vote, on motion to reconsider, shall be by taking the yeas and nays.

31. When a blank is to be filled, the question shall first be taken on the largest sum, or greatest number, and remotest day.

32. The yeas and nays shall be entered on the Journal of the House, when moved for and seconded by five members, and in taking the yeas and nays the names of the members, including the Speaker, shall be called alphabetically.

33. The previous question shall be put in this form: "Shall the main question be now put?" It shall only be admitted when demanded by a majority of the members present, and its effect shall be, if decided affirmatively, to put an end to all debate, and bring the House to a direct vote upon amendments reported by a committee, if any, then upon pending amendments, and then upon the main question; if decided in the negative, to leave the main question and amendments if any, under debate for the residue of the sitting, unless sooner disposed of by taking the question, or in some other manner. All incidental questions of order arising after a motion is made for the previous question, and pending such motion, shall be decided, whether on appeal or otherwise, without debate.

34. After the Clerk has commenced calling the yeas and nays on any question, no motion shall be received until a decision shall have been announced by the Chair.

OF COMMITTEES.

35. The following Standing Committees shall be appointed at the commencement of the session, until otherwise ordered:

- A Committee of Ways and Means.
- A Committee on Bill Revision.
- A Committee on the Judiciary.
- A Committee on Agriculture and Agricultural College.
- A Committee on Appropriations.
- A Committee on Education.
- A Committee on Elections.
- A Committee on Printed Bills.
- A Committee on Municipal Corporations.
- A Committee on Boroughs and Borough Commissions.
- A Committee on Militia.
- A Committee on Claims and Revolutionary Pensions.
- A Committee on Corporations.
- A Committee on Banks and Insurance.
- A Committee on Unfinished Business.
- A Committee on Incidental Expenses.
- A Committee on Stationery.
- A Committee on Riparian Rights.
- A Committee on Revision of Laws.
- A Committee on Game and Fisheries.
- A Committee on Miscellaneous Business.

A Committee on Railroads and Canals.
 A Committee on Labor and Industries.
 A Committee on Towns and Townships.
 A Committee on Public Health.
 A Committee on Federal Relations.
 A Committee on Commerce and Navigation.
 Which several committees shall consist of five members each.

JOINT COMMITTEES.

The following Joint Committees, of five members each, shall also be appointed to act conjointly with corresponding committees to be appointed by the Senate:

A Committee on the Treasurer's Accounts.
 A Committee on the State Prison.
 A Committee on Printing.
 A Committee on the State Library.
 A Committee on the State Hospitals.
 A Committee on Public Grounds and Buildings.
 A Committee on Passed Bills.
 A Committee on Sinking Fund.
 A Committee on Soldiers' Home.
 A Committee on Reform School for Boys.
 A Committee on Industrial School for Girls.
 A Committee on the New Jersey School for Deaf-Mutes.
 A Committee on the New Jersey State Reformatory.
 A Committee on State Village for Epileptics.
 A Committee on Home for Feeble-minded Women.
 A Committee on School for Feeble-minded Children.
 A Committee on Sanatorium for Tuberculous Diseases.

36. The several Standing Committees of the House shall have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

37. No committee shall sit during the sitting of the House, without special leave.

38. All committees appointed at the first sitting shall continue to act during every subsequent sitting of the same Legislature, or until they have reported on the business committed to them, or have been discharged.

OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE HOUSE.

39. In forming a Committee of the Whole House, the Speaker shall leave his chair, and a chairman to preside in committee shall be appointed by the Speaker.

40. The rules of proceeding in the House shall be observed, as far as practicable, in Committee of the Whole, except that any member may speak oftener than twice on the same subject, but shall not speak a second time until every member choosing to speak shall have spoken; nor shall a motion for the previous question be made therein.

41. All amendments made in Committee of the Whole shall be noted by the Clerk, but need not be read by the

Speaker on his resuming the chair, unless required by the House.

ON BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

42. All bills and joint resolutions shall be introduced by motion for leave, or on the report of a committee, and the member offering the same shall indorse his name on them, that the committee may confer with him should they so desire.

43. Every bill and joint resolution shall receive three separate readings in the House previous to its passage, but no bill or joint resolution shall be read twice on the same day, without special order of the House.

44. All bills and joint resolutions shall, after their first reading, be printed for the use of the members, and referred to their appropriate committees.

45. All bills and joint resolutions may be made the order of a particular day, on which day they shall be taken up in preference to others on the calendar; and the calendar of private bills shall not be taken up until the calendar of public bills shall have been gone through with.

46. All bills and joint resolutions, previous to their final passage by the House, all petitions, motions and reports, may be committed at the pleasure of the House. And the recommitment of any bill or resolution, when the same has been ordered to a third reading, shall have the effect of placing the same upon the second reading.

47. Printed bills and joint resolutions shall be used on their second and third readings, and no amendment shall be received to any bill or joint resolution on its third reading.

48. When bills or joint resolutions are introduced, the Clerk of the House shall forthwith deliver the same to the Supervisor of Bills, who shall prepare them for printing in conformity with the rules defining the duties of said officer.

49. Original bills and joint resolutions, after being printed, shall be delivered by the said Supervisor of Bills to the Clerk.

50. Bills and joint resolutions originating in and passed by the House and amended by the Senate, when concurred in by the House, shall be delivered by the Clerk to the Supervisor of Bills for re-printing.

51. Bills and joint resolutions which have passed their second reading, together with all amendments thereto, shall be delivered by the Clerk to the Supervisor of Bills,

who shall see that the same are in proper form for printing for third reading.

52. When the Supervisor of Bills receives from the printer the bill or joint resolution ordered to a third reading and the same shall be found correct, he shall affix his official stamp to each page of the copy to be used as the official copy and intended to be submitted to the Governor for his approval and shall deliver the same to the Clerk.

53. Two copies of every bill and of every joint resolution ordered to a third reading shall be printed on good bond paper, to be approved by the Supervisor of Bills, one of which copies shall be retained in his office and the other of which shall be delivered to the Clerk, to be used thereafter as the official copy of said bill or joint resolution.

54. The Supervisor of Bills shall have printed, for the use of the members of the Legislature, at least one hundred copies of every bill or joint resolution ordered to a third reading, which shall be known and designated as "Official Copy Re-print." The Supervisor of Bills shall deliver twenty-one copies of all bills and joint resolutions designated as "Official Copy Re-print" to the Secretary of the Senate, and sixty copies to the Clerk of the House, and he shall retain the remainder in his own custody, for the use of State and Legislative officers.

55. Except as otherwise provided, the system and procedure which have heretofore prevailed shall be followed in the preparation of all bills and joint resolutions for their various readings, as far as practicable.

56. On a motion to strike out any item in the incidental bill, the question to be submitted to the House shall be, "Shall the item be retained in the bill?" and a majority of all the members of the House shall be necessary to adopt the same.

57. After the introduction of any private bill, the applicants for said bill shall, at their own expense, furnish the usual number of copies for the use of the members, unless the printing thereof be dispensed with by a special order of the House.

58. On the question of the final passage of all bills and joint resolutions, the yeas and nays shall be entered on the Journal of the House.

59. Whenever a bill or resolution that has passed the House shall be carried to the Senate, all papers and documents relating thereto, on the files of the House, shall be carried with such bill or resolution to the Senate.

OF RULES.

60. No standing rule or order of the House shall be rescinded or changed without one day's notice being given of the motion therefor; nor shall any rule be suspended except by a vote of the majority of the whole number of members of the House.

61. When an Assembly bill is returned amended by the Senate, the report thereof by the Secretary of the Senate shall be taken as the first reading, and the same be entitled to a second reading, without a motion for that purpose; after its second reading, the question shall be, "Shall the Senate amendments to Assembly bill No. — have a third reading?" If ordered to a third reading, the amendments shall be read, but these readings shall be on different days; the question shall then be, "Will the House of Assembly concur in the Senate amendments to Assembly bill No. —?" upon which question the votes shall be by yeas and nays. If concurred in by a majority of the whole House, the bill shall be re-printed, the amendments embodied therein, and the re-printed bill examined and reported upon by the Committee on Printed Bills, and read in open Assembly, to the end that it may be known to be correctly printed, and then signed and certified as other bills.

62. Cushing's Manual shall in all cases, when not in conflict with the rules adopted by the House, be considered and held as standard authority.

63. No person shall be allowed on the floor of the House during its sessions except State officers and members and officers of the Senate, unless by written permission of the Speaker.

64. No committee of this House shall report a bill adversely without notifying the introducer of the bill; nor shall such adverse report be acted upon unless the introducer of the bill is in his seat.

65. After the calling of the roll has been commenced upon any question, no member shall be permitted to explain his vote.

66. Every bill amended in the House, after its report by the committee to which it was referred upon introduction, shall, when ordered to be printed and have a third reading, be delivered to the Committee on Bill Revision, whose duty it shall be to examine the same, and if it be found that such amendment agrees with the context the bill shall then be printed. If in the opinion of the committee such amendment is, as to form, improper, they shall report to

the House with such recommendation as they think fit. Such report shall be made promptly.

67. That hereafter any motion or resolution which will result in relieving a standing committee of a bill referred to it, shall not be entertained unless twenty-four hours' notice shall be given the House of the introduction of such motion or resolution.

68. When a bill is introduced amending an existing law, it must, in the body of the bill, have all new matter underscored, and all portions of the law proposed to be omitted must be printed in its proper place, enclosed in black-faced brackets.

All bills reported with amendments shall be immediately reprinted; the new matter must be underscored, and all matter proposed to be eliminated by amendment must be included in brackets.

It shall be the duty of the Speaker to direct the Clerk to cause any bill appearing on the calendar and not complying with this rule to be immediately amended and reprinted, so as to comply with the same, and when reprinted it shall be restored to its place on the calendar.

JOINT RULES AND ORDERS

OF THE

SENATE AND GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

1. In every case of an amendment of a bill agreed to in one House and dissented from in the other, if either House shall request a conference and appoint a committee for that purpose, and the other House shall also appoint a committee to confer, such committee shall, at a convenient hour, to be agreed on by their respective chairmen, meet in conference, and state to each other, verbally or in writing, as either shall choose, the reasons of their respective houses for and against the amendment, and confer freely thereon.

2. After each House shall have adhered to its disagreement, a bill or resolution shall be lost.

3. When a bill or resolution which shall have passed in one House is rejected in the other, notice thereof shall be sent to the House in which the same shall have passed.

4. Each House, in which any bill or resolution shall have passed, shall transmit therewith to the other House, all papers and documents relating to the same.

5. When a message shall be sent from either House to the other it shall be announced at the door of the House by the doorkeeper, and shall be respectfully communicated to the Chair by the person by whom it is sent.

6. After a bill shall have passed both Houses it shall be delivered by the Clerk of the Assembly or the Secretary of the Senate, as the bill may have originated in one House or the other, to a Joint Committee on Passed Bills, of two from each House, appointed as a Standing Committee for that purpose, and shall be presented by said Committee to the Governor for his approbation, it being first indorsed on the back of the bill certifying in which House the same originated, which indorsement shall be signed by the Secretary or Clerk, as the case may be, of the House in which the same did originate, and shall be entered on the Journal of each House. The said committee shall report on the day of presentation to the Governor, which time shall also be carefully entered on the Journal of each House.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF 1844.

List of Delegates elected to the Convention to form a government for the people of the State of New Jersey, which met at Trenton, on May 14th, 1844, and continued to June 29th of the same year. The constitution was agreed to in convention by a vote of 55 to 1 (Mr. Condit), Mr. Stokes being excused from voting. It was ratified by the people on August 13th, 1844, by a vote of 20,276 for, and 3,526 against, 69 ballots being rejected. The figures indicate the ages of the respective members. The compiler of this work is indebted to Hon. G. D. W. Vroom, of Trenton, for the important data given.

Atlantic County.—Jonathan Pitney, 46, physician.

Bergen County.—John Cassedy, 47, gentleman; Alexander Westervelt, 50, gentleman.

Burlington County.—William R. Allen, 42, farmer; Jonathan J. Spencer, 51, physician; Charles Stokes, 52, farmer; John C. Ten Eyck, 30, lawyer; Moses Wills, 51, merchant.

Camden County.—Abraham Browning, 35, lawyer; John W. Mickle, 50, mariner.

Cape May County.—Joshua Swain, 66, farmer.

Cumberland County.—Joshua Brick, 62, farmer; Daniel Elmer, 59, lawyer; William B. Ewing, 68, physician.

Essex County.—Silas Condit, 66, gentleman; Oliver S. Halsted, 51, lawyer; Joseph C. Hornblower, 67, lawyer; David Naar, 43, farmer; William Stites, 52, merchant; Elias Van Arsdale, 73, lawyer; Isaac H. Williamson, 71, lawyer.

Gloucester County.—John R. Sickler, 43, physician; Charles C. Stratton, 48, farmer.

Hudson County.—Robert Gilchrist, 52, county clerk.

Hunterdon County.—Peter I. Clark, 53, lawyer; David Neighbour, 46, merchant; Jonathan Pickle, 45, farmer; Alexander Wurts, 48, lawyer.

Mercer County.—Richard S. Field, 39, lawyer; Henry W. Green, 39, lawyer; John R. Thomson, 43, gentleman.

Middlesex County.—Moses Jaques, 73, farmer; James Parker, 68, farmer; Joseph F. Randolph, 40, lawyer; James C. Zabriskie, 40, tailor.

Monmouth County.—Bernard Connolly, 40, printer; Geo.

F. Fort, 35, physician; Thomas G. Haight, 49, farmer; Daniel Holmes, 50, farmer; Robert Laird, 32, physician.

Morris County.—Francis Child, 51, farmer; Mahlon Dickerson, 73, lawyer; Ephraim Marsh, 48, farmer; William N. Wood, 38, lawyer.

Passaic County.—Elias B. D. Ogden, 44, lawyer; Andrew Parsons, 53, merchant.

Salem County.—Alexander G. Cattell, 28, merchant; John H. Lambert, 45, merchant; Richard P. Thompson, 39, attorney-general.

Somerset County.—George H. Brown, 34, lawyer; Ferdinand S. Schenck, 54, physician; Peter D. Vroom, 52, lawyer.

Sussex County.—John Bell, 58, merchant; Joseph E. Edsall, 54, manufacturer; Martin Ryerson, 29, lawyer.

Warren County.—Samuel Hibbler, 44, painter; P. B. Kennedy, 42, lawyer; R. S. Kennedy, 41, farmer.

Presidents of the Convention—Isaac H. Williamson, Essex (resigned June 28th, 1844); Alexander Wurts, Hunterdon.

Vice President—Alexander Wurts, Hunterdon.

Secretary—William Paterson, 27, lawyer, Middlesex.

Assistant Secretary—Th. S. Saunders, 35, physician, Gloucester.

Recapitulation.—Lawyers, 20; farmers, 14; physicians, 7; merchants, 7; other professions, 10; ex-Governors, 3; ex-Members of Congress, 7. Four between 70 and 80 years of age; six between 60 and 70; seventeen between 50 and 60; twenty between 40 and 50; nine between 30 and 40; two under 30.

CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSION OF 1873.

On April 4th, 1873, the Legislature passed a concurrent resolution empowering the Governor to appoint, by and with the advice of the Senate, a commission of two persons from each Congressional District, to suggest and propose amendments to the State Constitution for submission to and consideration by the next two Legislatures, and afterwards to be submitted to a vote of the people.

On April 24th, of the same year, Governor Parker nominated the following gentlemen, who were duly confirmed by the Senate:

First District—Benjamin F. Carter, Woodbury; Samuel H. Grey, Camden. Second District—Mercer Beasley, Trenton; John C. Ten Eyck, Mount Holly. Third District—Robert S. Green, Elizabeth; John F. Babcock, New Brunswick. Fourth District—Martin Ryerson and Jacob L. Swayze, both of Newton. Fifth District—Augustus W. Cutler, Morristown; Benjamin Buckley, Paterson. Sixth District—Theodore Runyon and John W. Taylor, both of Newark. Seventh District—Abraham O. Zabriskie and Robert Gilchrist, both of Jersey City.

Shortly afterwards Chief Justice Mercer Beasley declined to serve, and Philemon Dickinson, of Trenton, was appointed in his stead. Martin Ryerson resigned and Joseph Thompson, of Somerset, was appointed to fill the vacancy. Chancellor Theodore Runyon also declined and George J. Ferry, of Orange, was appointed in his stead. Ex-Chancellor Zabriskie was unanimously elected president of the Commission, and upon his decease, which occurred in a short time afterwards, Dudley S. Gregory, of Jersey City, was appointed to fill the vacancy in the Seventh District. John C. Ten Eyck was elected president, vice Zabriskie, deceased. The secretaries were Joseph L. Naar and Edward J. Anderson, both of Trenton. Subsequently Robert Gilchrist resigned and William Brinkerhoff, of Jersey City, was appointed in his place. John W. Taylor also resigned and Algernon S. Hubbell, of Newark, was appointed in his place.

The first session of the Commission was held on May 8th, 1873, and the last on December 23d, of the same year. The amendments submitted were partially adopted by the two succeeding Legislatures, and were ratified by a vote of the people at a special election held on September 7th, 1875.

CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSION

1894.

In pursuance of a Joint Resolution of the Legislature, approved on May 17th, 1894, "for the appointment of Commissioners to report amendments of the system of jurisprudence of this State, and provide for the election of certain officers by the people," Governor Werts sent the following nominations to the Senate, all of which were confirmed:

At Large—John P. Stockton, Trenton; Allan L. McDermott, Jersey City; Samuel H. Grey, Camden; and William Walter Phelps, Englewood.

First District—George Hires, Salem; Howard Carrow, Camden. Second District—William M. Lanning, Trenton; Edward D. Stokes, Mount Holly. Third District—Henry Mitchell, Asbury Park; George C. Ludlow, New Brunswick. Fourth District—John Franklin Fort, East Orange; Carman F. Randolph, Morristown. Fifth District—Garret A. Hobart, Paterson; John D. Probst, Englewood. Sixth District—Edward Balbach, Jr., and Frederick Frelinghuysen, Newark. Seventh District—Edwin A. Stevens, Hoboken; Joseph D. Bedle, Jersey City. Eighth District—John Kean, Jr., Elizabeth; John McC. Morrow, Newark.

Messrs. Hobart and Balbach declined to serve on the Commission, and their places were filled by the appointment of Eugene Emley, of Paterson, and E. Cortlandt Drake, of Newark.

On Tuesday, June 5th, the Commission met in the Senate Chamber, at Trenton, and organized by the election of Samuel H. Grey as President; George C. Ludlow, Vice President, and Joseph L. Naar, of Trenton, Secretary. The last session of the Commission was held on September 25th. Several amendments were suggested by the Commission and submitted, through the Governor, to the Legislature, none of which were adopted by that body.

SPECIAL ELECTION, 1903.

A special election was held on Tuesday, September 22d, 1903, on proposed amendments to the State Constitution. The proposed amendments, with total vote appended, were as follows:

ARTICLE V.

EXECUTIVE.

1. Insert in lieu of paragraph 10 a new paragraph, as follows:

10. The governor, or person administering the government, the chancellor and the attorney-general, or two of them, of whom the governor, or person administering the government, shall be one, may remit fines and forfeitures and grant pardons, after conviction, in all cases except impeachment.

For, 18,883; against, 20,551. Majority against, 1,668.

ARTICLE VI.

JUDICIARY.

1. Insert in lieu of section II., a new section as follows:

1. The court of errors and appeals shall consist of a chief judge and four associate judges, or any four of them.

2. In case any judge of said court shall be disqualified to sit in any cause, or shall be unable for the time being to discharge the duties of his office, whereby the whole number of judges capable of sitting shall be reduced below four, the governor shall designate a justice of the supreme court, the chancellor or a vice-chancellor, to discharge such duties until the disqualification or inability shall cease.

3. The secretary of state shall be the clerk of this court.

4. When a writ of error shall be brought, any judicial opinion in the cause, in favor of or against any error complained of, shall be assigned to the court in writing; when an appeal shall be taken from an order or decree of the court of chancery, the chancellor or vice-chancellor making such decree or order shall inform the court in writing of his reasons therefor.

5. The jurisdiction heretofore exercised by the supreme court by writ of error shall be exclusively vested in the court of errors and appeals; but any writ of error pending in the supreme court at the time of the adoption of this amendment shall be proceeded upon as if no change had taken place.

For, 17,771; against, 20,480. Majority against, 2,709.

Section IV.

1. Insert in lieu of paragraph 1 a new paragraph, as follows:

1. The court of chancery shall consist of a chancellor and such number of vice-chancellors as shall be provided by law, each of whom may exercise the jurisdiction of the court; the court shall make rules governing the hearing of causes and the practice of the court where the same is not regulated by statute.

For, 18,313; against, 20,973. Majority against, 2,660.

Section V.

1. At the end of paragraph 1 add the following:

The court may sit in divisions at the same or different times and places.

For, 18,268; against, 20,831. Majority against, 2,563.

Strike out paragraph 3 of section 5 of article VI., relating to writs of error from the circuit court, which reads as follows:

Final judgments in any circuit court may be brought by writ of error into the supreme court, or directly into the court of errors and appeals.

For, 18,269; against, 20,831. Majority against, 2,562.

Section VI.

1. Insert in lieu of paragraphs 1 and 2 the following:

The court of common pleas shall be constituted and held in each county in such manner as may be provided by law.

For, 18,381; against, 20,837. Majority against, 2,456.

ARTICLE VII.

CIVIL OFFICERS.

Section II.

1. Insert in lieu of paragraph 1 a new paragraph as follows:

1. Judges of the court of errors and appeals, justices of the supreme court, the chancellor, the vice-chancellors, and the judges of the circuit court and of the court of common pleas shall be nominated by the governor and appointed by him with the advice and consent of the senate; all persons now holding any office in this paragraph named, except the judges of the court of errors and appeals, as heretofore existing, shall continue in the exercise of the duties of their respective offices according to their respective commissions or appointments; the judges of the court of errors and appeals, except those first appointed; the justices of the supreme court, the chancellor and the vice-chancellors shall hold their offices for the term of seven years, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during the term of their appointments; and they shall hold no other office under the government of this state or the United States; the judges of the court of errors and appeals first appointed shall be appointed one for three years, two for five years and two for seven years; judges of the court of common pleas shall hold their offices for the term of five years.

For, 18,534; against, 20,853. Majority against, 2,319.

Strike out paragraph 2 of section II., of article VII., relating to the judges of the court of common pleas, which reads as follows:

Judges of the courts of common pleas shall be appointed by the senate and general assembly in joint meeting; they shall hold their offices for five years, but when appointed to fill vacancies they shall hold for the unexpired term only.

For, 18,536; against, 20,849. Majority against, 2,313.

Special Election, 1903.—Vote by Counties.

COUNTIES.		Court of Pardons.		Court of Errors and Appeals.		Court of Chancery.		Court Sit in Divisions		SPECIAL ELECTION, 1903.		95
		For.	Against.	For.	Against.	For.	Against.	For.	Against.			
Atlantic	.....	625	129	617	134	618	132	603	133			
Bergen	.....	1360	662	1380	636	1380	636	1380	636			
Burlington	.....	584	379	584	377	585	376	585	376			
Camden	.....	2393	492	2393	485	2393	485	2393	484			
Cape May	.....	167	97	168	99	168	99	168	99			
Cumberland	.....	355	314	351	308	350	309	351	308			
Essex	.....	3527	3914	2790	3578	3318	4070	3245	3975			
Gloucester	.....	248	246	245	251	245	251	245	251			
Hudson	.....	2675	2143	2594	2200	2594	2200	2594	2200			
Hunterdon	.....	336	818	301	848	302	847	301	848			
Mercer	.....	1270	2967	1212	3004	1238	2982	1238	2980			
Middlesex	.....	965	420	945	437	947	438	945	437			
Monmouth	.....	622	1566	620	1563	622	1561	621	1561			
Morris	.....	547	1006	502	1046	484	1065	504	1045			
Ocean	.....	195	260	184	277	184	277	184	277			
Passaic	.....	769	2647	737	2671	744	2667	745	2667			
Salem	.....	154	207	145	216	144	217	145	216			
Somerset	.....	458	394	452	395	452	395	452	395			
Sussex	.....	144	369	123	387	118	391	125	385			
Union	.....	1220	734	1184	759	1181	766	1184	762			
Warren	.....	269	787	245	809	246	809	259	796			
The whole number of votes for and against each proposed amendment		18883	20551	17771	20480	18313	20973	18268	20831			

The whole number of names on the Poll List is forty-three thousand nine hundred and fifteen.
The whole number of ballots rejected is one thousand five hundred and thirty-four.

Special Election, 1903.—Vote by Counties.

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SPECIAL ELECTION, 1903.

COUNTIES.	Wrists of Error.		Court of Common Pleas.		Appointment of Judges.		Appointment of Common Pleas Judges.		No. of Votes on Poll Books.	No. of Votes Rejected.
	For.	Against.	For.	Against.	For.	Against.	For.	Against.		
Atlantic	603	134	585	132	618	133	618	133	754	...
Bergen	1380	636	1380	636	1381	635	1381	635	2022	...
Burlington	585	376	585	376	598	370	598	370	1006	35
Camden	2394	484	2395	481	2381	498	2381	496	2941	43
Cape May	168	99	168	99	166	100	166	100	275	8
Cumberland	351	308	351	308	357	305	357	305	669	8
Essex	3245	3975	3336	4037	3373	4079	3373	4079	7389	419
Gloucester	245	251	245	251	246	248	246	248	516	17
Hudson	2594	2200	2594	2200	2645	2160	2645	2160	4520	182
Hunterdon	301	848	301	848	318	834	318	834	1200	43
Mercer	1238	2980	1275	2942	1247	2979	1247	2978	4610	201
Middlesex	946	437	945	436	951	432	951	432	1435	81
Monmouth	621	1561	621	1561	625	1558	622	1561	2248	59
Morris	504	1045	505	1043	532	1016	532	1016	2757	84
Ocean	184	277	184	277	186	269	186	269	473	18
Passaic	745	2667	751	2661	751	2667	751	2667	5837	152
Salem	144	216	145	216	144	220	144	220	382	19
Somerset	452	395	452	395	444	409	444	409	852	...
Sussex	125	385	125	385	125	385	126	385	557	38
Union	1185	761	1176	760	1189	759	1193	755	2048	85
Warren	259	796	262	793	257	797	257	797	1424	42
The whole number of votes for and against each proposed amendment										
18269 20831 18381 20837 18534 20853 18536 20849 43915 1534										

The whole number of names on the Poll List is forty-three thousand nine hundred and fifteen.
The whole number of ballots rejected is one thousand five hundred and thirty-four.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

THE STATE CAPITOL.

This edifice, a massive structure, erected at sundry times and various periods, is located on West State street, at the corner of Delaware street, running thence westerly along State street to the grounds of the late ex-Chancellor Green, and southerly to the Water Power. The location is a good one, and the building presents a very imposing appearance.

The seat of Government was fixed at Trenton by an act of the Legislature, approved November 25th, 1790. James Cooper, Thomas Lowery, James Ewing, Maskell Ewing, George Anderson, James Mott and Moore Furman were appointed commissioners to select, purchase or accept so much land as was needed, and to erect thereon suitable buildings for the use of the Legislature. They purchased the present site, containing about three and three-quarters acres—a frontage on Second street (now West State street) of 247 feet and 6 inches, and a depth from the front to low water line of the Delaware river of 666 feet—at a cost of £250 5s. The old State House was a plain, bare-looking, rough-cast building, and was erected at a cost of £3,992 3s. ½d. By an act of March 4th, 1795, a building was erected to serve as an office for the Secretary of State, and for the preservation of the public records, at a cost of £620 19s. 10d. Numerous improvements and repairs were made, and on March 3d, 1806, an act was passed appointing commissioners to make certain repairs to the State House, to provide and hang a suitable bell, &c. This was done, and the bell was used for informing the members of both houses, as well as the courts, of the hour of meeting. The bell was eventually discarded, and an American flag substituted, which waves from the building unto this day, when the Legislature is in session, and upon holidays and State occasions. In 1848, the State House was altered by the removal of the rough-casting, and changing the front to the style of the Mercer County Court House, placing neat porticoes over the front and rear entrances, and erecting two additional buildings adjoining the main one, as offices for the Clerks of the

Chancery and Supreme Courts. The rotunda was also erected, and the grounds fenced, graded, laid out and shade trees planted, all at a cost of \$27,000. The commissioners under whose direction the work was completed, were Samuel R. Gummere, Samuel R. Hamilton and Stacy A. Paxson. In 1863, '64 and '65, appropriations were made and expended in building additions for the State Library, Executive Chambers, &c. In 1871, Charles S. Olden, Thomas J. Stryker and Lewis Perrine were appointed commissioners to cause a suitable addition to be built—more commodious apartments for the Senate and Assembly, &c. The sum of \$50,000 was appropriated, and the buildings for the Legislature were ready for occupancy in time for the meeting of the Legislature in 1872. In 1872, \$120,000 was appropriated for completing the building, \$3,000 for fitting up the Executive Chamber, \$4,000 for fitting up the Chancery and Supreme Court rooms, and \$2,000 for fitting up the offices on the first floor of the east wing. In 1873, the sum of \$43,000 was appropriated for the improvement of the front of the building, completing unfinished repairs and improvements, and for fitting up the Library, &c. On March 18th, 1875, the sum of \$15,000 was appropriated for the purpose of putting a new three-story front to the building, and to fit up offices on the second floor for the Clerks of the Court of Chancery and Supreme Court, and for providing a suitable museum for geological specimens, and the battle-flags of New Jersey volunteer regiments, carried during the war of the Rebellion.

On March 21st, 1885, the front portion was destroyed by fire, and the Legislature appropriated \$50,000 for rebuilding, and, in 1886, an additional appropriation of \$225,000 was granted.

The new building was finished in 1889. It is of rectangular shape and of the Renaissance style of architecture, with a frontage of one hundred and sixty feet on State street, with a depth of sixty-seven feet, and three and a half stories high, with a rotunda thirty-nine feet across, which connects the new section of the Capitol with the original part. The rotunda is surmounted by a dome one hundred and forty-five feet high.

The building has about sixty feet more frontage than the former one, and approaches about ten feet nearer the street.

The walls are constructed of solid, fire-proof, brick

masonry, faced with a light-colored stone from Indiana, known as Salem Oolitic, with foundations and trimmings of New Jersey free stone, from the Prallsville quarries, in Hunterdon county. The portico, door-head and trimmings about the door are of the same material. The portico, with balcony, is supported by massive pillars of polished granite and surmounted by the coat of arms of the State.

The apartments used for offices are very spacious, fitted throughout in the most approved modern style, and each department is supplied with one or more of the finest fire-proof vaults. The first and second stories are set aside for offices, and the entire third story is used for the State Library.

The old State Library apartments have been improved and extended, and are now used as offices for the Attorney-General, State Superintendent of Public Instruction and Commissioner of Banking and Insurance. A new story was added, which is used for the Geological Museum and State offices.

In 1891, a new Assembly Chamber was erected. The old one was too small and poorly ventilated, and besides, there was a lack of suitable committee rooms. The Legislature of 1891 passed a Joint Resolution, which was approved on March 29th, authorizing the Governor "to provide a suitable chamber and committee rooms for the use of the General Assembly of this State," &c., and also, "to make such additions and alterations as will afford the necessary accommodations for the Supreme Court and Court of Errors and Appeals, or for other State offices, and sufficient money is hereby appropriated for that purpose, to be paid by the Treasurer of this State on the warrant of the Comptroller, after approval by the Governor."

The new chamber was built by James W. Lanning, of Trenton, from plans prepared by James Moylan, of Jersey City, and under the superintendency of Bernard J. Ford of Newark. It covers the site of the former chamber, and extends beyond it to Delaware street on the east and to the water power on the south. It has a frontage on Delaware street of 120 feet and a depth of 75 feet. The exterior finish and design of the building are similar to the adjoining portion of the Capitol. The foundation is of brown stone, from the Stockton quarries, and the trimmings of light Indiana stone. The interior is finish-

ed in Trenton tile, quartered oak and Italian statuary marble. It is a fire-proof building throughout, and is specially ventilated. The committee rooms are ample and convenient, and the interior design arrangement and finish make it a model legislative chamber. It cost the State \$140,500. The cost of the steam heating and ventilating systems was about \$25,000.

The other new addition to the Capitol provides a consultation room for the Judges of the Supreme Court and the Court of Errors and Appeals and a private room for the Governor, a room for the Museum of the Geological Survey, and other offices, and cost \$34,500.

An electric light apparatus was also placed in the Capitol, which cost \$23,000. Every department in the building is now lighted by electricity.

Two Otis elevators have been placed in the building, which gives easy access to all the upper floors.

In 1900 the Legislature appropriated \$96,000 for additions and alterations to the Capitol, which included the cost of an electric light plant.

A new Senate Chamber was erected in 1903, and was ready for occupancy in 1904, at a cost of about \$182,000. In 1904 about \$60,000 was expended for other improvements in the Capitol.

THE STATE LIBRARY.

This valuable collection of books is located on the third floor of the State Capitol. The old saying, "Great oaks from little acorns grow," most appropriately applies to this institution.

The first library of the State was a case ordered to be procured by Maskell Ewing, Clerk of the House of Assembly, for the keeping and preservation of such books as belonged to the Legislature. It was ordered by a resolution passed March 18th, 1796. This was the nucleus of the present extensive library. On February 18th, 1804, William Coxe, of Burlington; Ezra Darby, of Essex, and John A. Scudder, of Monmouth, were appointed a Committee on Rules to make a catalogue; they reported that there were 168 volumes belonging to the State, and presented a code of seven rules, which was adopted. On February 10th, 1813, an act (the first one) was passed, entitled "An act concerning the State Library." Up to 1822 it appears that the Clerk of the House had charge of the books, as Librarian, and, on November 16th, 1822, an

act was passed for the appointment of a State Librarian, annually, by joint meeting. In 1846, on April 10th, an act was passed making the term of office three years. The Law Library at that time belonged to the members of the Law Library Association. The only persons allowed the use of the Library were members of the Association, the Chancellor, and the judges of the several courts. Stacy G. Potts was Treasurer and Librarian of the Association. The Law Library was kept in the Supreme Court room until 1837, when the Legislature authorized the State Librarian to fit up a room adjoining the Library for the care and reception of the books and papers belonging to the State Library. Thus the two Libraries were consolidated. On March 13th, 1872, \$5,000 per year for three years was appropriated for the Library by the Legislature, and by the act of March 15th, 1876, the sum of \$2,500 was appropriated for finishing and refurnishing the Library room. In 1890, the Library was removed to the third story of the new part of the Capitol.

In 1904 the Legislature made a special appropriation of \$15,000 for the installation of steel stacks, and the shelf-space was doubled. There is room now for more than 125,000 books and pamphlets. About the same time the decimal classification system was introduced and the work of making a modern card catalogue begun, which was practically finished in 1905.

THE STATE ARSENAL.

The building now used as the State Arsenal was formerly the old State Prison. It is situate on Second street, in the Sixth Ward of the city of Trenton, and has on its front the following inscription:

Labor, Silence, Penitence.
 The Penitentiary House.
 Erected by Legislative Authority.
 Richard Howell, Governor.
 In the XXII. Year of American
 Independence, MDCCXCVII.
 That Those Who Are Feared For Their
 Crimes May Learn to Fear the Laws
 And be Useful.
 Hic Labor, Hoc Opus.

In the messages of Governors P. D. Vroom and S. L. Southard, recommending the erection of the new prison,

it was proposed that the old one be converted into an Arsenal for the safe keeping of the arms and military property of the State, which, previous to that time, had been kept in the old State Bank, corner of Warren and Bank streets, with accoutrements and camp and garrison equipage at the State House. After the removal of the State convicts from the old prison, permission was given to the county of Mercer to occupy it as a jail until its jail, then in course of completion, was finished, and when it was again vacated it was converted into an arsenal.

Among the stores, &c., at the Arsenal are one bronze gun, French, of the date of 1758; two bronze guns, English, four-pounders, and two iron six-pounders. There is also one gun captured at the battle of Trenton, December 26th, 1776, and two guns captured at Yorktown, October 19th, 1781. There are also a large quantity of fire-arms, ammunition, ordnance, tents, clothing, blankets, &c.

STATE HOSPITAL.

Trenton.

This institution is located on the right bank of the Delaware River, about two miles northwest of the City Hall. The buildings are constructed of reddish sandstone, obtained from quarries near the hospital, and are located on an elevation of about seventy-five feet above the river. The front of the Main or Administration Building is ornamented by a handsome porch of Ionic architecture, designed by the celebrated Notman, from which may be obtained one of the finest landscape views in the State.

In 1844, after repeated and unsuccessful attempts to cause action to be taken by the Legislature for the building of a State institution for the special care and treatment of the insane, a commission was appointed, chiefly through the earnest efforts of Dr. Lyndon A. Smith, of Essex, and Dr. Lewis Condict, of Morris, and the eminent philanthropist, Miss D. L. Dix, to select a site. An appropriation of \$35,000 was made to purchase the land, and to commence the erection of the building. The present site was selected by the commissioners from among many that were offered in various sections of the State because of the large spring of excellent water found on the place. This spring was developed, and furnished a daily supply of about one-half millions of gallons of pure water for many years. In the severe drought of 1880 the

supply was greatly diminished, falling off nearly two hundred and fifty thousand gallons; and it has never regained its full and former capacity. The spring is now supplemented by driven wells, three in number, and each one over three hundred feet deep. These with the spring, are capable of supplying daily a half million gallons of excellent water. In 1896 a standpipe for storing water and securing a fire pressure was erected, with a capacity of five hundred thousand gallons.

Work was commenced on the main building in November of 1845, and the hospital was opened for the reception of patients on the 15th day of May, 1848. Numerous additions have been made from time to time to the building, increasing its capacity from fifty patients, in 1848, to 1,241 in 1905.

In 1887, the Legislature passed an act appropriating \$100,000 for providing additional accommodations. The new building is a handsome structure of red sandstone, and similar to that used in the main building. This is five hundred feet long, three stories in height, and capable of accommodating three hundred patients, one hundred and fifty of each sex. The building is designed to accommodate the chronic incurable class, and was a great relief from the overcrowded state that existed in the main building prior to its completion. The building was completed within the appropriation, and opened for the reception of patients in the month of October, 1889.

Since the opening of the institution in May, 1848, there have been received and treated 11,282 patients. At the close of the fiscal year, October 31st, 1905, there were under care in the hospital 1,241 patients—628 men and 613 women. Much has been done for the comfort and pleasure of the patients. A greenhouse has been erected for the purpose of furnishing plants and flowers for the patients' corridors, handsome pictures adorn the walls, and everything about the hospital presents a comfortable and homelike appearance.

The institution possesses a library, one of the largest, if not the largest, in this country connected with a hospital for the insane. The books are accessible to all members of the household. They have been freely used, and do much to relieve the monotony of many an hour of hospital life. The library now consists of about 4,000 volumes, and is the result of the bequest of a former nurse (Anne Robinson), who, by will, bequeathed her

earnings for several years as a nurse and attendant in this hospital. She made the bequest, as she herself expressed it when making her will, for the purpose of purchasing books to be used for the pleasure and benefit of those to whom she had, for so many years, endeavored to minister.

During the year 1898, a handsome amusement room, capable of seating about four hundred, was finished; also, a large and commodious chapel, in which religious exercises are held from time to time; various clergymen, without regard to denominational preference, officiate every Sunday. The new chapel is capable of seating about five hundred patients. In 1904-1905 an appropriation of \$250,000 was made for the erection of two additional wings to the annex building, which will accommodate 400 more patients. In 1905, the Legislature appropriated \$12,500 for the construction of fire escapes.

STATE HOSPITAL.

Morris Plains.

In order to relieve the crowded condition of the Trenton Asylum, and make further provision for the increasing number of the insane, commissioners were appointed by the Legislature of 1871 to select a site and build an institution in the northern portion of the State. About 408 acres of land were purchased, at a cost of \$78,732.36, in Hanover township, Morris county, and a site for the institution was selected on the foot hills of the Watnong range of the Blue Ridge Mountains, at an elevation of 520 feet above the sea level. The location is ideal for an institution of its kind, being unsurpassed in this particular by any similar institution in this country. A magnificent view of the surrounding country is commanded. The air is cool and balmy in summer, and crisp and stimulating in winter.

The institution is a four-story building, of granite quarried on the premises, and trimmed with brown sandstone. The total length is 1,243 feet, and the depth, from the front of the main center building to the rear of the extreme wings, is 542 feet, constituting at present the largest institution for the insane under one roof in the world, and one of the finest buildings of its kind in the United States.

The building was planned and constructed to accommodate 800 patients, but at present has a population of more

than 1,250 insane. The total cost was about \$2,250,000. It was first occupied by patients on August 17th, 1876.

The Legislature of 1895 appropriated \$125,000 for additional buildings and improvements. The foundation of the new building was laid to accommodate 600 patients, and provide suitable laboratory facilities for the further prosecution of scientific work. An appropriation was also made for the extension of the water-supply, and an additional tract of land was purchased, bringing the total extent of the hospital's property up to about 720 acres. On a portion of this land an additional reservoir, with a capacity of 6,500,000 gallons, has since been built. The Legislature of 1898 appropriated \$150,000, enabling the management to give out contracts looking to the completion of the administration portion of the building, the north wing, associate dining-rooms, amusement hall, and pathological laboratories. In 1900 and 1901 additional appropriations aggregating about \$175,000 were made for further improvements.

The barns and outbuildings belonging to the institution are in excellent condition, and the farm is in a high state of cultivation.

NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS.

These schools are the property of the State, and are located at the junction of Perry street and Clinton avenue, Trenton. There are two buildings, the one for the schools located on the west side of Clinton avenue, the other, containing the boarding halls and dormitories, situated on the east side of the avenue. These schools were established in 1855 by an act of the Legislature. The purpose of the Normal School was defined to be "the training and education of its pupils in such branches of knowledge, and such methods of teaching and governing, as will qualify them for teachers of our common schools." The Model School was designed to be a place where "the pupils of the Normal School shall have opportunity to observe and practice the modes of instruction and discipline inculcated in the Normal School, and in which pupils may be prepared for the Normal School.

The following figures show the first cost to the State and the present valuation of the Normal School property. The first cost to the State has been supplemented from time to time by the contributions of private individuals,* and by balances from the Boarding Hall receipts after meeting the annual expenses of the Hall.

FIRST COST TO THE STATE.

Original Normal and Model School Build- ings	\$38,000
Appropriation of 1890	40,000
Appropriation of 1891	3,000
Appropriation of 1893	12,000
Appropriation of 1894	10,000
Appropriation of 1897	25,000
Appropriation of 1902	5,000
	<hr/>
	\$138,000
Original Boarding Halls	\$30,000
Appropriation of 1902	5,000
Appropriation of 1904	40,000
	<hr/>
	\$75,000
Total	<hr/> \$213,000

PRESENT VALUATION.

Original school buildings	\$51,000
Appropriation of 1890	40,000
Appropriation of 1891	8,000
Appropriation of 1893	12,000
Appropriation of 1894	10,000
Appropriation of 1897	25,000
Appropriation of 1902	5,000
Furniture and apparatus	30,000
	<hr/>
	\$181,000
Boarding Halls	\$71,000
North Wing, 1893	30,000
Principal's residence, 1893	16,000
Buildings and lot, 1899	20,400
Appropriation of 1902	5,000
Appropriation of 1904	40,000
Furniture	50,000
Grounds	115,000
	<hr/>
	\$347,000
Total	<hr/> \$528,400

The enrollments in 1855 were as follows: Normal School, 43; Model School, 125. For the year ending June 30th, 1905,

these enrollments had increased to 494 in the Normal and 620 in the Model. During its history the Normal School has graduated 3,675 students.

The Principals of the schools have been as follows: William F. Phelps, A. M., October 1st, 1885, to March 15th, 1865; John S. Hart, LL. D., March 15th, 1865, to February 7th, 1871; Lewis M. Johnson, A. M., February 7th, 1871, to July 1st, 1876; Washington Hasbrouck, Ph. D., July 1st, 1876, to February 10th, 1889; James M. Green, Ph. D., LL. D., February 10th, 1889, to the present.

THE STATE HOME FOR BOYS.

“The New Jersey State Reform School” was established by act of the Legislature approved April 6th, 1865. A farm of 490 acres was purchased for the purpose near Jamesburg, Middlesex county.

The first boy was received July 6th, 1867. Its first Superintendent was Rev. Luther H. Sheldon, who was in office from April 10th, 1867, till April 1st, 1874, and was succeeded by James H. Eastman, who was Superintendent from April 1st, 1874, till September 15th, 1884. Upon his withdrawal Ira Otterson was made acting Superintendent, and on December 10th, 1884, he was elected Superintendent. In 1902 Mr. Otterson was succeeded by John Wildes who, March 1, 1904, gave way to John C. Kalleen. In 1900 the name of The Reform School was changed to the State Home for Boys.

Since founding the school, beside the Administration building, there have been erected on the campus seven family buildings (one of them a double building), capable of accommodating fifty boys each, a chapel, hospital, store and cook house, industrial building, electric light, heat and power, generating station, and farm buildings, all of brick, many of the buildings constructed with bricks manufactured by the boys on the place.

Besides domestic and farm labor, all boys are instructed in the rudiments of an English school education, and many receive instruction in different mechanical branches and band music.

In 1900 there was erected by boys' labor, under regular instructors, a building 40 by 100 feet, two stories high, in which are established schools for trade teaching. While in the past, so far as the accommodations would permit, a number of boys have received instruction in mechanical trades, and with the accommodations furnished in the new building, a greater number of boys receive a

more thorough knowledge in lines of skilled handicraft, which will the better prepare them to become good citizens.

From the opening of the Home till the close of the fiscal year, October 31, 1905, 4,130 boys were committed to the institution.

STATE HOME FOR GIRLS.

This institution is located on the line of the Trenton Branch of the Delaware and Bound Brook Railroad, in Ewing township, near the Trenton State Hospital, and is located on a farm of about 79 acres of land. A substantial building was erected at a cost of \$23,334, and other improvements since made bring the value of the place, with furniture, &c., up to \$140,000. Previous to the erection of the new building, the school was at "Pine Grove," in the Sixth Ward of the city of Trenton. This place had been leased so as to afford room for persons sentenced under the act of April 4th, 1871, and a subsequent act. The Legislature of 1900 appropriated \$30,000 for the erection of an additional building. In 1900 and 1901 about \$31,000 was spent for improvements and the Legislature of 1905 appropriated \$45,000 for the erection of a new cottage and about \$9,000 for various other improvements. The institution is for girls between the ages of ten and nineteen years who may be committed to it by the courts. In 1906 there were one hundred and forty inmates.

THE STATE PRISON.

The New Jersey State Prison, situated on the block enclosed by Federal, Third, Cass and Second streets, in the city of Trenton, is one of the finest institutions of its kind in the country. Its erection was authorized by an act of the Legislature passed February 13th, 1832, and it was completed in the year 1836, having 150 cells, at a cost of \$179,657.11. It was built of red sand-stone, from the Ewing quarries, and the style of its architecture is Egyptian, having four Egyptian columns in front of the main entrance, on Third street. It consists of a main building, used as a residence for the Keeper and as reception rooms and offices. From time to time the prison has been enlarged, and although there is not sufficient room to afford separate confinement for each prisoner, as required by law, the provisions of the act are carried out as far as possible. The rules and regulations now in force have brought the internal affairs of the institution, as to clean-

liness, discipline, victualing, &c., to a much higher standard than was ever before reached, and a visit thereto will convince the visitor that the management is as perfect as can be.

On March 4th, 1847, \$5,000 was appropriated to build an additional wing to the original building. On March 25th, 1852, \$15,000 was granted for the erection of a new wing for hospital purposes. On March 22d, 1860, the sum of \$17,000 was voted for the purpose of building an additional wing for cells, and on February 16th, 1861, a further sum of \$2,243.01 was appropriated to complete the same. On April 16th, 1868, \$6,000 was appropriated for the building of an additional wing to provide room for female convicts. An act passed April 2d, 1869, provided for the appointment of commissioners to extend the grounds of the prison to the wall of the State Arsenal, to build an additional wing and workshops, and made an appropriation of \$50,000 for that purpose, and in the same month \$9,734 was appropriated for the purpose of completing the wing of the female department. On April 4th, 1871, the sum of \$75,000 was appropriated for the purpose of completing the new or east wing, and on April 4th, 1872, a further sum of \$28,700 was appropriated for the completion of the same. March 3d, 1874, \$12,000 was voted for the construction of gas works for the supply of illuminating gas for the prison. On March 8th, 1877, the sum of \$100,000 was appropriated for the enlargement of the prison and the purchase of a burial ground for deceased convicts. The north wing was remodeled out of this last appropriation and a burial ground purchased. The Legislature of 1895 appropriated \$150,000 for the enlargement and improvement of the prison. The Legislature of 1899 appropriated \$14,000 for alterations in the women's wing of the prison. In 1905 \$250,000 was appropriated for the erection of a new cellhouse and the making of other alterations.

Previous to the year 1798 there was no State Prison, and prisoners were confined in the county jails. On March 1st, 1797, Jonathan Deane was appointed by an act of the Legislature as an agent to purchase a lot of land from Peter Hunt, situate at Lamberton, containing six and a half acres, and to erect suitable buildings thereon. This was done at an expense of £9,842 0s. 3d., and what is now the State Arsenal, at Second and Cass streets, is the result. Solitary confinement was not practiced previous to 1836, in which year the old prison was vacated and the present one occupied.

THE NEW JERSEY HOME FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS.

This institution is located in Kearny, Hudson county. It originated in the mind of Governor Marcus L. Ward just before the close of the Civil War. His petition to the Legislatures of 1863-64 resulted in the passage of an act on April 12th, 1864, appointing himself, ex-Governors Daniel Haines, William A. Newell and Charles S. Olden, and Edwin A. Stevens and Rynear H. Veghte as commissioners to examine into and report on the subject. On February 1, 1865, they made their report to Governor Parker and the Legislature appropriated \$50,000 for the desired purpose. Grounds were purchased in the city of Newark and in March, 1866, the same commissioners were appointed managers of the Home. The board appointed Colonel A. N. Dougherty, Commandant; Rev. Samuel T. Moore, Superintendent and Chaplain, and Dr. A. M. Mills, Surgeon, of the Home. It was opened for reception on July 4th, 1866. For twenty-two years the Home remained in Newark, when a new site was selected in Kearny. This comprises about sixteen acres and \$225,000 was appropriated for the buildings, furnishings, &c. On October 4th, 1888, the old home was vacated and the new home occupied. The New Jersey Home is the parent of similar institutions throughout the country. In order to gain admission to the Home the applicant must have served in the army, navy or marine service and been honorably discharged therefrom. He must have lived in the State for at least two years next preceding date of application, and must be unable to earn a living for himself by manual labor. Since 1888 various additions have been made at a cost of about \$58,000.

NEW JERSEY HOME FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS, SAILORS OR MARINES AND THEIR WIVES.

Vineland.

This Home was organized in 1898, the sum of \$5,000 having been appropriated for the purpose. A plot of ground, comprising 20 acres, and a building containing about 75 rooms and basement, situated in the town of Vineland, were purchased for a Home, and in 1899 an additional appropriation of \$21,500 was made to pay for the property. In the same year the sum of \$20,000 was appropriated for altering, repairing and furnishing the buildings. In 1900 a special appropriation of \$13,000 was made for new floors, porches, laundry machinery, engine and

boiler and furniture. The Home was opened in December, 1899, for the admission of inmates and the first were admitted January 2d, 1900. In 1901 the sum of \$7,700 was appropriated for an elevator, alterations and appliances, making the cost of building and land \$67,200. In 1903 nine acres of additional land was purchased at a cost of \$2,000 and the same year an act was passed by the Legislature providing for the care and maintenance of widows of veterans, and the sum of \$28,000 was appropriated for the construction and furnishing of buildings necessary to carry out the provisions of the act. An additional sum of \$2,500 was appropriated for extra work and the building was completed and ready for occupancy in July, 1904. The number of members in the Home November 1st, 1905, was as follows: Veterans, 66; wives of veterans, 66; widows of veterans, 48; making a total of 180. This total is the full capacity, while several applications already approved, await vacancies or increased facilities to receive them.

SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

This institution, which is located at Trenton, is a part of the public school system of the State, and is open to deaf residents of the State between the ages of six and twenty-one years. The pupils are instructed in the branches of common-school education, and are also trained in some handicraft. Speech is taught to all who can acquire it, and with such success that in some classes it becomes the principal means of communication.

The industrial department is larger and better equipped than in most schools of this kind. From the printing office is issued monthly a paper, the *Silent Worker*, which, in point of mechanical execution and of quality of contents, ranks as the best issued from any institution in the country. All the work on this paper is performed by pupils of the school.

The wood-working department, under the charge of a graduate of a technical school of high rank, has a course in which theory and practice are united in an unusual degree.

A course of kindergarten work, especially adapted to the deaf child, has been worked out in the school, and has been followed by some of the best schools of the kind in this country.

A building for hospital purposes, designed in accordance with the best modern practice and ample to meet any possible need, was opened in 1899.

The attendance of pupils has risen from 125 in June, 1896, until at the present time it is about 150.

The school possesses a well chosen library, which at present contains about 3,000 volumes, and is rapidly growing.

HOME FOR THE CARE AND TRAINING OF FEEBLE-MINDED WOMEN.

Vineland.

This institution was established by virtue of the act of March 27th, 1888, the late S. Olin Garrison, who drafted the original law, being its first superintendent. On November 7th, of the same year, he was succeeded by Mary J. Dunlap, M. D., the present incumbent. Upon organization of the first board of managers, the late Hon. Alexander G. Catell, of Camden county, was chosen President, a place he acceptably filled until his death. He was succeeded by the Hon. Benjamin F. Lee, of Mercer county, Clerk of the Supreme Court, who has since occupied the position. Mrs. Emily E. H. Williamson, of Union county, has been secretary of the board from its organization. The first treasurer was the Hon. Belmont Perry, of Gloucester county, he being succeeded by ex-Senator Philip P. Baker, of Cumberland county; the late Senator Barton F. Thorn, of Burlington county, and George B. Thorn, Esq., of Burlington county, the present incumbent.

As its official title suggests, this institution has for its object the care and training of feeble minded women. Its location in a peculiarly healthful and fertile portion of the State, the plan and scope of the buildings, as well as their equipment and the employment of modern administrative methods, make the Home a subject for favorable comparison with any similar institution in the country. The property consists of about 50 acres.

The most conspicuous building of the Home is that devoted to purposes of administration and instruction, including dormitories and a gymnasium. There is also a laundry, a power-house, with heating apparatus, and pump for raising the sewage of the home into the Vineland system. Fire escapes and a water tower give protection to the State's wards. All the buildings are lighted with gas or electricity.

For Board of Managers see list of State officers.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

Vineland.

This public institution is an outgrowth of a private one, which Prof. S. Olin Garrison established in Millville, Cumberland county, on September 1st, 1887. It was opened at Vineland, on March 1st, 1888, with an enrollment of ten inmates. Adjacent properties were soon acquired and a handsome building, costing about \$18,000, was erected in 1890-91. There are ten cottages, besides a hospital, large barns, shops and manual training-rooms, located on a farm of 170 acres. The school has a fine assembly hall, seating over 600, and also containing seven school-rooms, drill-room and a gymnasium.

The plan and scope of training and education by the school, require fourteen teachers in English, Kindergarten, Music, Physical Culture and Manual Trades departments, thereby indicating the special and comprehensive fields of instruction. There is also a custodial department for the idiotic, and a hospital department for epileptics.

The property is worth over \$250,000, real and personal, with a debt of only \$11,000. Besides very good property acquisitions at low cost, at least \$150,000 have been donated to the school since its organization, to aid in the current expenses, in improvements and new buildings.

On November 1st, 1905, there were 346 boys and girls in the institution.

STATE VILLAGE FOR EPILEPTICS.

Skillman, Somerset County.

This village is located in Montgomery township, Somerset county, about one mile from Skillman Station, on the line of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad. The location is one of the most beautiful and healthful in the State, and is admirably adapted for the purposes of this kind of an institution. The managers have secured three adjoining farms containing in all about five hundred acres.

The three farm houses are now being used, one for the Administration building, one for male and one for female patients.

In 1884 Dr. John W. Ward, Superintendent of the State Hospital at Trenton, realizing the necessity of separating

the epileptics from the insane, went before a legislative committee and strongly urged the appropriation of \$50,000 to erect a building upon the grounds of that institution for the proper care of the epileptics. The late Prof. S. Olin Garrison, Principal of the New Jersey Training School for Feeble-Minded Children, at Vineland, early recognized the necessity of separate provision for the epileptics in that institution, and was indefatigable in his efforts to establish the present village.

For a number of years the subject was agitated, and in 1895, in accordance with a resolution passed by the Legislature, the Governor appointed a commission to investigate the number and condition of epileptics in the State. The report of the commission was presented to the Legislature of 1896 and a bill was introduced for the establishment of a colony on a plan recommended by the commission. The bill failing to become a law, the New Jersey State Medical Society, by resolution at their annual meeting in 1896, endorsed the necessity of such legislation. In 1897 the President, Dr. Thomas J. Smith, of Bridgeton, most ably presented the necessity of providing for the epileptics, and urged that the State authorities be importuned most earnestly to revive the movement initiated the year before to establish an industrial epileptic colony in our State. The Society reaffirmed its position, and appointed a committee to urge the matter further.

Through the combined efforts of those interested and with the zealous co-operation of Senator Stokes, of Cumberland, who had charge of the legislation, an act was passed by the Legislature of 1898, and promptly signed by Acting Governor Voorhees, making the necessary provisions for the establishment of the institution. The sum of \$15,000 was appropriated for the purchase of a site and to pay for the equipment and maintenance of the village. The "Maplewood Farm," containing about 187 acres, was purchased for \$11,500, and the village was opened for the reception of male patients November 1st, of the same year.

The Legislature of 1900 appropriated \$30,000 for the erection of two cottages for patients, and \$16,000 for the purchase of two farms adjoining the property. Additional appropriations were made in 1901, '02, '03 and '04. All epileptics of either sex, over five years of age, and not insane, are admitted.

NEW JERSEY REFORMATORY.

Rahway.

The Legislature of 1895 passed an act, which was approved by Governor Werts on March 28, providing for the appointment of a commission consisting of six persons to build an intermediate prison for the criminal classes. The act authorized the commission to set apart for the use of the reformatory the property known as the Edgar farm, belonging to the State Sinking Fund, located in Union county, and also such other portion of said farm located in Middlesex county, and, if necessary, to purchase adjoining property for the completion of the site at a cost not exceeding \$10,000. The institution when completed shall have a capacity of not less than one thousand prisoners. The sum of \$100,000 was appropriated to begin the work. The criminal courts of the State are empowered to sentence prisoners between the ages of sixteen and thirty years to the reformatory instead of to the State Prison. The act provided that the commission shall be constituted of a board of managers upon the completion of a part of the reformatory.

The act of 1895 was repealed in 1901, when a new law was enacted, which provided for a Board of Managers to consist of nine persons including the Governor, no more than four to be of the same political party. In substance, the new act does not differ much from the original act. The original commissioners were: Patrick Farrelly, George S. Mott, David M. Chambers, William A. Ure, John T. Daly and Thomas M. Gopsill.

The Reformatory is about one and a half miles from the city of Rahway. The cost, (exclusive of the appropriation of 1901, was about \$575,000. The central or guard room building and one wing are all that has been completed of the main building. The capacity of the dormitory wing is 256 rooms, and 332 inmates were admitted in November, 1903. In 1904 there were 308 inmates.

The inmates are detailed to different trades classes, and do all the work required for betterments and repairs. They enjoy daily educational advantages, and are regularly drilled in military tactics. To double the present capacity of the Reformatory it will be necessary to add one wing. Four wings in all are contemplated for its completion. The space between the central building and the domestic building has been enclosed with a temporary wooden stockade. Since the year 1900 various appropriations by the Legislature have been made toward the completion of the building. For Board of Managers see list of State officers.

ELECTORAL VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, 1888.

FOR HARRISON, REP.		FOR CLEVELAND, DEM.	
California	8	Alabama	10
Colorado	3	Arkansas	7
Illinois	22	Connecticut	6
Indiana	15	Delaware	3
Iowa	13	Florida	4
Kansas	9	Georgia	12
Maine	6	Kentucky	13
Massachusetts	14	Louisiana	8
Michigan	13	Maryland	8
Minnesota	7	Mississippi	9
Nebraska	5	Missouri	16
Nevada	5	New Jersey	9
New Hampshire	4	North Carolina	11
New York	36	South Carolina	9
Ohio	23	Tennessee	12
Oregon	3	Texas	13
Pennsylvania	30	Virginia	12
Rhode Island	4	West Virginia	6
Vermont	4		
Wisconsin	11		
Total	233	Total	168
Harrison's majority, 65.			

ELECTORAL VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, 1892.

FOR CLEVELAND, DEM.		FOR HARRISON, REP.	
Alabama	11	California	1
Arkansas	8	Iowa	13
California	8	Maine	6
Connecticut	6	Massachusetts	15
Delaware	3	Michigan	9
Florida	4	Minnesota	9
Georgia	13	Montana	3
Illinois	24	Nebraska	8
Indiana	15	New Hampshire	4
Kentucky	13	North Dakota	1
Louisiana	8	Ohio	22
Maryland	8	Oregon	3
Michigan	5	Pennsylvania	32
Mississippi	9	Rhode Island	4
Missouri	17	South Dakota	4
New Jersey	16	Vermont	4
New York	36	Washington	4
North Carolina	11	Wyoming	3
North Dakota	1		
Ohio	1	Total	145
South Carolina	9	FOR WEAVER, POP.	
Tennessee	12	Colorado	4
Texas	15	Idaho	3
Virginia	12	Kansas	10
West Virginia	6	Nevada	3
Wisconsin	12	North Dakota	1
		Oregon	1
Total	277	Total	22
Cleveland over Harrison, 132.			
Cleveland over Harrison and Weaver, 110.			

ELECTORAL VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, 1896.

FOR MCKINLEY, REP.		FOR BRYAN, DEM.	
California	8	Alabama	11
Connecticut	6	Arkansas	8
Delaware	3	California	1
Illinois	24	Colorado	4
Indiana	15	Florida	4
Iowa	13	Georgia	13
Kentucky	12	Idaho	3
Maine	6	Kansas	10
Maryland	8	Kentucky	1
Massachusetts	15	Louisiana	8
Michigan	14	Mississippi	9
Minnesota	9	Missouri	17
New Hampshire	4	Montana	3
New Jersey	10	Nebraska	8
New York	36	Nevada	3
North Dakota	3	North Carolina	11
Ohio	23	South Carolina	9
Oregon	4	South Dakota	4
Pennsylvania	32	Tennessee	12
Rhode Island	4	Texas	15
Vermont	4	Utah	3
West Virginia	6	Virginia	12
Wisconsin	12	Washington	4
		Wyoming	3
	271		
McKinley's majority, 95.			176

ELECTORAL VOTE, 1900—1904.

State.	1904		1900	
	Roosevelt, Rep.	Parker, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Bryan, Dem.
Alabama	—	11	—	11
Arkansas	—	9	—	8
California	10	—	9	—
Colorado	5	—	—	4
Connecticut	7	—	6	—
Delaware	3	—	3	—
Florida	—	5	—	4
Georgia	—	13	—	13
Idaho	3	—	—	3
Illinois	27	—	24	—
Indiana	15	—	15	—
Iowa	13	—	13	—
Kansas	10	—	10	—
Kentucky	—	13	—	13
Louisiana	—	9	—	8
Maine	6	—	6	—
Maryland	1	7	8	—
Massachusetts	16	—	15	—
Michigan	14	—	14	—
Minnesota	11	—	9	—
Mississippi	—	10	—	9
Missouri	18	—	—	17
Montana	3	—	—	3
Nebraska	8	—	8	—
Nevada	3	—	—	3
New Hampshire....	4	—	4	—
New Jersey.....	12	—	10	—
New York.....	39	—	36	—
North Carolina....	—	12	—	11
North Dakota.....	4	—	3	—
Ohio	23	—	23	—
Oregon	4	—	4	—
Pennsylvania	34	—	32	—
Rhode Island.....	4	—	4	—
South Carolina....	—	9	—	9
South Dakota.....	4	—	4	—
Tennessee	—	12	—	12
Texas	—	18	—	15
Utah	3	—	3	—
Vermont	4	—	4	—
Virginia	—	12	—	12
Washington	5	—	4	—
West Virginia.....	7	—	6	—
Wisconsin	13	—	12	—
Wyoming	3	—	3	—
Total.....	336	140	292	155

Under the apportionment of 1901, the electoral vote of the country was increased from 447 to 476, making 239 necessary to a choice.

Presidential Elections from 1852 to 1876.

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE.

119

STATES.	1852.				1856.				1860.			
	Scott, Whig.	Pierce, Dem.	Hale, Free Soil	Freem't, Rep.	Buch'an, Dem.	Fillm're, Amer'n.	Lincoln, Rep.	Doug'l's, Dem.	Breck., Dem.	Bell, Unlon.		
Alabama.....	15,038	26,831	.....	.....	46,739	28,552	.....	13,651	18,831	27,825		
Arkansas.....	7,404	12,173	.....	.....	21,910	10,787	.....	5,227	29,732	20,094		
California.....	35,407	40,626	100	20,691	53,365	36,165	39,173	38,516	31,334	6,817		
Connecticut.....	30,357	33,249	3,160	42,715	34,995	2,615	43,692	15,522	14,641	3,291		
Delaware.....	6,293	6,318	62	308	8,004	6,175	3,815	1,023	7,347	3,864		
Florida.....	2,875	4,318	.....	.....	6,358	4,833	.....	367	8,543	5,437		
Georgia.....	16,660	34,705	.....	.....	56,578	42,228	.....	11,590	51,889	42,886		
Illinois.....	64,934	80,597	9,966	96,189	105,348	37,444	172,161	160,215	2,404	3,913		
Indiana.....	80,901	95,340	6,929	94,375	118,670	22,386	139,033	115,509	12,295	5,306		
Iowa.....	15,856	17,762	1,604	43,954	36,170	9,180	70,409	55,111	1,048	1,763		
Kentucky.....	57,068	53,806	.....	314	74,642	67,416	1,394	25,651	53,143	66,058		
Louisiana.....	17,255	18,647	.....	.....	22,164	20,709	.....	7,625	22,681	20,204		
Maine.....	32,543	41,609	8,030	67,379	39,080	3,325	62,811	26,693	6,368	2,046		
Maryland.....	35,066	40,020	54	281	39,115	47,460	2,294	5,966	42,482	41,760		
Massachusetts.....	52,683	44,569	28,023	108,190	39,240	19,626	106,533	34,372	5,998	22,331		
Michigan.....	33,859	41,842	7,237	71,772	52,136	1,660	88,480	35,057	805	405		
Minnesota.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,069	11,920	748	62		
Mississippi.....	17,548	26,876	.....	.....	35,446	24,195	.....	3,283	40,797	25,040		
Missouri.....	29,984	38,353	.....	.....	58,164	49,524	17,028	58,801	31,317	58,372		
New Hampshire.....	16,147	29,997	6,695	38,345	32,789	422	37,519	25,881	2,112	441		
New Jersey.....	33,556	44,305	356	28,338	46,943	24,115	58,324	62,801	.....	.....
New York.....	234,882	292,083	25,329	276,007	195,878	124,604	362,646	312,510	.....	.....
North Carolina.....	39,058	39,744	.....	.....	43,246	36,886	.....	2,701	48,339	44,990		
Ohio.....	152,526	169,220	31,682	187,497	170,874	28,126	231,610	187,232	11,405	12,194		
Oregon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,951	3,006	183		
Pennsylvania.....	179,174	198,568	8,525	147,510	230,710	82,175	268,030	16,765	178,871	12,776		
Rhode Island.....	7,626	8,735	644	11,467	73,638	1,675	12,244	7,707	.....	.....
Tennessee.....	58,898	57,018	.....	.....	31,169	15,639	.....	11,350	64,709	69,274		
Texas.....	4,945	13,552	.....	.....	10,569	545	33,808	6,849	47,548	15,438		
Vermont.....	22,173	13,044	8,621	39,561	89,706	60,310	1,929	16,290	218	1,969		
Virginia.....	58,572	73,858	.....	291	89,706	60,310	86,110	65,021	74,323	74,681		
Wisconsin.....	22,240	33,658	8,814	66,090	52,843	579	.....	.....	888	161		
Total.....	1,386,578	1,601,474	155,825	1,341,264	1,838,169	874,534	1,866,352	1,375,157	845,763	589,581		

Presidential Elections from 1852 to 1876—Continued.

STATES.	1864.		1868.		1872.		1876.	
	Lincoln, Rep.	McClellan, Dem.	Grant, Rep.	Seymour, Dem.	Grant, Rep.	Greeley, Lib.	Hayes, Rep.	Tilden, Dem.
Alabama.....	.....	.....	76,366	72,088	90,272	79,444	68,230	102,002
Arkansas.....	.....	.....	22,112	19,078	41,373	37,927	38,669	58,071
California.....	62,134	43,841	54,583	54,077	54,020	40,718	78,614	75,845
Colorado.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Legisla- ture.	.....
Connecticut.....	44,691	42,285	50,595	47,952	50,638	45,880	59,034	61,934
Delaware.....	8,155	8,767	7,623	10,980	11,115	10,206	10,752	13,381
Florida.....	.....	.....	Legisla- ture.	.....	17,763	15,427	23,849	22,923
Georgia.....	.....	.....	57,134	102,722	62,550	76,356	50,446	130,088
Illinois.....	189,496	158,730	250,303	199,143	241,944	184,938	278,232	258,601
Indiana.....	150,422	130,233	176,548	166,980	186,147	163,632	208,011	213,326
Iowa.....	89,075	49,596	120,390	74,040	131,566	71,196	171,327	112,099
Kansas.....	15,441	3,691	31,048	13,990	67,048	32,970	78,322	37,902
Kentucky.....	27,786	64,301	39,566	115,890	88,766	99,995	97,156	159,690
Louisiana.....	.....	.....	33,263	80,225	71,683	57,029	75,135	70,636
Maine.....	61,803	44,211	70,493	42,460	61,422	29,087	66,300	49,823
Maryland.....	40,153	32,739	30,438	62,357	66,760	67,687	71,981	91,780
Massachusetts.....	126,742	48,745	136,477	59,408	133,472	59,260	150,063	108,777
Michigan.....	91,521	74,604	128,550	97,069	138,455	78,355	166,134	141,095
Minnesota.....	25,060	17,375	43,545	28,075	55,117	34,423	72,962	48,799
Mississippi.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82,175	47,288	52,605	112,173
Missouri.....	72,750	31,678	86,860	65,628	119,196	151,431	145,029	203,077
Nebraska.....	.....	.....	9,729	5,439	18,329	7,812	31,916	17,554
Nevada.....	9,826	6,594	6,480	5,218	8,413	6,236	10,383	9,308
New Hampshire.....	36,400	32,571	38,191	31,224	37,168	31,424	41,539	38,509
New Jersey.....	60,723	68,024	80,131	83,001	91,656	76,456	103,517	115,952
New York.....	368,735	361,986	419,883	429,883	440,736	387,281	489,207	521,949
North Carolina.....	.....	.....	96,769	84,601	94,769	70,094	108,417	125,427
Ohio.....	265,154	205,568	280,223	238,666	281,852	244,321	330,698	323,182

Presidential Elections from 1352 to 1876—Continued.

STATES.	1864.		1868.		1872.		1876.	
	Lincoln,		Grant,		Grant,		Hayes,	
	Rep.	McClellan, Dem.	Rep.	Seymour, Dem.	Rep.	Lib.	Rep.	Tilden, Dem.
Oregon.....	9,888	8,457	10,961	11,125	11,319	7,730	15,206	14,149
Pennsylvania.....	296,391	276,316	342,280	313,382	349,589	212,041	384,122	366,158
Rhode Island.....	13,692	8,470	12,993	6,548	13,665	5,329	15,787	10,712
South Carolina.....	.....	.....	62,301	45,237	72,290	22,703	91,870	90,006
Tennessee.....	.....	.....	56,628	26,129	85,653	91,391	89,566	133,166
Texas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,406	66,500	44,800	104,755
Vermont.....	42,419	13,321	44,167	12,045	41,481	10,927	44,092	20,254
Virginia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	93,468	91,654	96,553	139,670
West Virginia.....	23,152	10,438	29,175	20,306	32,315	29,451	42,698	56,455
Wisconsin.....	83,458	65,884	108,857	84,707	104,997	86,477	130,668	123,927
Total.....	2,216,067	1,808,725	3,015,071	2,709,613	3,597,070	2,834,079	4,033,295	4,284,265
Majority.....	407,342	.....	305,458	.....	762,991	.....	Over all.....	157,394

Total vote in 1824.....	352,062	Total vote in 1864.....	4,024,792
" 1828.....	1,156,328	" 1868.....	5,724,686
" 1832.....	1,217,691	" 1872.....	6,431,144
" 1836.....	1,498,205	" 1876.....	8,411,139
" 1840.....	2,410,772	" 1880.....	9,219,947
" 1844.....	2,698,608	" 1884.....	10,053,770
" 1848.....	2,872,806	Total Greenback vote in 1876.....	81,737
" 1852.....	3,142,877	" 1880.....	308,578
" 1856.....	4,053,967	Total Prohibition vote in 1876.....	9,522
" 1860.....	4,676,853	" 1880.....	10,305

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE, 1880 AND 1884.

STATES. (38)	1884.				1880.	
	Blaine, Rep.	Cleveland, Dem.	Butler, Gr'b'k.	St. John Pro.	Garfield, Rep.	Hancock, Dem.
Alabama.....	59,444	92,973	762	610	56,221	91,185
Arkansas.....	50,895	72,927	1,844	.....	42,436	60,775
California.....	100,816	88,307	1,975	2,640	80,348	80,426
Colorado.....	36,277	27,627	1,957	759	27,450	24,647
Connecticut.....	65,898	67,182	†1,685	‡2,492	67,071	64,415
Delaware.....	12,788	17,054	6	55	14,133	15,275
Florida.....	28,039	31,769	.....	74	23,654	27,964
Georgia.....	47,961	94,567	125	184	54,086	102,470
Illinois.....	337,449	312,320	10,753	11,824	318,037	277,321
Indiana.....	238,480	244,992	8,176	3,018	232,164	225,522
Iowa.....	197,089	*177,288	.....	1,472	183,927	105,845
Kansas.....	153,158	89,466	16,110	4,495	121,549	59,801
Kentucky.....	118,674	152,757	1,655	3,106	106,306	149,068
Louisiana.....	46,347	62,546	.....	.....	‡38,637	65,067
Maine.....	72,209	52,140	3,953	2,160	74,039	*65,171
Maryland.....	85,699	96,932	531	2,794	78,515	93,706
Massachusetts..	146,724	122,352	24,382	9,923	165,205	111,960
Michigan.....	192,669	*191,225	††763	18,403	185,341	131,59*
Minnesota.....	111,923	70,144	3,587	4,691	93,903	53,315
Mississippi.....	42,774	78,547	.....	.....	34,854	75,750
Missouri.....	*202,261	235,972	.....	2,153	153,567	208,609
Nebraska.....	76,877	*54,354	.....	2,858	54,979	28,523
||Nevada.....	8,381	7,000	.....	.....	8,732	9,613
N. Hampshire..	43,166	39,166	552	1,573	44,852	40,794
New Jersey.....	123,433	127,784	3,494	6,155	120,555	122,565
New York.....	562,001	563,048	16,955	24,999	555,444	534,511
North Carolina	125,068	142,905	.....	448	115,874	124,208
Ohio.....	400,082	368,280	5,170	11,269	375,048	340,821
Oregon.....	26,852	24,593	723	488	20,619	19,948
Pennsylvania...	474,268	393,510	16,942	15,366	444,704	407,428
Rhode Island...	19,030	12,391	422	928	18,195	10,779
South Carolina	21,733	69,764	.....	.....	58,071	112,312
†Tennessee.....	124,078	133,258	957	1,131	107,677	128,191
Texas.....	88,353	223,208	3,321	3,511	57,893	156,428
Vermont.....	39,514	17,31	785	1,752	45,567	18,316
Virginia.....	139,356	147,497	.....	143	84,020	a128,586
West Virginia...	*63,096	67,317	††810	939	46,243	57,391
Wisconsin.....	161,147	146,474	4,597	7,649	144,000	114,649
Total.....	4,844,002	4,914,947	134,599	151,531	4,454,416	4,444,952
Plurality.....	.....	70,945	.....	.....	9,464	.....

1884—Scattering and imperfect, 7,876; Lockwood, 5; total vote, 10,053,770.

1880—Greenback, 308,578; Prohibition, 10,305; American, 707; scattering, 989; total vote, 9,219,947.

* Fusion. † Including 160 misspelled. ‡ Including 232 misspelled. ¶ One county missing in 1884. || One county estimated in 1884. % Vote for the two Republican tickets (Regular, 27,676; "Beattie, 10,340) combined. †† Straight Greenback. a Regular (96,912) and Readjuster (31,674) votes combined.

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE, 1888.

STATES.	Harrison.	Cleveland.	Fisk.	Labor.
Alabama.....	57,197	117,310	583	10,643
Arkansas	58,752	85,962	614	.....
California.....	124,809	117,729	5,761	1,591
Colorado.....	50,766	37,542	2,100	1,265
Connecticut.....	74,584	74,920	4,234	240
Delaware.....	12,973	16,414	400	.....
Florida.....	26,650	39,561	403	.....
Georgia.....	40,453	100,472	1,802	136
Illinois.....	370,470	348,258	21,386	7,410
Indiana.....	263,361	261,013	9,881	2,694
Iowa.....	211,598	179,877	3,550	9,105
Kansas.....	182,914	102,738	6,779	37,787
Kentucky.....	155,134	183,800	5,225	622
Louisiana.....	30,184	89,941	130	.....
Maine.....	73,734	50,482	2,690	1,345
Maryland.....	99,986	106,168	4,766	.....
Massachusetts.....	183,456	151,990	8,636	.....
Michigan.....	236,370	212,404	20,942	4,542
Minnesota.....	136,359	99,664	15,000	.....
Mississippi.....	30,096	85,476	218	.....
Missouri.....	236,325	261,957	4,954	15,853
Nebraska.....	108,425	80,552	9,424	.....
Nevada.....	7,238	5,326	45	.....
New Hampshire.....	45,728	43,358	7,585	42
New Jersey.....	144,344	151,493	7,904	.....
New York.....	650,338	635,965	30,327	5,050
North Carolina.....	134,709	148,336	5,787	.....
Ohio.....	415,792	399,969	4,618	3,452
Oregon.....	33,293	26,524	1,677	363
Pennsylvania.....	526,091	446,200	20,743	3,865
Rhode Island.....	21,969	17,530	1,251	18
South Carolina.....	13,740	65,825	.....	.....
Tennessee.....	138,815	159,079	5,669	43
Texas.....	83,280	234,883	4,749	.....
Vermont.....	45,192	16,788	1,450	35
Virginia.....	150,438	151,977	1,678	.....
West Virginia.....	78,491	79,330	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	176,553	155,232	14,277	8,522
Total.....	5,430,607	5,538,045	257,248	114,623

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE, 1892.

STATES.	Cleveland.	Harrison.	Weaver.	Bidwell.	Cleveland over Harrison.	Harrison over Cleveland.
Alabama	138,138	9,197	85,181	241	128,941	.....
Arkansas.....	87,834	46,974	11,831	113	40,860	.....
California	118,174	118,027	25,311	8,096	147	.....
Colorado .....	.....	38,620	53,584	1,687	.....	38,620
Connecticut ...	82,395	77,032	809	4,026	5,363	.....
Delaware.....	18,581	18,077	.....	564	504	.....
Florida.....	30,142	22	4,843	570	30,121	.....
Georgia	129,386	48,305	42,939	988	81,081	.....
Idaho.....	2	8,599	10,520	288	.....	8,597
Illinois.....	426,281	399,288	22,207	25,870	26,993	.....
Indiana	262,740	255,615	22,208	13,050	7,125	.....
Iowa	196,367	219,795	20,595	6,402	.....	23,428
Kansas.....	.....	157,241	163,111	4,553	.....	157,241
Kentucky.....	175,461	135,441	23,500	6,442	40,020	.....
* Louisiana.....	87,622	26,134	27,903	.....	61,488	.....
Maine.....	48,044	62,878	2,381	3,062	.....	14,834
Maryland	113,866	92,736	796	5,877	21,130	.....
Massachusetts	176,858	202,927	3,348	7,539	.....	26,069
Michigan ...	202,296	222,708	19,796	20,857	.....	20,412
Minnesota...	100,920	122,823	29,313	14,182	.....	21,903
Mississippi....	40,237	1,406	10,256	910	38,831	.....
Missouri	268,398	226,918	41,213	4,331	41,480	.....
Montana	17,581	18,851	7,334	549	.....	1,270
Nebraska.....	24,943	87,227	83,134	4,902	.....	62,284
Nevada.....	714	2,811	7,264	89	.....	2,097
N. Hampshire	42,081	45,658	293	1,297	.....	3,577
New Jersey ...	171,066	156,101	985	8,134	14,965	.....
New York.....	654,908	609,459	16,436	38,191	45,449	.....
N. Carolina....	133,098	100,565	44,732	2,636	32,533	.....
N. Dakota.....	.....	17,519	17,700	899	.....	17,519
Ohio.....	404,115	405,187	14,852	26,012	.....	1,072
Oregon.....	14,243	35,002	26,965	2,281	.....	20,759
Pennsylvania..	452,264	516,011	8,714	25,123	.....	63,747
Rhode Island..	24,336	26,975	228	1,654	.....	2,639
S. Carolina.....	54,698	13,384	2,410	.....	41,314	.....
S. Dakota.....	9,081	34,888	26,544	.....	.....	25,807
Tennessee.....	136,594	99,851	23,780	4,776	36,743	.....
Texas.....	239,148	77,475	99,688	2,165	161,673	.....
Vermont	16,325	37,992	42	1,424	.....	21,667
Virginia	163,977	113,256	12,274	2,736	50,721	.....
Washington ...	29,844	36,460	19,054	2,553	.....	6,616
West Virginia,	84,467	80,293	4,166	2,145	4,174	.....
Wisconsin	177,335	170,846	9,909	13,132	6,489	.....
Wyoming .....	.....	8,454	7,722	530	.....	8,454
Totals	5,554,561	5,185,028	1,055,871	270,876	918,145	548,612

Cleveland's plurality, 369,533.

Wing, Socialist-Labor, received in Connecticut, 333 votes; in Massachusetts, 676; in New Jersey, 1,337; in New York, 17,958; in Pennsylvania, 898. Total, 21,202.

*In Louisiana the Republican and People's parties voted each for four of the other's eight candidates for electors. Thus some of the Louisiana voters are counted twice in the above table, and while all the Presidential candidates received a total of 12,098,668 votes in the whole country, there were only 12,070,766 actual voters.

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, 1896.

STATES.	McKinley, Rep.	Bryan, Dem., Pop.-Sil.	Palmer, Nat. Dem.	Levering and Bentley, Pro. and Nat.	Matchett, Soc.-Lab.
Alabama	54,737	131,226	6,462	2,147	.....
Arkansas	37,512	110,103	.....	839	893
California	146,588	144,766	.....	2,573	.....
Colorado	26,279	161,269	1	2,104	150
Connecticut	110,285	56,740	4,336	1,806	1,223
Delaware	20,452	16,615	969	602	.....
Florida	11,257	31,958	1,772	644	.....
Georgia	60,091	94,672	2,708	5,716	.....
Idaho	6,314	23,135	.....	172	.....
Illinois	607,130	464,523	6,390	10,611	1,147
Indiana	323,748	306,206	2,146	5,241	343
Iowa	289,293	223,741	4,516	3,544	453
Kansas	159,345	170,636	1,209	2,231	.....
Kentucky	218,171	217,890	5,104	4,781	.....
Louisiana	22,037	77,175	1,834	.....	.....
Maine	80,465	34,588	1,870	1,570	.....
Maryland	136,978	104,746	2,507	6,058	588
Massachusetts	278,976	105,711	11,749	2,998	2,114
Michigan	293,327	237,251	6,930	6,777	.....
Minnesota	193,503	139,735	3,216	4,363	948
Mississippi	5,123	46,283	7,517	390	.....
Missouri	304,940	363,667	2,355	2,462	595
Montana	10,490	43,680	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska	102,564	115,624	2,797	1,993	186
Nevada	1,939	8,389	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire	57,444	21,650	3,420	776	228
New Jersey	221,367	133,675	6,373	5,614	3,985
New York	819,838	551,513	18,972	16,075	17,731
North Carolina	155,222	174,488	578	921	.....
North Dakota	26,335	20,586	.....	358	.....
Ohio	525,991	477,497	1,858	7,784	1,167
Oregon	48,779	46,739	977	919	.....
Pennsylvania	728,300	433,230	11,000	19,274	6,103
Rhode Island	37,437	14,459	1,166	1,165	558
South Carolina	9,313	58,801	824	.....	.....
South Dakota	41,042	41,225	.....	500	.....
Tennessee	148,773	168,176	1,951	3,098	.....
Texas	162,506	368,289	4,853	5,030	.....
Utah	13,461	67,053	.....	.....	.....
Vermont	50,991	10,607	1,329	728	.....
Virginia	135,388	154,985	2,127	2,344	115
Washington	39,153	51,646	1,668	1,116	.....
West Virginia	104,414	92,927	677	1,203	.....
Wisconsin	268,359	163,441	4,244	6,659	594
Wyoming	10,072	10,861	.....	159	.....
Total	7,105,729	6,491,977	133,554	142,491	39,221
Plurality	613,752	.....	.....	.....	.....

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, 1900.

	McKinley, Rep.	Bryan, Dem.	Woolley, Pro.	Barker, Peo.	Debs, Soc. Dem.	Malloney, Soc. Labor.
Alabama	53,669	96,368	1,407	3,797	.....	.....
Arkansas	44,800	81,142	584	972	.....	.....
California	164,755	124,985	5,024	.....	7,572	.....
Colorado	93,072	122,733	3,790	389	684	714
Connecticut	102,572	74,014	1,617	.....	1,029	908
Delaware	22,560	18,863	546	.....	57	.....
Florida	7,499	28,007	2,239	1,090	603	.....
Georgia	35,036	81,700	1,396	4,584	.....	.....
Idaho	27,198	29,414	857	213	.....	.....
Illinois	597,985	503,061	17,626	1,141	9,687	1,373
Indiana	336,063	309,584	13,718	1,438	2,374	663
Iowa	307,808	209,265	9,502	613	2,742	259
Kansas	185,955	162,601	3,605	.....	1,605	.....
Kentucky	226,801	234,899	2,429	2,017	760	289
Louisiana	14,233	53,671	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maine	65,435	36,832	2,585	.....	878	.....
Maryland	136,212	122,271	4,582	.....	908	391
Massachusetts...	239,147	157,016	6,208	.....	9,716	2,610
Michigan	316,269	211,685	11,859	833	2,826	903
Minnesota	190,461	112,901	8,555	.....	3,065	1,329
Mississippi	5,753	51,706	.....	1,644	.....	.....
Missouri	314,093	351,913	5,963	4,244	6,128	1,294
Montana	25,373	37,146	298	.....	708	116
Nebraska	121,835	114,013	3,686	1,104	823	.....
Nevada	3,849	6,347	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire	54,798	35,489	1,271	.....	790	.....
New Jersey	221,707	164,808	7,183	669	4,609	2,074
New York	821,992	678,386	22,043	.....	12,869	12,622
North Carolina..	133,081	157,752	1,009	830	.....	.....
North Dakota...	35,891	20,519	731	110	518	.....
Ohio	543,918	474,882	10,203	251	4,847	1,688
Oregon	46,526	33,385	2,536	275	1,494	.....
Pennsylvania ...	712,665	424,232	27,908	638	4,831	2,936
Rhode Island...	33,784	19,812	1,529	.....	.....	1,423
South Carolina..	3,525	47,283	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota...	54,530	39,544	1,542	339	169	.....
Tennessee	123,008	145,250	3,900	1,368	410	.....
Texas	130,641	277,432	2,644	20,981	1,846	162
Utah	47,089	44,949	205	.....	717	106
Vermont	42,569	12,849	383	367	.....	.....
Virginia	115,865	146,080	2,150	.....	.....	.....
Washington	57,457	44,833	2,345	.....	1,906	1,066
West Virginia...	119,851	98,791	1,586	279	286	.....
Wisconsin	265,866	159,285	10,124	.....	7,095	524
Wyoming	14,482	10,164	.....	2	.....	.....
	7,217,677	6,357,883	207,368	50,188	94,552	33,450

ELECTORAL VOTE OF NEW JERSEY.

 FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT, FROM
MARCH 4, 1789.

1789—George Washington, of Virginia.....	6
John Adams, of Massachusetts.....	1
John Jay, of New York.....	5
1793—George Washington, of Virginia.....	7
John Adams, of Massachusetts.....	7
1797—John Adams, of Massachusetts.....	7
Thomas Pinckney, of South Carolina.....	7
1801—John Adams, of Massachusetts.....	7
C. C. Pinckney, of South Carolina.....	7
1805—Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia.....	8
George Clinton, of New York.....	8
1809—James Madison, of Virginia.....	8
George Clinton, of New York.....	8
1813—DeWitt Clinton, of New York.....	8
Jarard Ingersoll, of Pennsylvania.....	8
1817—James Monroe, of Virginia.....	8
Daniel D. Tompkins, of New York.....	8
1821—James Monroe, of Virginia.....	3
Daniel D. Tompkins, of New York.....	8
1825—Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee.....	8
John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina.....	8
1829—John Q. Adams, of Massachusetts.....	8
Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania.....	8
1833—Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee.....	8
Martin Van Buren, of New York.....	8
1837—William H. Harrison, of Ohio.....	8
Francis Granger, of New York.....	8
1841—William H. Harrison, of Ohio.....	8
John Tyler, of Virginia.....	8
1845—Henry Clay, of Kentucky.....	7
Theodore Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey.....	7
1849—Zachary Taylor, of Louisiana.....	7
Millard Fillmore, of New York.....	7
1853—Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire.....	7
William R. King, of Alabama.....	7
1857—James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania.....	7
John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky.....	7

1861—Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois.....	4
Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine.....	4
Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois.....	3
Herchel V. Johnson, of Georgia.....	3
1865—George B. McClellan, of New Jersey.....	7
George H. Pendleton, of Ohio.....	7
1869—Horatio Seymour, of New York.....	7
Francis P. Blair, of Missouri.....	7
1873—Ulysses S. Grant, of Illinois.....	7
Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts.....	7
1877—Samuel J. Tilden, of New York.....	9
Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana.....	9
1881—Winfield Scott Hancock, of Pennsylvania.....	9
William H. English, of Indiana.....	9
1885—Grover Cleveland, of New York.....	9
Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana.....	9
1889—Grover Cleveland, of New York.....	9
Allan G. Thurman, of Ohio.....	9
1893—Grover Cleveland, of New York.....	10
Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois.....	10
1897—William McKinley, Ohio.....	10
Garret A. Hobart, New Jersey.....	10
1901—William McKinley, of Ohio.....	10
Theodore Roosevelt, of New York.....	10
1905—Theodore Roosevelt, of New York.....	12
Charles W. Fairbanks, of Indiana.....	12

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE OF NEW JERSEY FROM 1840 TO DATE.

1840—Harrison, Whig, 33,351; Van Buren, Dem., 31,034. Harrison's majority, 2,327.

1844—Clay, Whig, 38,318; Polk, Dem., 37,495. Clay's majority, 823.

1848—Taylor, Whig, 40,015; Cass, Dem., 36,901; Van Buren, 819. Taylor's plurality, 3,114.

1852—Pierce, Dem., 44,305; Scott, Whig, 38,556; Hale, Free Soil, 350. Pierce's plurality, 5,749.

1856—Buchanan, Dem., 46,943; Fremont, Rep., 28,338; Fillmore, Amer., 24,115. Buchanan's plurality, 18,605.

1860—Dem. Fusion ticket, 62,869; Lincoln, Rep., 58,346. Fusion majority, 4,523. (Three Douglas electors, Cook, Parker and Runyon, were chosen, the highest vote being 62,869 for Cook, and four Lincoln electors were chosen, Hornblower, Brown, Elmer and Ivins, the highest vote being 58,346 for Hornblower. The highest vote cast for a Breckinridge elector (Wurts) was 56,237.)

1864—McClellan, Dem., 68,024; Lincoln, Rep., 60,723. McClellan's majority, 7,301.

1868—Seymour, Dem., 83,001; Grant, Rep., 80,131. Seymour's majority, 2,870.

1872—Grant, Rep., 91,656; Greeley, Dem., 76,456. Grant's majority, 15,200.

1876—Tilden, Dem., 115,962; Hayes, Rep., 103,517. Tilden's majority, 12,445.

1880—Hancock, Dem., 122,565; Garfield, Rep., 120,555. Hancock's majority, 2,010.

1884—Cleveland, Dem., 127,784; Blaine, Rep., 123,433. Cleveland's majority, 4,351.

1888—Cleveland, Dem., 151,493; Harrison, Rep., 144,344; Fisk, Pro., 7,904. Cleveland's plurality, 7,149.

1892—Cleveland, Dem., 171,066; Harrison, Rep., 156,101; Bidwell, Pro., 8,134; Wing, Social.-Lab., 1,337; Weaver, People's, 985. Cleveland's plurality, 14,965.

1896—McKinley, Rep., 221,367; Bryan, Dem., 133,675; Palmer, Nat. Dem., 6,373; Levering, Pro., 5,614; Matchett, Soc.-Lab., 3,985. McKinley's plurality, 87,692.

1900—McKinley, Rep., 221,707; Bryan, Dem., 164,808; Woolley, Pro., 7,183; Debs, Soc.-Dem., 4,609; Malloney, Soc.-Lab., 2,074; Barker, People's, 669. McKinley's plurality, 56,899.

1904—Roosevelt, Rep., 245,164; Parker, Dem., 164,566; Swallow, Pro., 6,845; Debs., Socialist, 9,587; Corrigan, Soc.-Lab., 2,680; Watson, People's Dem., 3,705. Roosevelt's plurality, 80,598.

NEW JERSEY'S VOTE FOR GOVERNOR

From 1844 to Date.

1844—Stratton, Whig, 37,949; Thomson, Dem., 36,591; Parkhurst, 76. Whig plurality, 1,358.

1847—Haines, Dem., 34,765; Wright, Whig, 32,166; William Right, 87; Moses Jaques, 146; Scattering, 109. Democratic plurality, 2,599.

1850—Fort, Dem., 39,723; Runk, Whig, 34,054. Democratic majority, 5,669.

1853—Price, Dem., 38,312; Haywood, Whig, 34,530. Democratic majority, 3,782.

1856—Newell, Rep., 50,903; Alexander, Dem., 48,246. Republican majority, 2,657.

1859—Olden, Rep., 53,315; Wright, Dem., 51,714. Republican majority, 1,601.

1862—Parker, Dem., 61,307; Ward, Rep., 46,710. Democratic majority, 14,597.

1865—Ward, Rep., 67,525; Runyon, Dem., 64,736. Republican majority, 2,789.

1868—Randolph, Dem., 83,619; Blair, Rep., 79,072. Democratic majority, 4,547.

1871—Parker, Dem., 82,362; Walsh, Rep., 76,383. Democratic majority, 5,979.

1874—Bedle, Dem., 97,283; Halsey, Rep., 84,050. Democratic majority, 13,233.

1877—McClellan, Dem., 97,837; Newell, Rep., 85,094; Hoxsey, Greenback, 5,069; Bingham, Tax and Pro., 1,439. Democratic plurality, 12,746.

1880—Ludlow, Dem., 121,666; Potts, Rep., 121,015; Hoxsey, Greenback, 2,759; Ransom, Pro., 195. Democratic plurality, 651.

1883—Abbett, Dem., 103,856; Dixon, Rep., 97,047; Urner, Nat., 2,960; Parsons, Pro., 4,153. Democratic plurality, 6,809.

1886—Green, Dem., 109,939; Howey, Rep., 101,919; Fiske, Pro., 19,808. Democratic plurality, 8,020.

1889—Abbett, Dem., 138,245; Grubb, Rep., 123,992; La Monte, Pro., 6,853. Democratic plurality, 14,253.

1892—Werts, Dem., 167,257; Kean, Jr., Rep., 159,362; Kennedy, Pro., 7,750; Keim, Soc.-Lab., 1,338; Bird, People's, 894. Democratic plurality, 7,625.

1895—Griggs, Rep., 162,900; McGill, Dem., 136,000; Wilbur, Pro., 6,661; Ellis, People's, 1,901; Keim, Soc.-Lab., 4,147. Republican plurality, 26,900.

1898—Voorhees, Rep., 164,051; Crane, Dem., 158,552; Landon, Pro., 6,893; Maguire, Soc.-Lab., 5,458; Schrayshuen, People's, 491. Republican plurality, 5,499.

1901—Murphy, Rep., 183,814; Seymour, Dem., 166,681; Brown, Pro., 5,365; Vail, Soc., 3,489; Wilson, Soc. Labor, 1,918. Republican plurality, 17,133.

1904—Stokes, Rep., 231,363; Black, Dem., 179,719; Parker, Pro., 6,687; Kearns, Soc., 8,858; Herrschaft, Soc.-Lab., 2,526; Honnecker, People's Dem., 3,285. Republican plurality, 51,644.

NEW JERSEY CONGRESSMEN.

FROM 1774 TO THE PRESENT TIME.

CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

1774-5, James Kinsey; 1774-6, John Cooper, Stephen Crane, John De Hart, Francis Hopkinson, William Livingston, Richard Smith, Richard Stockton; 1776-7, Jonathan D. Sergeant; 1776-8, Abraham Clark, Jonathan Elmer; 1776-9, John Witherspoon; 1777-8, Elias Boudinot; 1777-9, Nathaniel Scudder; 1778-9, Frederick Frelinghuysen, Elias Dayton; 1778, John Neilson; 1778-80, John Fell; 1779, Thomas Henderson; 1779-81, William Ch. Houston; 1780-1, William Burnett, William Paterson; 1780-3, Abraham Clark; 1780-2, John Witherspoon; 1781-3, William Paterson; 1782-3, Frederick Frelinghuysen; 1781-4, Silas Condict, Jonathan Elmer; 1783-5, John Beatty, Samuel Dick; 1783-4, John Stevens, Sr.; 1784-5, Charles Stewart, William Ch. Houston; 1784-7, Lambert Cadwalader; 1785-6, John Cleaves Symmes, Josiah Hornblower; 1786-7, James Schureman; 1786-8, Abraham Clark; 1787, William Paterson; 1787-8, Jonathan Elmer; 1787-9, Jonathan Dayton.

FROM 1789 TO DATE.

I. 1789-91—Elias Boudinot, Burlington; Lambert Cadwalader, Hunterdon; James Schureman, Middlesex; Thomas Sinnickson, Salem.

II. 1791-3—Elias Boudinot, Burlington; Abraham Clark, Essex; Jonathan Dayton, Essex; Aaron Kitchell, Morris; James Schureman, Middlesex.

III. 1793-5—John Beatty, Hunterdon; Elias Boudinot, Burlington; Lambert Cadwalader, Hunterdon; Jonathan Dayton, Essex; Abraham Clark, Essex (died 1794); Aaron Kitchell, Morris (to fill vacancy).

IV. 1795-7—Jonathan Dayton (Speaker), Essex; Thomas Henderson, Monmouth; Aaron Kitchell, Essex; Isaac Smith, Hunterdon; Mark Thompson, Sussex.

V. 1797-9—Jonathan Dayton (Speaker), Essex; James H. Imlay, Monmouth; James Schureman, Middlesex; Thomas Sinnickson, Salem; Mark Thompson, Sussex.

VI. 1799-1801—John Condit, Essex; Franklin Davenport, Gloucester; Samuel H. Imlay, Monmouth; Aaron Kitchell, Morris; James Linn, Somerset.

VII. 1801-3—John Condit, Essex; Ebenezer Elmer, Cumberland; William Helms, Sussex; James Mott, Burlington; Henry Southard, Somerset.

VIII. 1803-5—Ebenezer Elmer, Cumberland; William Helms, Sussex; James Mott, Burlington; James Sloan, Gloucester; Henry Southard, Somerset; Adam Boyd, Bergen.

IX. 1805-7—Ebenezer Elmer, Cumberland; William Helms, Sussex; John Lambert, Hunterdon; James Sloan, Gloucester; Henry Southard, Somerset; Ezra Darby, Essex.

X. 1807-9—William Helms, Sussex; John Lambert, Hunterdon; Thomas Newbold, Burlington; James Sloan, Gloucester; Henry Southard, Somerset; Ezra Darby, Essex (until 1808); Adam Boyd, Bergen (from 1808-9).

XI. 1809-11—James Cox, Monmouth (until 1810); William Helms, Sussex; Jacob Hufty, Cumberland; Thomas Newbold, Burlington; Henry Southard, Somerset; Adam Boyd, Bergen.

XII. 1811-13—Adam Boyd, Bergen; Lewis Condict, Morris; Jacob Hufty, Cumberland; George C. Maxwell, Hunterdon; James Morgan, Middlesex; Thomas Newbold, Burlington.

XIII. 1813-15—Lewis Condict, Morris; William Cox, Burlington; Richard Stockton, Somerset; Thomas Ward, Essex; James Schureman, Middlesex; Jacob Hufty, Cumberland (until 1814); Thomas Binns, Essex (1814-15).

XIV. 1815-17—Ezra Baker, Middlesex; Ephraim Bateman, Cumberland; Benjamin Bennett, Monmouth; Lewis Condict, Morris; Henry Southard, Somerset; Thomas Ward, Essex.

XV. 1817-19—Ephraim Bateman, Cumberland; Benjamin Bennett, Monmouth; Joseph Bloomfield, Burlington; Charles Kinsey, Essex; John Linn, Sussex; Henry Southard, Sussex.

XVI. 1819-21—Ephraim Bateman, Cumberland; Joseph Bloomfield, Burlington; John Linn, Sussex; Barnard Smith, Middlesex; Henry Southard, Somerset; John Condit, Essex (until 1820); Thomas Binns, Essex (1820-1).

XVII. 1821-3—George Cassady, Bergen; Lewis Condict, Morris; G. E. Holcombe, Monmouth; James Matlack, Gloucester; Ephraim Bateman, Cumberland, Samuel Swan, Somerset.

XVIII. 1823-5—George Cassady, Bergen; Daniel Garrison, Salem; G. E. Holcombe, Monmouth; James Matlack, Gloucester; Lewis Condict, Morris; Samuel Swan, Somerset.

XIX. 1825-7—George Cassady, Bergen; Lewis Condict, Morris; Daniel Garrison, Salem; G. E. Holcombe, Monmouth; Samuel Swan, Somerset; Ebenezer Tucker, Burlington.

XX. 1827-9—Lewis Condict, Essex; Isaac Pierson, Essex; Samuel Swan, Somerset; Ebenezer Tucker, Burlington; George E. Holcombe, Monmouth (until 1828); Hedge Thompson, Salem (until 1828); James Fitz Randolph, Middlesex (1828-9); Thomas Sinnickson, Salem (1828-9).

XXI. 1829-31—Richard M. Cooper, Gloucester, Lewis Condict, Morris; Thomas H. Hughes, Cape May; Isaac Pierson, Essex; James Fitz Randolph, Middlesex; Samuel Swan, Somerset.

XXII. 1831-3—Lewis Condict, Morris; Richard M. Cooper, Gloucester; Thomas H. Hughes, Cape May; James Fitz Randolph, Middlesex; Isaac Southard, Somerset; Silas Condit, Essex.

XXIII. 1833-5—Philemon Dickerson (D.), Essex; Samuel Fowler (D.), Sussex; Thomas Lee (D.), Cumberland; James Parker (D.), Middlesex; Ferdinand S. Schenck (D.), Somerset; William N. Shinn (D.), Burlington.

XXIV. 1835-7—Philemon Dickerson (D.), Passaic (resigned and elected Governor); Samuel Fowler (D.), Sussex; Thomas Lee (D.), Cumberland; James Parker (D.), Middlesex; Ferdinand S. Schenck (D.), Somerset; William N. Shinn (D.), Burlington; William Chetwood (D.), Essex (vacancy 1836-7).

XXV. 1837-9—John B. Ayerigg (W.), Bergen; William Halstead (W.), Mercer; John P. B. Maxwell (W.), Warren; Joseph F. Randolph (W.), Monmouth; Charles C. Stratton (W.), Gloucester; Thomas Jones York (W.), Salem.

XXVI. 1839-41—William B. Cooper (D.), Gloucester; Philemon Dickerson (D.), Passaic; Joseph F. Randolph (W.), Monmouth; Daniel B. Ryall (D.), Monmouth; Joseph Kille (D.), Salem; Peter D. Vroom (D.), Somerset.

XXVII. 1841-3—John B. Ayerigg (W.), Bergen; William Halstead (W.), Mercer; John P. B. Maxwell (W.), Warren; Joseph F. Randolph (W.), Monmouth; Charles C. Stratton (W.), Gloucester; Thomas Jones Yorke (W.), Salem.

XXVIII. 1843-5—Lucius Q. C. Elmer (D.), Cumberland; George Sykes (D.), Burlington; Littleton Kirkpatrick (D.), Middlesex; Isaac G. Farlee (D.), Hunterdon; William Wright (W.), Essex.

XXIX. 1845-7—James G. Hampton (W.), Cumberland; Samuel G. Wright (W.) (died 1845), Monmouth; George Sykes (D.), (vacancy), Burlington; John Runk (W.), Hun-

terdon; Joseph E. Edsall (D.), Sussex; William Wright (W.), Essex.

XXX. 1847-9—James G. Hampton (W.), Cumberland; William A. Newell (W.), Monmouth; John Van Dyke (W.), Middlesex; Joseph E. Edsall (D.), Sussex; Dudley S. Gregory (W.), Hudson.

XXXI. 1849-51—Andrew K. Hay (W.), Camden; William A. Newell (W.), Monmouth; John Van Dyke (W.), Middlesex; Isaac Wildrick (D.), Warren; James G. King (W.), Hudson.

XXXII. 1851-3—Nathan T. Stratton (D.), Gloucester; Charles Skelton (D.), Mercer; George H. Brown (W.), Somerset; Isaac Wildrick (D.), Warren; Rodman M. Price (D.), Essex.

XXXIII. 1853-5—Nathan T. Stratton (D.), Gloucester; Charles Skelton (D.), Mercer; Samuel Lilly (D.), Hunterdon; George Vail (D.), Morris; A. C. M. Pennington (W.), Essex.

XXXIV. 1855-7—Isaiah D. Clawson (R.), Salem; George R. Robbins (R.), Mercer; James Bishop (N. A.), Middlesex; George Vail (D.), Morris; A. C. M. Pennington (R.), Essex.

XXXV. 1857-9—Isaiah D. Clawson (R.), Salem; George R. Robbins (R.), Mercer; Garnet B. Adrain (D.), Middlesex; John Huyler (D.), Bergen; Jacob R. Wortendyke (D.), Hudson.

XXXVI. 1859-61—John T. Nixon (R.), Cumberland; John L. N. Stratton (R.), Burlington; Garnet B. Adrain (D.), Middlesex; Jetur R. Riggs (D.), Passaic; William Pennington (R.) (Speaker), Essex.

XXXVII. 1861-3—John T. Nixon (R.), Cumberland; John L. N. Stratton (R.), Burlington; William G. Steele (D.), Somerset; George T. Cobb (D.), Morris; Nehemiah Perry (D.), Essex.

XXXVIII. 1863-5—John F. Starr (R.), Camden; George Middleton (D.), Monmouth; William G. Steele (D.), Somerset; Andrew J. Rogers (D.), Sussex; Nehemiah Perry (D.), Essex.

XXXIX. 1865-7—John F. Starr (R.), Camden; William A. Newell (R.), Monmouth; Charles Sitgreaves (D.), Warren; Andrew J. Rogers (D.), Sussex; Ed. R. V. Wright (D.), Hudson.

XL. 1867-9—William Moore (R.), Atlantic; Charles Haight (D.), Monmouth; Charles Sitgreaves (D.), Warren; John Hill (R.), Morris; George A. Halsey (R.), Essex.

XLI. 1869-71—William Moore (R.), Atlantic; Charles

Haight (D.), Monmouth; John T. Bird (D.), Hunterdon; John Hill (R.), Morris; Orestes Cleveland (D.), Hudson.

XLII. 1871-3—John W. Hazleton (R.), Gloucester; Sam'l C. Forker (D.), Burlington; John T. Bird (D.), Hunterdon; John Hill (R.), Morris; George A. Halsey (R.), Essex.

XLIII. 1873-5—John W. Hazleton (R.), Gloucester; Samuel A. Dobbins (R.), Burlington; Amos Clark, Jr. (R.), Union; Robert Hamilton (D.), Sussex; William Walter Phelps (R.), Bergen; Marcus L. Ward (R.), Essex; Isaac W. Scudder (R.), Hudson.

XLIV. 1875-7—Clement H. Sinnickson (R.), Salem; Samuel A. Dobbins (R.), Burlington; Miles Ross (D.), Middlesex; Robert Hamilton (D.), Sussex; Augustus W. Cutler (D.), Morris; Frederick H. Teese (D.), Essex; Augustus A. Hardenbergh (D.), Hudson.

XLV. 1877-9—Clement H. Sinnickson (R.), Salem; J. Howard Pugh (R.), Burlington; Miles Ross (D.), Middlesex; Alvah A. Clark (D.), Somerset; Augustus W. Cutler (D.), Morris; Thomas B. Peddie (R.), Essex; Augustus A. Hardenbergh (D.), Hudson.

XLVI. 1879-81—George M. Robeson (R.), Camden; Hezekiah B. Smith (D.), Burlington; Miles Ross (D.), Middlesex; Alvah A. Clark (D.), Somerset; Charles H. Voorhis (R.), Bergen; John L. Blake (R.), Essex; Lewis A. Brigham (R.), Hudson.

XLVII. 1881-3—George M. Robeson (R.), Camden; John Hart Brewer (R.), Mercer; Miles Ross (D.), Middlesex; Henry S. Harris (D.), Warren; John Hill (R.), Morris; Phineas Jones (R.), Essex; Augustus A. Hardenbergh (D.), Hudson.

XLVIII. 1883-5—Thomas M. Ferrell (D.), Gloucester; John Hart Brewer (R.), Mercer; John Kean, Jr. (R.), Union; Benjamin F. Howey (R.), Warren; William Walter Phelps (R.), Bergen; William H. F. Fiedler (D.), Essex; William McAdoo (D.), Hudson.

XLIX. 1885-7—George Hires (R.), Salem; James Buchanan (R.), Mercer; Robert S. Green (D.), Union; James N. Pidcock (D.), Hunterdon; William Walter Phelps (R.), Bergen; Herman Lehlbach (R.), Essex; William McAdoo (D.), Hudson.

L. 1887-9—George Hires (R.), Salem; James Buchanan (R.), Mercer; John Kean, Jr. (R.), Union; James N. Pidcock (D.), Hunterdon; William Walter Phelps (R.), Bergen; Herman Lehlbach (R.), Essex; William McAdoo (D.), Hudson.

LI. 1889-91—Christopher A. Bergen (R.), Camden; James

Buchanan (R.), Mercer; Jacob A. Geissenhainer (D.), Monmouth; Samuel Fowler (D.), Sussex; Charles D. Beckwith (R.), Passaic; Herman Lehlbach (R.), Essex; William McAdoo (D.), Hudson.

LII. 1891-3—C. A. Bergen (R.), Camden; James Buchanan (R.), Mercer; J. A. Geissenhainer (D.), Monmouth; Samuel Fowler (D.), Sussex; C. A. Cadmus (D.), Passaic; T. D. English (D.), Essex; *E. F. McDonald (D.), Hudson.

LIIL. 1893-5—Henry C. Loudenslager (R.), Gloucester; John J. Gardner (R.), Atlantic; J. A. Geissenhainer (D.), Monmouth; Johnston Cornish (D.), Warren; C. A. Cadmus (D.), Passaic; T. D. English (D.), Essex; George B. Fielder (D.), Hudson; John T. Dunn (D.), Union.

LIV. 1895-7—Henry C. Loudenslager (R.), Gloucester; John J. Gardner (R.), Atlantic; Benjamin F. Howell (R.), Middlesex; Mahlon Pitney (R.), Morris; James T. Stewart (R.), Passaic; R. Wayne Parker (R.), Essex; Thomas McEwan (R.), Hudson; Charles N. Fowler (R.), Union.

LV. 1897-9—Henry C. Loudenslager (R.), Gloucester; John J. Gardner (R.), Atlantic; Benjamin F. Howell (R.), Middlesex; Mahlon Pitney (R.), Morris; James T. Stewart (R.), Passaic; R. Wayne Parker (R.), Essex; Thomas McEwan (R.), Hudson; Charles N. Fowler (R.), Union.

LVI. 1899-1901—Henry C. Loudenslager (R.), Gloucester; John J. Gardner (R.), Atlantic; Benjamin F. Howell (R.), Middlesex; Joshua S. Salmon (D.), Morris; James T. Stewart (R.), Passaic; R. Wayne Parker (R.), Essex; †William D. Daly (D.), Hudson; Charles N. Fowler (R.), Union.

LVII. 1901-3—Henry C. Loudenslager (R.), Gloucester; John J. Gardner (R.), Atlantic; Benjamin F. Howell (R.), Middlesex; ‡Joshua S. Salmon (D.), Morris; James T. Stewart (R.), Passaic; R. Wayne Parker (R.), Essex; Allan L. McDermott (D.), Hudson; Charles N. Fowler (R.), Union.

LVIII. 1903-5—Henry C. Loudenslager (R.), Gloucester; John J. Gardner (R.), Atlantic; Benjamin F. Howell (R.), Middlesex; ††William M. Lanning (R.), Mercer; Charles N. Fowler (R.), Union; William Hughes (D.), Passaic; Richard Wayne Parker (R.), Essex; William H. Wiley (R.), Essex; Allan Benny (D.), Hudson; Allan L. McDermott (D.), Hudson.

LIX. 1905-7—Henry C. Loudenslager (R.), Gloucester; John J. Gardner (R.), Atlantic; Benjamin F. Howell (R.), Middlesex; Ira W. Wood (R.), Mercer; Charles N. Fowler (R.), Union; Henry C. Allen (R.), Passaic; Richard Wayne Parker (R.), Essex; William H. Wiley (R.), Essex; Marshall Van Winkle (R.), Hudson; Allan L. McDermott (D.), Hudson.

*Mr. McDonald died November 5th, 1892, and he was succeeded by George B. Fielder.

†Mr. Daly died after the first session of this Congress, and Allan L. McDermott was elected to fill the unexpired term.

‡Mr. Salmon died during the first session of this Congress, and DeWitt C. Flanagan (D.), was elected to fill the vacancy.

††Mr. Lanning resigned after the first session of this Congress, and Ira W. Wood (R.) was elected to the vacancy.

THE JUDICIARY.

(From 1704 to date.)

CHANCELLORS.

(Term, seven years—Salary, \$10,000.)

1845, Oliver S. Halsted; 1852, Benjamin Williamson; 1860, Henry W. Green; 1866, Abraham O. Zabriskie; 1873, Theodore Runyon; 1887, Alexander T. McGill; 1900, William J. Magie.

CHIEF JUSTICES.

(Term of office, seven years—Salary, \$10,000.)

1704, Roger Mompesson; 1709, Thomas Gordon; 1710, David Jamison; 1723, William Trent; 1724, Robert Lettis Hooper; 1728, Thomas Farmer; 1738, Robert Hunter Morris; 1758, William Aynsley; 1764, Charles Read; 1764, Frederick Smyth; 1776, Richard Stockton (declined); 1776, John De Hart (declined); 1777, Robert Morris; 1779, David Brearley; 1789, James Kinsey; 1803, Andrew Kirkpatrick; 1824, Charles Ewing; 1832, Joseph C. Hornblower; 1846, Henry W. Green; 1853, Peter D. Vroom (declined); 1853, Alexander Wurts (declined); 1861, Edward W. Whelpley; 1864, Mercer Beasley; 1897, William J. Magie; 1900, David A. Depue; 1901, William S. Gummere.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

(Term of office, seven years—Salary, \$9,000 each.)

1704, William Pinhorne; 1705, William Sandford; 1705, Andrew Bowne; 1706, Daniel Coxe; 1708, Thomas Revel; 1708, Daniel Leeds; 1710, Peter Sonmans; 1710, Hugh Huddy; 1711, Lewis Morris; 1711, Thomas Farmer; 1721, Peter Bard; 1734, Daniel Coxe; 1735, John Hamilton; 1739, Joseph Bonnel; 1739, John Allen; 1748, Samuel Nevil; 1749, Charles Read; 1754, Richard Salter; 1764, John Berrien; 1772, David Ogden; 1774, Richard Stockton; 1776, Samuel Tucker; 1776, Francis Hopkinson (declined); 1777, Isaac Smith; 1777, John Cleves Symmes; 1788, John Chetwood; 1797, Andrew Kirkpatrick; 1798, Elisha Boudinot; 1804, William S. Pennington; 1804, William Rossell; 1813, Mahlon Dickerson; 1815, Samuel L. Southard; 1820, Gabriel H. Ford; 1826, George K. Drake; 1834, Thomas C. Ryerson; 1838, John Moore White; 1838, William L. Dayton; 1838, James S. Nevius; 1841, Daniel Elmer; 1841, Ira C. Whitehead; 1845, Thomas P. Carpenter; 1845, Joseph F. Randolph; 1845, James S. Nevius; 1848, Ellas B. D. Ogden; 1852, Lucius Q. C. Elmer; 1852, Stacy G. Potts; 1852, Daniel Haines; 1855, Peter Vredenburgh; 1855, Martin

Ryerson; 1855, Elias B. D. Ogden; 1858, Edward W. Whelpley; 1859, Daniel Haines; 1859, William S. Clawson; 1859, John Vandyke; 1861, George H. Brown; 1861, L. Q. C. Elmer; 1862, Peter Vredenburg; 1862, L. Q. C. Elmer; 1862, Elias B. D. Ogden; 1865, Joseph D. Bedle; 1866, Vancleve Dalrimple; 1866, George S. Woodhull; 1866, '73, '80, '87 and '94, David A. Depue; 1869, '76, '83, '90 and '97, Bennet Van Syckel; 1869, '76, '83 and '90, Edward W. Scudder; 1875, '82 and '89, Manning M. Knapp; 1875, '82, '89 '96 and '03, Jonathan Dixon; 1875, '82 and '89, Alfred Reed; 1880 and '87, Joel Parker; 1880, '87 and '94, William J. Magie; 1888, '95 and '02, Charles G. Garrison; 1892, George T. Werts; 1893, Job H. Lippincott; 1893, Leon Abbett; 1895, William S. Gummere; 1895, George C. Ludlow; 1897, Gilbert Collins; 1900, John Franklin Fort; 1900, Abram Q. Garretson; 1901, Charles E. Hendrickson; 1901, Mahlon Pitney; 1903, Francis J. Swayze; 1904, Alfred Reed.

ATTORNEY-GENERALS.

(Term, five years—Salary, \$7,000.)

1704, Alexander Griffith; 1714, Thomas Gordon; 1719, Jeremiah Basse; 1723, James Alexander; 1728, Lawrence Smith; 1733, Joseph Warrel; 1754, Cortland Skinner; 1776, William Paterson; 1783, Joseph Bloomfield; 1792, Aaron D. Woodruff; 1811, Andrew S. Hunter; 1817, Theodore Frelinghuysen; 1829, Samuel L. Southard; 1833, John Moore White; 1838, Richard S. Field; 1841, George P. Molleson; 1844, Richard P. Thompson; 1845, Abraham Browning; 1850, Lucius Q. C. Elmer; 1852, Richard P. Thompson; 1857, William L. Dayton; 1861, F. T. Frelinghuysen; 1867, George M. Robeson; 1870, Robert Gilchrist; 1875, Joel Parker; 1875, Jacob Vanatta; 1877, John P. Stockton; 1897, Samuel H. Grey; 1902, Thomas N. McCarter; 1903, Robert H. McCarter (term expires May 15, 1908).

CLERKS IN CHANCERY.

(Term, five years—Salary, \$6,000.)

1831, Stacy G. Potts; 1840, Samuel R. Gummere; 1851, Daniel B. Bodine; 1856, William M. Babbitt; 1861, Barker Gummere; 1871, Henry S. Little; 1881, George S. Duryee; 1886, Allan L. McDermott; 1896, Lewis A. Thompson; 1901, Edward C. Stokes; 1905, Vivian M. Lewis.

CLERKS OF SUPREME COURT.

(Term, five years—Salary, \$6,000.)

1776, Jonathan D. Sergeant (declined); 1776, Bowes Reed; 1781, William C. Houston; 1788, Richard Howell; 1793, Jonathan Rhea; 1807, William Hyer; 1812, Garret D. Wall; 1817, Zachariah Rossell; 1842, Eli Morris; 1842, James Wilson; 1852, William M. Force; 1857, Charles P. Smith; 1872, Benjamin F. Lee; 1897, William Riker, Jr. (term expires November 2, 1907).

STATE OFFICERS.

(From 1776 to date.)

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

(Term, five years—Salary, \$6,000.)

1776, Charles Pettit (resigned October 7th, 1778); 1778, Bowes Reed; 1794, Samuel W. Stockton; 1795, John Beatty; 1805, James Linn; 1820, Daniel Coleman; 1830, James D. Westcott; 1840, Charles G. McChesney; 1851, Thomas S. Allison; 1861, Whitfield S. Johnson; 1866, Horace N. Congar; 1870, Henry C. Kelsey; 1897, George Wurts; 1902, Samuel D. Dickinson (term expires April 1, 1907).

STATE TREASURERS.

(Term, three years—Salary, \$6,000.)

1776, Richard Smith (resigned February 15th, 1777); 1777, John Stevens, Jr.; 1783, John Schureman (declined); 1783, James Mott; 1799, James Salter; 1803, Peter Gordon; 1821, Charles Parker; 1832, William Grant; 1833, Charles Parker; 1836, Jacob Kline; 1837, Isaac Southard; 1843, Thomas Arrowsmith; 1845, Stacy A. Paxson; 1848, Samuel Mairs; 1851, Rescarrick M. Smith; 1865, David Naar; 1866, Howard Ivins; 1868, William P. McMichael; 1871, Josephus Sooy, Jr.; 1875, Gershom Mott; 1876, George M. Wright; 1885, Jonathan H. Blackwell; 1885, John J. Toffey; 1891, George R. Gray; 1894, George B. Swain; 1902, Frank O. Briggs (term expires February 11, 1908).

STATE COMPTROLLERS.

(Term, three years—Salary, \$6,000.)

1865, William K. McDonald; 1871, Albert L. Runyon; 1877, Robert F. Stockton; 1880, Edward J. Anderson; 1891, William C. Heppenheimer; 1894, William S. Hancock; 1902, J. Willard Morgan (term expires February 20, 1908).

ADJUTANT-GENERALS.

(Salary, \$2,500.)

1776, William Bott; 1793, Anthony Walton White; 1803, John Morgan; 1804, Ebenezer Elmer; 1804, Peter Hunt; 1810, James J. Wilson; 1812, John Beatty; 1814, James J. Wilson; 1814, Charles Gordon; 1816, Zachariah Rossell; 1842, Thomas Cadwallader; 1858, Robert F. Stockton, Jr.; 1867, William S. Stryker; 1900, Alexander C. Oliphant; 1902, R. Heber Breintnall.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERALS.

(Salary, \$2,500.)

1776, John Mehelm; 1778, Matthias Williamson; 1813, Jonathan Rhea; 1816, Ellett Tucker; 1821, James J. Wilson; 1824, Garret D. Wall; 1830, Samuel R. Hamilton; 1855, Lewis Perrine (died 1889); 1890, Richard A. Donnelly (died February 27th, 1905); 1905, Charles Edward Murray.

STATE PRISON KEEPERS.

(Term since 1876, five years—Salary, \$3,500.)

———— Crooks; Henry Bellerjeau; Francis Labaw; 1829, Ephraim Ryno; 1830, Thomas M. Perrine; 1836, Joseph A. Yard; 1839, John Voorhees; 1841, Jacob B. Gaddis; 1843, Joseph A. Yard; 1845, Jacob B. Gaddis; 1851, William B. Vanderveer; 1857, Robert P. Stoll; 1862, T. V. D. Hoagland; 1863, Joseph B. Walker; 1866, Peter P. Robinson; 1868, Joseph B. Walker; 1869, David D. Hennion; 1871, Robert H. Howell; 1873, Charles Wilson; 1876, Gershom Mott; 1881, P. H. Laverty; 1886, John H. Patterson; 1896, Samuel S. Moore; 1902, George O. Osborne (term expires March 18, 1907).

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURES.

Below is a record of the length of each session, the date of meeting and adjournment of, and the number of laws enacted by the various Legislatures since the adoption of the new Constitution in 1844:

Year.	Meeting.	Adjournment.	Length.	Laws enacted.	Joint Resolutions.
1845—	January 14,	April 4,	12 Weeks.	138	7
1846—	" 13,	" 18,	14 "	114	15
1847—	" 12,	M'ch 5,	8 "	109	13
1848—	" 11,	" 9,	9 "	136	14
1849—	" 9,	" 2,	8 "	136	12
1850—	" 8,	" 8,	9 "	123	9
1851—	" 14,	" 19,	10 "	171	3
1852—	" 13,	" 30,	11 "	213	9
1853—	" 12,	" 11,	9 "	198	12
1854—	" 10,	" 17,	10 "	223	13
1855—	" 9,	April 6,	13 "	258	5
1856—	" 8,	M'ch 14,	10 "	180	11
1857—	" 13,	" 21,	10 "	223	2
1858—	" 12,	" 18,	10 "	215	8
1859—	" 11,	" 23,	11 "	231	1
1860—	" 10,	" 22,	11 "	270	6
1861—	" 8,	" 15,	10 "	181	2
1862—	" 14,	" 28,	11 "	194	5
1863—	" 13,	" 25,	11 "	279	3
1864—	" 12,	April 14,	14 "	446	7
1865—	" 10,	" 6,	13 "	514	5
1866—	" 9,	" 6,	13 "	487	6
1867—	" 18,	" 12,	12 "	480	12
1868—	" 14,	" 17,	14 "	566	11
1869—	" 12,	" 2,	12 "	577	5
1870—	" 11,	M'ch 17,	10 "	532	6
1871—	" 10,	April 6,	13 "	625	9
1872—	" 9,	" 4,	13 "	603	10
1873—	" 14,	" 4,	12 "	723	1
1874—	" 13,	M'ch 27,	11 "	534	1
1875—	" 12,	April 9,	13 "	439	0
1876—	" 11,	" 21,	15 "	213	6
1877—	" 9,	M'ch 9,	9 "	156	6

Year.	Meeting.	Adjournment.	Length.	Laws enacted.	Joint Resolutions.
1878—	January 8,	April 5,	13 Weeks.	267	7
1879—	" 14,	M'ch 14,	9 "	209	3
1880—	" 13,	" 12,	9 "	224	4
1881—	" 11,	" 25,	11 "	230	10
1882—	" 10,	" 31,	12 "	190	7
1883—	" 9,	" 23,	11 "	208	6
1884—	" 8,	April 18,	15 "	225	9
1885—	" 13,	" 4,	12 "	250	4
1886—*	" 12,	June 2,	15 "	279	3
1887—†	" 11,	April 7,	13 "	182	3
1888—	" 10,	M'ch 30,	12 "	337	11
1889—	" 8,	April 20,	15 "	297	8
1890—	" 14,	May 23,	19 "	311	3
1891—	" 13,	M'ch 20,	10 "	285	6
1892—	" 12,	" 11,	9 "	296	1
1893—	" 10,	" 11,	9 "	292	2
1894—‡	" 9,	Oct. 2,	20 "	354	7
1895—||	" 8,	June 13,	13 "	434	8
1896—	" 14,	M'ch 26,	11 "	219	2
1897—	" 12,	" 31,	12 "	206	1
1898—	" 11,	" 25,	11 "	242	2
1899—	" 10,	" 24,	11 "	219	3
1900—	" 9,	" 23,	11 "	198	3
1901—	" 8,	" 22,	11 "	210	2
1902—	" 14,	" 27,	11 "	279	4
1903—	" 13,	April 2,	12 "	273	3
1904—	" 12,	M'ch 25,	11 "	250	10
1905—	" 10,	" 30,	12 "	270	5

*After a session of 14 weeks the House took a recess on April 16th till June 1st. The Senate continued in session, as a Court of Impeachment, till April 22d, when a recess was taken till June 1st. Up to the time of taking the recess the Senate and House were in session together 14 weeks, and the Senate, by itself, one week. Both Houses re-assembled on June 1st, and an adjournment sine die took place at 5 o'clock p. m., on Wednesday, June 2d. The Laverty impeachment trial was opened before the Senate, sitting as a court, on March 11th, and ended on Wednesday, April 21st, at 9 o'clock p. m., when a verdict of guilty on two counts, by a two-thirds majority, was returned. The trial lasted 19 days. See Senate Journal, session of 1886, pages 905 to 959.

† The Senate did not organize till February 1st.

‡ On May 26th a recess was taken until October 2d, when the Legislature re-assembled, and without transacting any business adjourned sine die at 3:30 in the afternoon.

|| On March 22d a recess was taken until June 4th, when the Legislature re-assembled, and, remaining in session two weeks, adjourned sine die on June 13th.

POLITICAL COMPLEXION OF NEW JERSEY'S LEGISLATURES.

(From 1840 to date.)

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- 1840—Council, 13 Whigs; 5 Dems. House, 41 Whigs, 12 Dems.
- 1841—Council, 9 Whigs; 9 Dems. House, 35 Whigs; 23 Dems.
- 1842—Council, 10 Whigs; 8 Dems. House, 32 Whigs; 26 Dems.
- 1843—Council, 6 Whigs; 12 Dems. House, 23 Whigs; 35 Dems.
- 1834—Council, 13 Whigs; 6 Dems. House, 40 Whigs; 18 Dems.
- 1845—Senate, 12 Whigs; 7 Dems. House, 30 Whigs; 27 Dems.; 1 Native American.
- 1846—Senate, 12 Whigs; 7 Dems. House, 40 Whigs; 18 Dems.
- 1847—Senate, 12 Whigs; 7 Dems. House, 38 Whigs; 20 Dems.
- 1848—Senate, 12 Whigs; 7 Dems. House, 39 Whigs; 19 Dems.
- 1849—Senate, 10 Whigs; 9 Dems. House, 33 Whigs; 25 Dems.
- 1850—Senate, 9 Whigs; 11 Dems. House, 25 Whigs; 35 Dems.
- 1851—Senate, 10 Whigs; 10 Dems. House, 28 Whigs; 30 Dems.
- 1852—Senate, 13 Dems.; 7 Whigs. House, 45 Dems.; 15 Whigs.
- 1853—Senate, 13 Dems.; 7 Whigs. House, 39 Dems.; 21 Whigs.
- 1854—Senate, 13 Dems.; 7 Whigs. House, 40 Dems.; 20 Whigs.
- 1855—Senate, 10 Dems.; 9 Whigs; 1 Native American. House, 29 Dems.; 25 Whigs; 6 Native American.
- 1856—Senate, 11 Dems.; 5 Whigs; 4 Native American. House, 30 Dems.; 14 Whigs; 1 Ind. Dem.; 15 Native American.
- 1857—Senate, 11 Dems.; 6 Whigs; 3 Know Nothings. House, 38 Dems.; combined opposition, 22.
- 1858—Both Houses Democratic.
- 1859—Senate, Democratic. House, Opposition.
- 1860—Senate, Democratic. House, 30 Dems.; 28 Reps.; 2 American.
- 1861—Senate, Republican. House, Democratic.
- 1862—Senate, Democrats and Republicans, tie; Independent, 1. House, Democratic. Democratic majority on joint ballot, 3.

- 1863—Both Houses Democratic.
 1864—Both Houses Democratic.
 1865—Senate, Democratic. House, a tie.
 1866—Both Houses Republican.
 1867—Both Houses Republican.
 1868—Both Houses Democratic.
 1869—Both Houses Democratic.
 1870—Both Houses Democratic.
 1871—Both Houses Republican.
 1872—Both Houses Republican.
 1873—Both Houses Republican.
 1874—Senate, 14 Republicans; 7 Democrats. House, 32 Republicans; 28 Democrats.
 1875—Senate, 13 Republicans; 8 Democrats. House, 41 Democrats; 19 Republicans.
 1876—Both Houses Republican.
 1877—Senate, 11 Democrats; 10 Republicans. House, a tie.
 1878—Both Houses Democratic.
 1879—Both Houses Republican.
 1880—Both Houses Republican.
 1881—Both Houses Republican.
 1882—Senate, Republican. House, Democratic.
 1883—Senate, 12 Republicans; 9 Democrats. House, 35 Democrats; 25 Republicans.
 1884—Senate, Republican. House, Democratic.
 1885—Both Houses Republican.
 1886—Both Houses Republican.
 1887—Senate, 12 Republicans; 9 Democrats. House, 32 Democrats, 26 Republicans; 2 Labor Democrats.
 1888—Senate, 12 Republicans; 9 Democrats. House, 37 Republicans; 23 Democrats.
 1889—Senate, 11 Democrats; 10 Republicans. House, 32 Democrats; 23 Republicans.
 1890—Senate, 11 Republicans; 10 Democrats. House, 37 Democrats; 23 Republicans.
 1891—Senate, 14 Democrats; 7 Republicans. House, 40 Democrats; 20 Republicans.
 1892—Senate, 16 Democrats; 5 Republicans. House, 42 Democrats; 18 Republicans.
 1893—Senate, 16 Democrats; 5 Republicans. House, 39 Democrats; 21 Republicans.
 1894—Senate, 11 Republicans; 10 Democrats. House, 39 Republicans; 20 Democrats; 1 Ind. Dem.
 1895—Senate, 16 Republicans; 5 Democrats. House, 54 Republicans; 6 Democrats.
 1896—Senate, 18 Republicans; 3 Democrats. House, 43 Republicans; 16 Democrats; 1 Ind. Dem.
 1897—Senate, 18 Republicans; 3 Democrats. House, 56 Republicans; 4 Democrats.
 1898-9—Senate, 14 Republicans; 7 Democrats. House, 37 Republicans; 23 Democrats.
 1900—Senate, 14 Republicans; 7 Democrats. House, 43 Republicans; 16 Democrats; 1 vacancy.
 1901—Senate, 17 Republicans; 4 Democrats. House, 45 Republicans; 15 Democrats.
 1902—Senate, 17 Republicans; 4 Democrats. House, 46 Republicans; 14 Democrats.
 1903-4—Senate, 14 Republicans; 7 Democrats. House, 38 Republicans; 22 Democrats.
 1905—Senate, 14 Republicans; 7 Democrats. House, 46 Republicans; 14 Democrats.
 1906—Senate, 17 Republicans; 4 Democrats. House, 56 Republicans; 1 Ind. Rep.; 3 Democrats.

VICE-PRESIDENTS OF COUNCIL AND SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

(From 1776 to 1844, when the new Constitution was formed.)

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

- 1776-81—John Stevens, Hunterdon.
1782 —John Cox, Burlington.
1783-84—Philemon Dickinson, Hunterdon.
1785-88—Robert Lettis Hooper, Hunterdon.
1789-92—Elisha Lawrence, Monmouth.
1793-94—Thomas Henderson, Monmouth.
1795 —Elisha Lawrence, Monmouth.
1796-97—James Linn, Somerset.
1798-1800—George Anderson, Burlington.
1801-04—John Lambert, Hunterdon.
1805 —Thomas Little, Monmouth.
1806 —George Anderson, Burlington.
1807 —Ebenezer Elmer, Cumberland.
1808 —Ebenezer Seeley, Cumberland.
1809 —Thomas Ward, Essex.
1810-11—Charles Clark, Essex.
1812 —James Schureman, Middlesex.
1813 —Charles Clark, Essex.
1814-15—William Kennedy, Sussex.
1816-22—Jesse Upson, Morris.
1823-25—Peter J. Stryker, Somerset.
1826 —Ephraim Bateman, Cumberland.
1827 —Silas Cook, Morris.
1828 —Charles Newbold, Burlington.
1829-30—Edward Condict, Morris.
1831-32—Elias P. Seeley, Cumberland.
1833 —Mahlon Dickerson, Morris.
1834 —Jehu Patterson, Monmouth.
1835 —Charles Sitgreaves, Warren.
1836 —Jeptha B. Munn, Morris.
1837-38—Andrew Parsons, Passaic.
1839-40—Joseph Porter, Gloucester.
1842 —John Cassedy, Bergen.
1843 —William Chetwood, Essex.
1844 —Jehu Patterson, Monmouth.

SPEAKERS.

- 1776-78—John Hart, Hunterdon.
Second Session 1778—Caleb Camp, Essex.
1779 —Caleb Camp, Essex.
1780 —Josiah Hornblower, Essex.
1781 —John Mehelm, Hunterdon.
1782-83—Ephraim Harris, Cumberland.
1784 —Daniel Hendrickson, Monmouth.
1785-86—Benjamin Van Cleve, Hunterdon.
1787 —Ephraim Harris, Cumberland.
1788 —Benjamin Van Cleve, Hunterdon.
1789 —John Beatty, Middlesex.
1790 —Jonathan Dayton, Essex.
1791 —Ebenezer Elmer, Cumberland.
1792-94—Silas Condict, Morris.
1795 —Ebenezer Elmer, Cumberland.
1796 —James H. Imlay, Monmouth.
1797 —Silas Condict, Morris.
1798-1800—William Coxe, Burlington.
1801 —Silas Dickerson, Sussex.
1802 —William Coxe, Burlington.
1803 —Peter Gordon, Hunterdon.
1804-07—James Cox, Monmouth.
1808-09—Lewis Condict, Morris.
1810-11—William Kennedy, Sussex.
1812 —William Pearson, Burlington.
1813 —Ephraim Bateman, Cumberland.
1814-15—Samuel Pennington, Essex.
1816 —Charles Clark, Essex.
1817 —Ebenezer Elmer, Cumberland.
1818-22—David Thompson, Jr., Morris.
1823 —Lucius Q. C. Elmer, Cumberland.
1824 —David Johnston, Hunterdon.
1825-26—George K. Drake, Morris.
1827-28—William B. Ewing, Cumberland.
1829-31—Alexander Wurts, Hunterdon.
1832 —John P. Jackson, Essex.
1833-35—Daniel B. Ryall, Monmouth.
1836 —Thomas G. Haight, Monmouth.
1837-38—Lewis Condict, Morris.
1839 —William Stites, Essex.
1840-41—John Emley, Burlington.
1842 —Samuel B. Halsey, Morris.
1843-44—Joseph Taylor, Cumberland.

SENATE OFFICERS.

PRESIDENTS.

- 1845-48—John C. Smallwood, Gloucester.
1849-50—Ephraim Marsh, Morris.
1851 —Silas D. Canfield, Passaic.
1852 —John Manners, Hunterdon.
1853-56—W. C. Alexander, Mercer.
1857-58—Henry V. Speer, Middlesex.
1859 —Thomas R. Herring, Bergen.
1860 —C. L. C. Gifford, Essex.
1861 —Edmund Perry, Hunterdon.
1862 --Joseph T. Crowell, Union.
1863 —Anthony Reckless, Monmouth.
1864 —Amos Robbins, Middlesex.
1865 —Edward W. Scudder, Mercer.
1866 —James M. Scovel, Camden.
1867 —Benjamin Buckley, Passaic.
1868-69—Henry S. Little, Monmouth.
1870 —Amos Robbins, Middlesex.
1871-72—Edward Bettle, Camden.
1873-75—John W. Taylor, Essex.
1876 —W. J. Sewell, Camden.
1877 —Leon Abbett, Hudson.
1878 —G. C. Ludlow, Middlesex.
1879-80—W. J. Sewell, Camden.
1881-82—G. A. Hobart, Passaic.
1883 —J. J. Gardner, Atlantic.
1884 —B. A. Vail, Union.
1885 —A. V. Schenck, Middlesex.
1886 —John W. Griggs, Passaic.
1887 —Frederick S. Fish, Essex.
1888 —George H. Large, Hunterdon.
1889 —George T. Werts, Morris.
1890 —H. M. Nevius, Monmouth.
1891-93—Robert Adrain, Middlesex.
1894 —Maurice A. Rogers, Camden.
1895 —Edward C. Stokes, Cumberland.
1896 —Lewis A. Thompson, Somerset; Robert Williams,
Passaic.
1897 —Robert Williams, Passaic.
1898 —Foster M. Voorhees, Union; William H. Skirm (pro
tem.), Mercer.
1899 —Charles A. Reed, Somerset.

- 1900 —William M. Johnson, Bergen.
1901 —Mahlon Pitney, Morris.
1902 —C. Asa Francis, Monmouth.
1903 —Elijah C. Hutchinson, Mercer.
1904 —Edmund W. Wakelee, Bergen.
1905 —*Joseph Cross, Union; *Wm. J. Bradley, Camden.

SECRETARIES.

- 1845-47—Daniel Dodd, Jr., Essex.
1848-50—Philip J. Gray, Camden.
1851 —John Rogers, Burlington.
1852-53—Samuel A. Allen, Salem.
1854 —A. R. Throckmorton, Hudson.
1855-56—A. R. Throckmorton, Monmouth.
1857-58—A. B. Chamberlain, Hunterdon.
1859-60—John C. Rafferty, Hunterdon.
1861 —Joseph J. Sleeper, Burlington.
1862-63—Morris R. Hamilton, Camden.
1864-65—John H. Meeker, Essex.
1866-67—Enoch R. Borden, Mercer.
1868-69—Joseph B. Cornish, Warren.
1870 —John C. Rafferty, Hunterdon.
1871-74—John F. Babcock, Middlesex.
1875-76—N. W. Voorhees, Hunterdon.
1877-78—C. M. Jemison, Somerset.
1879 —N. W. Voorhees, Hunterdon.
1880-82—George Wurts, Passaic.
1883-85—W. A. Stiles, Sussex.
1886-88—Richard B. Reading, Hunterdon.
1889 —John Carpenter, Jr., Hunterdon.
1890 —Wilbur A. Mott, Essex.
1891-92—John Carpenter, Jr., Hunterdon.
1893 —Samuel C. Thompson, Warren.
1894 —Wilbur A. Mott, Essex.
1895-97—Henry B. Rollinson, Union.
1898 —George A. Frey, Camden.
1899-1900—Augustus S. Barber, Jr., Gloucester.
1901-02-03-04—Walter E. Edge, Atlantic.
1905 —Howard L. Tyler, Cumberland.

*Joseph Cross resigned on March 30, and he was succeeded by William J. Bradley.

ASSEMBLY OFFICERS.

SPEAKERS.

- 1845 —Isaac Van Wagenen, Essex.
1846 —Lewis Howell, Cumberland.
1847-48—John W. C. Evans, Burlington.
1849 —Edw. W. Whelpley, Morris.
1850 —John T. Nixon, Cumberland.
1851 —John H. Phillips, Mercer.
1852 —John Huyler, Bergen.
1853-54—John W. Fennimore, Burlington.
1855 —William Parry, Burlington.
1856 —Thomas W. Demarest, Bergen.
1857 —Andrew Dutcher, Mercer.
1858 —Daniel Holsman, Bergen.
1859 —Edwin Salter, Ocean.
1860 —Austin H. Patterson, Monmouth.
1861 —F. H. Teese, Essex.
1862 —Charles Haight, Monmouth.
1863 —James T. Crowell, Middlesex.
1864 —Joseph N. Taylor, Passaic.
1865 —Joseph T. Crowell, Union.
1866 —John Hill, Morris.
1867 —G. W. N. Curtis, Camden.
1868 —Aug. O. Evans, Hudson.
1869-70—Leon Abbett, Hudson.
1871 —Albert P. Condit, Essex.
1872 —Nathaniel Niles, Morris.
1873 —Isaac L. Fisher, Middlesex.
1874 —Garret A. Hobart, Passaic.
1875 —George O. Vanderbilt, Mercer.
1876 —John D. Carscallen, Hudson.
1877 —Rudolph F. Rabe, Hudson.
1878 —John Eagan, Union.
1879 —Schuyler B. Jackson, Essex.
1880 —Sherman B. Oviatt, Monmouth.
1881 —Harrison Van Duyne, Essex.
1882 —John T. Dunn, Union.
1883 —Thomas O'Connor, Essex.
1884 —A. B. Stoney, Monmouth.
1885-86—E. A. Armstrong, Camden.
1887 —William M. Baird, Warren.
1888 —Samuel D. Dickinson, Hudson.
1889 —Robert S. Hudspeth, Hudson.

- 1890 —W. C. Heppenheimer, Hudson.
 1891-92—James J. Bergen, Somerset.
 1893 —Thomas Flynn, Passaic.
 1894 —John I. Holt,* Passaic; Joseph Cross,* Union.
 1895 —Joseph Cross, Union.
 1896 —Louis T. Derousse, Camden.
 1897 —George W. Macpherson, Mercer.
 1898-99—David O. Watkins, Gloucester.
 1900 —Benjamin F. Jones, Essex.
 1901-02—William J. Bradley, Camden.
 1903 —John G. Horner, Burlington.
 1904-05—John Boyd Avis, Gloucester.

CLERKS.

- 1843 —Alexander D. Cattell, Salem.
 1846 —Adam C. Davis, Hunterdon.
 1847-50—Alex. M. Cumming, Mercer.
 1851-52—David Naar, Essex.
 1853-54—David W. Dellicker, Somerset.
 1855 —Peter D. Vroom, Hudson.
 1856-57—William Darmon, Gloucester.
 1858 —Daniel Blauvelt, Essex.
 1859 —John P. Harker, Camden.
 1860 —D. Blauvelt, Jr., Essex.
 1861-62—Jacob Sharp, Warren.
 1863-64—Levi Scoby, Monmouth.
 1865-66—George B. Cooper, Cumberland.
 1867 —Ed. Jardine, Bergen.
 1868-70—A. M. Johnston, Mercer.
 1871 —A. M. Cumming, Mercer.
 1872-74—Sinnickson Chew, Camden.
 1875 —Austin H. Patterson, Monmouth.
 1876-77—John Y. Foster, Essex.
 1878 —Austin H. Patterson, Monmouth.
 1879-81—C. O. Cooper, Morris.
 1882-83—Arthur Wilson, Monmouth.
 1884 —Henry D. Winton, Bergen.
 1885-86—Samuel Toombs, Essex.
 1887 —Joseph Atkinson, Essex.
 1888 —James P. Logan, Burlington.
 1889-90—John J. Matthews, Union.
 1891-92—Thos. F. Noonan, Jr., Hudson.
 1893 —Leonard Kalisch, Essex.
 1894 —J. Herbert Potts, Hudson.
 1895-97—James Parker, Passaic.
 1898-99—Thomas H. Jones, Essex.
 1900-05—James Parker, Passaic.

*Speaker Holt resigned on May 26th, and Mr. Cross succeeded him.

CENSUS OF NEW JERSEY, 1905.

Population of New Jersey by Minor Civil Divisions,
1905 and 1900.

ATLANTIC COUNTY.

	1905.	1900.
Absecon Town	616	530
Atlantic City	37,593	27,838
First Ward	7,518	
Second Ward	8,273	
Third Ward	9,600	
Fourth Ward	12,202	
Brigantine City	95	99
Buena Vista Township.....	2,624	1,646
Egg Harbor City	2,280	1,808
Egg Harbor Township	1,468	1,863
Galloway Township	1,876	2,469
Hamilton Township	2,021	1,682
Hammoncton Town	4,334	3,481
First District	2,017	
Second District	2,317	
Linwood Borough	503	495
Longport Borough	133	80
Mullica Township	794	880
Northfield City	688	
First District	373	
Second District	315	
Pleasantville Borough	2,824	2,182
Port Republic	451	
First District	215	
Second District	236	
Somers Point Borough	431	308
First District	215	
Second District	216	
South Atlantic City Borough	115	69
Ventnor City	116	
Weymouth Township	900	972
	<hr/> 59,862	<hr/> 46,402

BERGEN COUNTY.

Alpine Borough	448	
Allendale Borough	762	694
Bergen Township .....	....	346
Bergenfields Borough	1,095	729
Bogota Borough	522	337
Carlstadt Borough	3,100	2,574
First District	1,867	
Second District	1,233	
Cliffside Park Borough	2,128	968
Closter Borough	1,272	
Cresskill Borough	505	486
Delford Borough	841	746
Demarest Borough	480	
Dumont Borough	913	643
East Rutherford Borough	3,165	2,640

	1905.	1900.
Edgewater Borough	1,392	
Englewood City	7,922	6,253
First Ward	1,900	
Second Ward	1,658	
Third Ward	2,585	
Fourth Ward	1,779	
Englewood Cliffs Borough	266	218
Etna Borough	681	
Fairview Borough	1,693	1,003
Fort Lee Borough	3,433	
Franklin Township	1,566	2,139
Garfield Borough	5,092	3,504
Glen Rock Borough.....	778	613
Harrington Township	521	3,224
Harrington Park Borough	283	
Hasbrouck Heights Borough	1,650	1,255
Haworth Borough	400	
Hillsdale Township	945	891
Hohokus Township	3,107	2,610
Leonia Borough	1,041	804
Little Ferry Borough	1,776	1,240
Lodi Borough	2,793	1,917
Lodi Township	1,061	448
Maywood Borough	687	536
Midland Township	1,465	1,298
Midland Park Borough	1,617	1,348
Montvale Borough	502	416
New Barbadoes Township coextensive with Hackensack Town	11,098	9,443
First Ward	2,810	
Second Ward	2,697	
Third Ward	2,451	
Fourth Ward	2,078	
Fifth Ward	1,062	
North Arlington Borough	408	290
Norwood Borough	432	
Oakland Borough	586	
Old Tappan Borough	280	269
Orvil Township	752	1,207
Orvil Borough	443	
Overpeck Township	2,850	1,987
Palisades Township	1,042	860
Palisades Park Borough	911	644
Park Ridge Borough	1,189	870
Ridgefield Borough	745	584
Ridgewood Township coextensive with Ridgewood Village	3,980	3,298
Riverside Borough	670	561
Ridgefield Township		2,612
Rutherford Borough	5,218	4,411
First District	2,538	
Second District	2,680	
Saddle River Borough	474	415
Saddle River Township	2,048	1,954
Teaneck Township	1,222	768
Tenafly Borough	2,142	1,746
Undercliff Borough		1,006
Union Township	2,188	1,590
Upper Saddle River Borough	324	326

STATE CENSUS.

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	1905.	1900.
Wallington Borough	2,475	1,812
Washington Township	382	782
Westwood Borough	1,044	828
Woodcliff Borough	477	329
Woodridge Borough	721	582
	<hr/> 100,003	<hr/> 78,441

BURLINGTON COUNTY.

Bass River Township	728	800
Beverly City	2,258	1,950
Beverly Township	2,181	1,804
Bordentown City	4,073	4,110
First District	1,675	
Second District	1,551	
Third District	847	
Bordentown Township	534	488
Burlington City	8,038	7,392
First Ward	1,706	
Second Ward	2,487	
Third Ward	2,099	
Fourth Ward	1,746	
Burlington Township	1,012	1,061
Chester Township	4,849	4,420
East District	2,117	
West District	2,732	
Chesterfield Township	1,141	1,143
Cinnaminson Township	1,064	1,078
Delran Township	1,340	890
Easthampton Township	587	584
Evesham Township	1,356	1,429
Fieldsboro Borough	457	459
Florence Township	1,967	1,955
Lumberton Township	1,683	1,624
Mansfield Township	1,493	1,518
Medford Township	2,030	1,969
Mount Laurel Township	1,671	1,644
New Hanover Township	960	1,827
North Hanover Township	747	
Northampton Township	5,509	5,168
First District	1,854	
Second District	1,553	
Third District	2,102	
Palmyra Township	2,643	2,300
Pemberton Borough	821	771
Pemberton Township	1,706	1,493
Riverside Township	3,301	2,581
Riverton Borough	1,557	1,332
Shamong Township	508	910
Southampton Township	1,860	1,904
Springfield Township	1,323	1,382
Tabernacle	462	
Washington Township	568	617
Westhampton Township	544	567
Willingboro Township	658	673
Woodland Township	413	398
	<hr/> 62,042	<hr/> 58,241

CAMDEN COUNTY.

	1905.	1900.
Audubon Borough	525	
Camden City	83,363	75,935
First Ward	8,472	
Second Ward	7,439	
Third Ward	4,865	
Fourth Ward	4,951	
Fifth Ward	7,448	
Sixth Ward	8,124	
Seventh Ward	11,161	
Eighth Ward	7,530	
Ninth Ward	7,157	
Tenth Ward	6,107	
Eleventh Ward	4,732	
Twelfth Ward	5,377	
Center Township	2,651	2,192
Chesilhurst Borough	258	283
Clementon Township	2,257	
Collingswood Borough	2,538	1,633
Delaware Township	1,470	1,679
Gloucester City	8,055	6,840
First Ward	3,260	
Second Ward	4,795	
Gloucester Township	2,300	4,018
Haddon Township	1,009	2,012
Haddon Heights Borough	654	
Haddonfield Borough	3,466	2,776
Merchantville Borough	1,632	1,608
Oaklyn Borough	454	
Pensauken Township	3,957	3,145
First District	2,427	
Second District	1,530	
Voorhees Township	1,009	969
Waterford Township	2,713	2,161
Winslow Township	2,856	2,392
Woodlynne Borough	388	
	<hr/> 121,555	<hr/> 107,643

CAPE MAY COUNTY.

Anglesea Borough	400	161
Avalon Borough	86	93
Cape May Point Borough.....		153
Cape May City	3,006	2,257
Dennis Township	1,777	2,778
Holly Beach Borough	1,327	569
Lower Township	1,336	1,141
Middle Township	2,584	2,191
Ocean City	1,835	1,307
First Ward	950	
Second Ward	885	
Sea Isle City Borough	432	340
South Cape May Borough	5	14
Upper Township	1,350	1,351
West Cape May Borough	902	696
Wildwood Borough	500	150
Woodbine Borough	1,850	
	<hr/> 17,390	<hr/> 13,201

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

	1905.	1900.
Bridgeton City	13,624	13,913
First Ward	2,402	
Second Ward	2,933	
Third Ward	3,420	
Fourth Ward	3,074	
Fifth Ward	1,795	
Commercial Township	2,476	2,982
Deerfield Township	3,212	3,066
Downe Township	1,664	1,833
Fairfield Township	1,625	1,911
Greenwich Township	1,122	1,283
Hopewell Township	1,840	1,807
Landis Township	5,351	4,721
Lawrence Township	1,730	1,658
Maurice River Township	2,134	2,132
Millville City	11,884	10,583
First Ward	3,737	
Second Ward	2,123	
Third Ward	3,391	
Fourth Ward	2,633	
Stowe Creek Township	855	934
Vineland Borough	4,593	4,370

52,110 51,193

ESSEX COUNTY.

Belleville Town	7,632	5,907
Bloomfield Town	11,668	9,668
First Ward	4,373	
Second Ward	3,278	
Third Ward	4,017	
Caldwell Borough	1,670	1,367
Caldwell Township	1,644	1,619
East Orange City	25,175	21,506
First Ward	3,605	
Second Ward	5,054	
Third Ward	5,722	
Fourth Ward	4,112	
Fifth Ward	6,682	
Essex Fells Borough	393	
Glen Ridge Borough	2,362	1,960
Irvington Town	7,180	5,255
First Ward	2,048	
Second Ward	2,520	
Third Ward	2,612	
Livingston Township	1,407	1,412
Milburn Township	3,182	2,837
Montclair Town	16,370	13,962
First Ward	4,976	
Second Ward	4,100	
Third Ward	3,704	
Fourth Ward	3,590	
Newark City	283,289	246,070
First Ward	12,831	
Second Ward	13,647	
Third Ward	22,959	
Fourth Ward	11,455	
Fifth Ward	15,321	
Sixth Ward	25,760	

	1905.	1900.
Seventh Ward	13,897	
Eighth Ward	15,307	
Ninth Ward	14,863	
Tenth Ward .....N.....	20,829	
Eleventh Ward	21,518	
Twelfth Ward	17,853	
Thirteenth Ward	29,390	
Fourteenth Ward	29,422	
Fifteenth Ward	18,237	
Clinton Twp. (now part of Newark).....		1,325
Vailsburg (now part of Newark).....		2,779
North Caldwell Borough	483	297
Nutley Town (formerly Franklin Twp)...	4,556	3,682
First Ward	1,384	
Second Ward	1,587	
Third Ward	1,585	
Orange City	26,101	24,141
First Ward	6,685	
Second Ward	4,196	
Third Ward	5,658	
Fourth Ward	6,171	
Fifth Ward	3,391	
South Orange Township	1,946	1,630
South Orange Village	4,932	4,608
First District	2,493	
Second District	2,439	
Verona Township	2,576	2,139
West Caldwell Borough	490	
West Orange Town	7,872	6,889
	<hr/> 409,928	<hr/> 359,053

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

Clayton Borough	1,864	1,951
Clayton Township		38
Deptford Township	2,234	2,114
East Greenwich Township	1,299	1,323
Elk Township	939	997
Franklin Township	2,197	2,252
Glassboro Township	2,607	2,677
First District	1,422	
Second District	1,185	
Greenwich Township	754	2,252
Harrison Township	1,624	1,569
Logan Township	1,528	1,444
Mantua Township	1,471	2,101
Monroe Township	2,519	2,402
National Park Borough	160	
Paulsboro Borough	2,269	
Pitman Borough	1,018	
South Harrison Township	680	706
Swedesboro Borough	1,484	
Washington Township	1,336	1,252
Wenonah Borough	569	498
West Deptford Township	2,227	1,951
Woodbury City	4,560	4,087
First Ward	1,101	
Second Ward	2,051	
Third Ward	1,408	
Woolwich Township	1,138	2,291
	<hr/> 34,477	<hr/> 31,905

HUDSON COUNTY.

	1905.	1900.
Bayonne City	42,262	32,722
First Ward	6,955	
Second Ward	15,763	
Third Ward	8,713	
Fourth Ward	3,479	
Fifth Ward	7,352	
East Newark Borough	2,828	2,500
Guttenberg Town	4,563	3,825
Harrison Town	12,823	10,596
First Ward	2,687	
Second Ward	1,409	
Third Ward	3,454	
Fourth Ward	5,273	
Hoboken City	65,468	59,364
First Ward	10,979	
Second Ward	8,736	
Third Ward	17,405	
Fourth Ward	15,814	
Fifth Ward	12,534	
Jersey City	232,699	206,433
First Ward	21,359	
Second Ward	20,223	
Third Ward	18,039	
Fourth Ward	14,736	
Fifth Ward	16,625	
Sixth Ward	17,071	
Seventh Ward	16,988	
Eighth Ward	23,691	
Ninth Ward	17,428	
Tenth Ward	17,517	
Eleventh Ward	25,570	
Twelfth Ward	23,452	
Kearny Town	13,601	10,896
First Ward	3,974	
Second Ward	3,455	
Third Ward	3,017	
Fourth Ward	3,155	
North Bergen Township	11,134	9,213
Secaucus Borough	3,191	1,626
Union Town	17,005	15,187
First Ward	5,198	
Second Ward	4,871	
Third Ward	6,936	
Weehawken Township	8,027	5,325
West Hoboken Town	29,082	23,094
First Ward	9,121	
Second Ward	10,412	
Third Ward	9,542	
West New York Town	7,196	5,267
First Ward	2,013	
Second Ward	1,963	
Third Ward	3,220	
	<hr/> 449,879	<hr/> 386,048

HUNTERDON COUNTY.

	1905.	1900.
Alexandria Township	1,007	1,045
Bethlehem Township	1,594	1,634
Clinton Borough	830	816
Clinton Township	2,026	2,296
Delaware Township	1,926	1,953
East Amwell Township	1,256	1,327
Franklin Township	1,105	1,258
Frenchtown Borough	975	1,020
High Bridge Borough	1,382	1,377
Holland Township	1,528	1,652
Junction Borough	974	998
Kingwood Township	1,188	1,304
Lambertville City	5,016	4,637
First Ward	1,457	
Second Ward	1,464	
Third Ward	2,095	
Lebanon Township	1,983	2,253
East District	1,006	
West District	977	
Raritan Township	3,861	4,037
Readington Township	2,423	2,670
North District	1,386	
South District	1,037	
Stockton Borough	588	590
Tewksbury Township	1,815	1,883
West District	928	
East District	887	
Union Township	923	918
West Amwell Township	858	839
	<hr/> 33,258	<hr/> 34,507

MERCER COUNTY.

East Windsor Township	863	894
Ewing Township	1,560	1,333
Hamilton Township	5,150	4,164
North District	1,673	
South District	1,718	
West District	1,759	
Hightstown Borough	2,083	1,749
Hopewell Borough	984	980
Hopewell Township	3,209	3,360
West District	1,061	
South District	1,108	
Central District	1,040	
Lawrence Township	2,043	1,555
Pennington Borough	768	733
Princeton Borough	6,029	3,899
Princeton Township	1,144	955
Trenton City	84,180	73,307
First Ward	5,625	
Second Ward	4,419	
Third Ward	5,932	
Fourth Ward	8,966	
Fifth Ward	10,038	
Sixth Ward	3,610	
Seventh Ward	5,040	

STATE CENSUS.

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	1905.	1900.
Eighth Ward	4,459	
Ninth Ward	7,599	
Tenth Ward	7,321	
Eleventh Ward	8,837	
Twelfth Ward	3,663	
Thirteenth Ward	5,708	
Fourteenth Ward	2,963	
Washington Township	1,173	1,157
West Windsor Township	1,320	1,279
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	110,516	95,365

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Cranbury Township	1,465	1,428
Dunellen Borough	1,517	1,239
East Brunswick Township	2,025	2,423
First District	1,098	
Second District	927	
Helmetta Borough	575	447
Highland Park Borough	714	
Jamesburg Borough	1,315	1,063
Madison Township	1,582	1,671
Metuchen Borough	1,907	1,786
Milltown Borough	1,210	561
Monroe Township	2,023	1,899
New Brunswick Township coextensive with New Brunswick City	23,133	20,006
First Ward	4,082	
Second Ward	3,738	
Third Ward	3,719	
Fourth Ward	3,649	
Fifth Ward	4,408	
Sixth Ward	3,537	
North Brunswick Township	929	847
Perth Amboy Township coextensive with Perth Amboy City	25,895	17,699
First Ward	3,138	
Second Ward	2,633	
Third Ward	3,813	
Fourth Ward	5,570	
Fifth Ward	4,364	
Sixth Ward	6,377	
Piscataway Township	2,767	2,628
Raritan Township	2,612	2,801
Sayreville Township	4,779	4,155
South Amboy Township coextensive with South Amboy Borough	6,258	6,349
First Ward	2,272	
Second Ward	1,938	
Third Ward	2,048	
South Brunswick Township	2,489	2,337
South River Borough	3,585	2,792
Woodbridge Township	10,221	7,631
First District	2,478	
Second District	3,210	
Third District	4,533	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	97,036	79,762

MONMOUTH COUNTY.

	1905.	1900.
Allenhurst Borough	247	165
Allentown Borough	653	695
Asbury Park City	4,526	4,148
First Ward	2,006	
Second Ward	2,520	
Atlantic Township	1,355	1,410
Atlantic Highlands Borough	1,480	1,383
Avon Borough	322	
Belmar Borough	1,089	902
Bradley Beach Borough	1,037	982
Deal Borough	164	70
Eatontown Township	2,874	3,021
Englishtown Borough	416	410
Farmingdale Borough	399	
Freehold Town	3,064	2,934
Freehold Township	2,474	2,234
Highlands Borough	1,275	1,228
Holmdel Township	1,221	1,190
Howell Township	2,585	3,103
Keyport Town	3,385	3,413
Long Branch Town	12,183	8,872
First Ward	1,503	
Second Ward	2,625	
Third Ward	2,022	
Fourth Ward	2,398	
Fifth Ward	1,860	
Sixth Ward	1,775	
Manalapan Township	1,392	1,435
Manasquan Borough	1,636	1,500
Marlboro Township	1,664	1,747
Matawan Borough	1,479	1,511
Matawan Township	1,365	1,310
Middletown Township	5,600	5,479
Millstone Township	1,432	1,509
Neptune Township	9,357	7,943
First District	1,973	
Second District	2,100	
Third District	2,484	
Fourth District	2,800	
Neptune City Borough	808	1,009
Ocean Township	1,574	4,251
Raritan Township	1,473	1,524
Red Bank Town	6,263	5,428
Middle Division	2,190	
Western Division	2,367	
West Red Bank	1,706	
Seabright Borough	1,166	1,198
Shrewsbury Township	5,402	3,842
East District	3,332	
South District	2,070	
Spring Lake Borough	1,039	526
North Spring Lake Borough (now part of Spring Lake)		361
Upper Freehold Township	2,002	2,112
Wall Township	3,518	3,212
First District	2,012	
Second District	1,506	
	<hr/> 87,919	<hr/> 82,057

MORRIS COUNTY

	1905.	1900.
Boonton Township	343	809
East District	26	
West District	317	
Boonton Town	3,935	3,901
East District	1,884	
West District	2,051	
Butler Borough	2,188	
Chatham Borough	1,554	1,361
Chatham Township	629	620
Chester Township	1,378	1,409
Dover Township	6,353	5,938
Florham Park Borough	803	752
Hanover Township	5,294	5,365
North District	821	
South District	2,939	
West District	1,534	
Jefferson Township	1,259	1,341
First District	713	
Second District	546	
Madison Borough	4,115	3,754
Mendham Township	1,724	1,600
Morris Township	2,650	2,571
Morristown Town	12,146	11,267
First Ward	3,467	
Second Ward	3,515	
Third Ward	2,742	
Fourth Ward	2,422	
Mt. Arlington Borough	250	275
Mt. Olive Township	1,098	1,221
Montville Township	1,650	1,908
Netcong Borough	1,024	941
Passaic Township	2,163	2,141
North District	990	
South District	1,173	
Pequanac Township	1,674	3,250
Randolph Township	2,327	2,246
Rockaway Borough	1,585	1,483
Rockaway Township	5,153	4,528
North District	2,364	
South District	969	
West District	1,820	
Roxbury Township	2,323	2,185
Washington Township	2,021	2,220
Wharton Borough (formerly Port Oram)	2,285	2,069
	67,934	65,156

OCEAN COUNTY.

Barnegat City	78	
Bay Head Borough	278	247
Beach Haven Borough	301	239
Berkeley Township	558	694
Brick Township	2,122	2,130
East District	1,294	
West District	828	
Dover Township	2,869	2,618
Eagleswood Township	534	563
Harvey Cedars Borough	46	39
Island Heights Borough	250	316

STATE CENSUS.

	1905.	1900.
Jackson Township	1,534	1,595
Lacey Township	653	718
Lakewood Township	4,265	3,094
First District	2,436	
Second District	1,829	
Lavalette City	22	21
Little Egg Harbor Township	517	1,856
Long Beach Township	73	152
Manchester Township	785	1,033
Ocean Township	409	436
Plumstead Township	1,241	1,204
Point Pleasant Beach Borough	978	746
Seaside Park Borough	92	73
Stafford Township	994	1,009
Surf City Borough	36	9
Tuckerton Borough	1,332	
Union Township	913	955
	<hr/> 20,880	<hr/> 19,747

PASSAIC COUNTY.

Acquackanonk Township	7,187	5,351
First District	4,636	
Second District	1,464	
Third District	1,087	
Hawthorne Borough	2,570	2,096
Little Falls Township	3,079	2,908
Manchester Township	2,277	3,989
North Haledon Borough	697	
Passaic City	37,837	27,777
First Ward	15,464	
Second Ward	4,798	
Third Ward	4,952	
Fourth Ward	12,623	
Paterson City	111,529	105,171
First Ward	11,835	
Second Ward	15,707	
Third Ward	12,520	
Fourth Ward	14,606	
Fifth Ward	7,436	
Sixth Ward	4,194	
Seventh Ward	6,940	
Eighth Ward	8,455	
Ninth Ward	12,126	
Tenth Ward	9,887	
Eleventh Ward	7,826	
Pompton Township	2,981	2,404
Pompton Lakes Borough	1,013	847
Prospect Park Borough	1,911	
Totowa Borough	738	562
Wayne Township	2,017	1,985
West Milford Township	2,022	2,112
	<hr/> 175,858	<hr/> 155,202

SALEM COUNTY.

	1905.	1900.
Alloway Township	1,562	1,528
Elmer Borough	1,219	1,140
Elsinboro Township	398	445
Lower Alloways Creek Township	1,220	1,242
Lower Penns Neck Township	1,327	1,424
Mannington Township	1,652	1,745
Oldmans Township	1,374	1,382
Pennsgrove Borough	2,062	1,826
Pilesgrove Township	1,726	1,744
Pittsgrove Township	2,154	2,092
Quinton Township	1,135	1,280
Salem City	6,443	5,811
East Ward	3,555	
West Ward	2,888	
Upper Penns Neck Township	793	775
Upper Pittsgrove Township	1,722	1,725
Woodstown Borough	1,500	1,371
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	26,278	25,530

SOMERSET COUNTY.

Bedminster Township	2,246	1,925
Bernards Township	4,514	3,066
Branchburg Township	979	1,012
Bridgewater Township (exclusive of Bound Brook Borough	9,896	9,688
Somerville	4,782	4,843
Raritan	3,954	3,244
Martinsville	435	
Portion of Township	725	1,601
Bound Brook Borough	3,389	2,622
Franklin Township	3,577	3,728
South Bound Brook	939	883
East Millstone	333	447
Portion of Township	2,305	2,398
Hillsboro Township	2,247	2,439
Millstone Borough	156	200
Montgomery Township	1,504	1,243
North Plainfield Borough	5,616	5,009
First District	2,608	
Second District	3,008	
North Plainfield Township	693	654
Rocky Hill Borough	479	354
Warren Township	974	1,008
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	36,270	32,948

SUSSEX COUNTY.

Andover Borough	427	
Andover Township	478	987
Branchville Borough	591	526
Byram Township	426	1,235
Frankford Township	998	932
Fredon Township	462	
Green Township	500	627
Hopatcong Borough (formerly Brooklyn)	125	75
Hampton Township	623	775
Hardyston Township	3,434	3,425
Lafayette Township	619	717
Montague Township	661	710
Newton Town	4,422	4,376

STATE CENSUS.

	1905.	1900.
Sandyston Township	872	939
Stanhope Borough	887	
Sparta Township	1,613	2,070
Stillwater Township	815	1,108
Sussex Borough (formerly Deckertown) ..	1,318	1,306
Vernon Township	1,649	1,738
Walpack Township	325	371
Wantage Township	2,080	2,217
	<hr/> 23,325	<hr/> 24,134

UNION COUNTY.

Clark Township	387	374
Cranford Township	3,600	2,854
First District	1,696	
Second District	1,904	
Elizabeth City	60,509	52,130
First Ward	6,563	
Second Ward	4,617	
Third Ward	7,937	
Fourth Ward	4,264	
Fifth Ward	5,591	
Sixth Ward	4,444	
Seventh Ward	5,359	
Eighth Ward	4,872	
Ninth Ward	4,348	
Tenth Ward	3,718	
Eleventh Ward	4,003	
Twelfth Ward	4,793	
Fanwood Borough	445	399
Fanwood Township	1,341	1,200
Garwood Borough	564	
Linden Borough	403	402
Linden Township	1,096	619
Mountainside Borough	314	367
New Providence Borough	754	565
New Providence Township	456	469
Plainfield City	18,468	15,369
First Ward	3,566	
Second Ward	4,291	
Third Ward	3,695	
Fourth Ward	6,926	
Rahway City	8,649	7,935
First Ward	1,856	
Second Ward	1,701	
Third Ward	2,010	
Fourth Ward	1,952	
Fifth Ward	1,130	
Roselle Borough	2,142	1,652
Roselle Park Borough	2,236	
Springfield Township	1,123	1,073
Summit City	6,845	5,302
First Ward	3,439	
Second Ward	3,406	
Union Township	2,614	4,315
Westfield Town	5,265	4,328
First Ward	1,769	
Second Ward	743	
Third Ward	1,444	
Fourth Ward	1,309	
	<hr/> 117,211	<hr/> 99,353

WARREN COUNTY.

	1905.	1900.
Allamuchy Township	571	588
Belvidere Town	1,869	1,784
Blairstown Township	1,537	1,576
Franklin Township	1,309	1,280
Frelinghuysen Township	728	797
Greenwich Township	854	909
Hackettstown Town	2,594	2,474
Hardwick Township	370	400
Harmony Township	1,086	1,080
Hope Township	1,025	1,144
Independence Township	835	805
Knowlton Township	1,222	1,210
Lopatcong Township	695	1,962
Mansfield Township	1,234	1,324
Oxford Township	2,964	3,095
First District	1,364	
Second District	1,600	
Pahaquarry Township	230	257
Phillipsburg Town	13,352	10,052
First Ward	2,664	
Second Ward	2,411	
Third Ward	2,185	
Fourth Ward	1,912	
Fifth Ward	2,244	
Sixth Ward	1,936	
Pohatcong Township	3,408	2,215
Washington Borough	3,431	3,580
Washington Township	1,089	1,249
	<hr/> 40,403	<hr/> 37,781

Population by Counties.

	1905	1900.	Increase.
Atlantic	59,862	46,402	13,460
Bergen	100,003	78,441	21,562
Burlington	62,042	58,241	3,801
Camden	121,555	107,643	13,912
Cape May	17,390	13,201	4,189
Cumberland	52,110	51,193	917
Essex	409,928	359,053	50,875
Gloucester	34,477	31,905	2,572
Hudson	449,879	386,048	63,831
Hunterdon	33,258	34,507	*1,249
Mercer	110,516	95,365	15,151
Middlesex	97,036	79,762	17,274
Monmouth	87,919	82,057	5,862
Morris	67,934	65,156	2,778
Ocean	20,880	19,747	1,133
Passaic	175,858	155,202	20,656
Salem	26,278	25,530	757
Somerset	36,270	32,948	3,322
Sussex	23,325	24,134	*809
Union	117,211	99,353	17,858
Warren	40,403	37,781	2,622
	<hr/> 2,144,134	<hr/> 1,883,669	

*Decrease.

Net increase, 260,474.

POPULATION BY COUNTIES, SINCE 1790.

	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.
Atlantic .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8726
Bergen	12601	15156	16603	18178	22414	13190
Burlington	18095	21521	24979	28822	31107	32809
Camden .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cape May.....	2571	3066	3632	4265	4945	5324
Cumberland	8248	9529	12670	12668	14091	14322
Essex	17785	22269	25894	30793	41928	44512
Gloucester	13363	16115	19744	23089	28431	25509
Hudson .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9451
Hunterdon	20253	21261	24553	28604	31066	24661
Mercer .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21498
Middlesex	15956	17890	20381	21470	23157	21873
Monmouth	16918	19872	22150	25038	29233	32912
Morris	16216	17750	21828	21368	23580	25777
Ocean .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Passaic .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16704
Salem	10437	11371	12761	14022	14155	16912
Somerset	12296	12815	14728	16506	17689	17457
Sussex	19500	22534	25549	32752	20349	27773
Union .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warren .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18634	20342
Total	184239	211149	245562	277575	320779	372859
	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1905.
Atlantic	8964	11835	14163	18704	28836	46402
Bergen	14708	21618	31033	36786	47226	78441
Burlington ...	43204	49370	53774	55402	58528	58241
Camden	25569	34457	46206	62942	87687	107643
Cape May.....	6432	7130	8529	9768	11268	13201
Cumberland ..	17003	22605	34688	37687	45438	51193
Essex	73995	98875	143907	189929	256698	359053
Gloucester ...	14653	18444	21727	25886	28649	31905
Hudson	21874	62717	129288	187994	275126	386048
Hunterdon ...	29064	33654	36961	38570	35355	34507
Mercer	27991	37411	46470	58061	79978	95365
Middlesex	28671	34810	45057	52286	61754	79762
Monmouth ...	30234	39345	46316	55538	69128	82057
Morris	30173	34679	43161	50861	54101	65156
Ocean	19043	11176	12658	14455	15974	19747
Passaic	22577	29013	46468	68860	105046	155202
Salem	19500	22458	23951	24579	25151	25530
Somerset	19668	22057	23514	27162	28311	32948
Sussex	22990	23845	23168	23539	22259	24134
Union .....	.....	27780	41891	55571	72467	99353
Warren	22390	28834	34419	36589	36553	37781
Total	489703	672073	907149	1131116	1444933	1883669
	2144134					

**Population of the Incorporated Cities, Towns, Villages
and Boroughs of New Jersey.**

	1905.	1900.	1890.
Absecon town	616	530	501
Allendale borough	762	694	...
Allenhurst borough	247	165	...
Allentown borough	653	695	...
Alpine borough	448	...	...
Andover borough	427	...	...
Anglesea borough	400	161	161
Asbury Park city	4,526	4,148	...
Atlantic City	37,593	27,838	13,055
Atlantic Highlands borough ...	1,480	1,383	945
Audubon borough	525	.....	...
Avon borough	322	.....	...
Avalon borough	86	93	...
Barneget city	78	..	...
Bay Head borough	278	247	...
Bayonne city	42,262	32,722	19,033
Beach Haven borough	301	239	.....
Belmar borough	1,089	902	.....
Belleville town	7,632	5,907	3,487
Belvidere town	1,869	1,784	1,768
Bergenfields borough	1,095	729	.....
Beverly city	2,258	1,950	1,957
Bloomfield town	11,668	9,668	7,708
Bogota borough	522	337	.....
Boonton town	3,935	3,901	2,981
Bordentown city	4,073	4,110	4,232
Bound Brook borough	3,389	2,622	1,462
Bradley Beach borough	1,037	982	.....
Branchville borough	591	526	.....
Bridgeton city	13,624	13,913	11,424
Brigantine city	95	99	.....
Burlington city	8,038	7,392	7,264
Butler borough	2,188	.....	.....
Caldwell borough	1,670	1,367	.....
Camden city	83,363	75,935	58,313
Cape May city	3,006	2,257	2,136
Carlstadt borough	3,100	2,574	1,549
Chatham borough	1,554	1,363	780
Chesilhurst borough	258	283	...
Clayton borough	1,864	1,951	1,807
Cliffside Park borough	2,128	968	.....
Clinton borough	830	816	913
Closter borough	1,272	...	...
Collingswood borough	2,538	1,633	539
Creskill borough	505	486	527
Deal borough	164	70	...
Delford borough	841	746	...
Demarest borough	480	...	...
Dover town	6,353	5,938	...
Dumont borough	913	643	...
Dunellen borough	1,517	1,239	1,060
East Millstone	333	447	.....
East Newark borough	2,828	2,500	.....
East Orange city	25,175	21,506	13,282
East Rutherford borough	3,165	2,640	1,438

	1905.	1900.	1890.
Edgewater borough	1,392	.....	.....
Egg Harbor city	2,280	1,808	1,439
Elizabeth city	60,509	52,130	37,764
Elmer borough	1,219	1,140	842
Englewood city	7,922	6,253	...
Englewood Cliffs borough	266	218	...
Englishtown borough	416	410	444
Essex Fells borough	393	...	...
Etna borough	681	...	...
Fairview borough	1,693	1,003	...
Fanwood borough	445	399	...
Farmingdale borough	399	...	...
Fieldsboro borough	457	459	...
Florham Park borough	803	752	...
Fort Lee borough	3,433	...	...
Freehold town	3,064	2,934	2,932
Frenchtown borough	975	1,020	1,023
Garfield borough	5,092	3,504	1,028
Garwood borough	564	.....	.....
Glen Rock borough	778	613	.....
Glen Ridge borough	2,362	1,960	.....
Gloucester city	8,055	6,840	6,564
Guttenberg town	4,563	3,825	1,947
Hackensack town	11,098	9,443	6,004
Hackettstown town	2,594	2,474	2,417
Haddonfield borough	3,466	2,776	2,502
Haddon Heights borough	654	.....	.....
Hammononton town	4,334	3,481	3,833
Harrington Park borough	283	.....	.....
Harrison town	12,823	10,596	8,338
Harvey Cedars borough	46	39	.....
Hasbrouck Heights borough....	1,650	1,255	.....
Haworth borough	400	.....	.....
Hawthorne borough	2,570	2,096	.....
Helmetta borough	575	447	.....
High Bridge borough	1,382	1,377	.....
Highlands borough	1,275	1,228	.....
Highland Park borough	714	.....	.....
Hightstown borough	2,083	1,749	1,875
Hoboken city	65,468	59,364	43,648
Holly Beach borough	1,327	569	217
Hopewell borough	984	980	...
Hopatcong borough (formerly Brooklyn)	125	75	...
Irvington town	7,180	5,255	...
Island Heights borough	250	316	271
Jamesburg borough	1,315	1,063	887
Jersey City	232,699	206,433	163,003
Junction borough	974	998	518
Kearny town	13,601	10,896	...
Keypoint town	3,385	3,413	3,411
Lambertville city	5,016	4,637	4,142
Lavalette city	22	21	.....
Leonia borough	1,041	804	.....
Linden borough	403	402	936
Linwood borough	503	495	536
Little Ferry borough	1,776	1,240	781
Lodi borough	2,793	1,917	998
Long Branch town	12,183	8,872	7,231

STATE CENSUS.

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	1905.	1900.	1890.
Longport borough	133	80
Madison borough	4,115	3,754	2,469
Manasquan borough	1,636	1,500	1,506
Martinsville	435	.....	.....
Matawan borough	1,479	1,511	1,491
Maywood borough	687	536	.....
Merchantville borough	1,632	1,608	1,225
Metuchen borough	1,907	1,786	770
Midland Park borough	1,617	1,348	...
Millstone Borough	156	200	...
Milltown borough	1,210	561	...
Millville city	11,884	10,583	10,002
Montclair town	16,370	13,962	8,656
Montvale borough	502	416	.....
Morristown town	12,146	11,267	8,156
Mountainside borough	314	367	.....
Mt. Arlington borough	250	275	.....
National Park borough	160	...	.....
Neptune City borough	808	1,009	.....
Netcong borough	1,024	941	.....
Newark city	283,289	246,070	181,830
New Brunswick city	23,133	20,006	18,603
New Providence borough	754	565	.....
Newton town	4,422	4,376	3,003
North Arlington borough	408	290	.....
North Caldwell borough	483	297	.....
North Haledon borough	697	...	.....
North Plainfield borough	5,616	5,009	.....
Northfield city	688	.....	.....
Norwood borough	432	.....	.....
Nutley town	4,556	.....	.....
Oakland borough	586	.....	.....
Oaklyn borough	454	.....	.....
Ocean City	1,835	1,307	452
Old Tappan borough	280	269	.....
Orange city	26,101	24,141	18,884
Orvil borough	443	.....	.....
Palisades Park borough	911	644	.....
Park Ridge borough	1,189	870	.....
Passaic city	37,837	27,777	13,028
Paterson city	111,529	105,171	78,347
Paulsboro borough	2,269	.....	.....
Pemberton borough	821	771	834
Pennington borough	768	733	588
Pennsgrove borough	2,062	1,826	...
Perth Amboy city	25,895	17,699	9,512
Phillipsburg town	13,352	10,052	8,644
Pitman borough	1,018	.....	.....
Plainfield city	18,468	15,369	11,267
Pleasantville borough	2,824	2,182	2,824
Point Pleasant borough	978	746	.....
Prompton Lakes borough	1,013	847	.....
Port Republic city	451	...	.....
Princeton borough	6,029	3,899	3,422
Prospect Park borough	1,911	.....	.....
Rahway city	8,649	7,935	7,105
Raritan town	3,954	3,244	2,556
Red Bank town	6,263	5,428	4,145
Ridgefield borough	745	584	.....

STATE CENSUS.

	1905.	1900.	1890.
Ridgewood village	3,980	3,298	.....
Riverside borough	670	561	.....
Riverton borough	1,557	1,332	1,075
Rockaway borough	1,585	1,483	.....
Rocky Hill borough	479	354	.....
Roselle borough	2,142	1,652	996
Roselle Park borough	2,236	.....	.....
Rutherford borough	5,218	4,411	2,293
Saddle River borough	474	415	.....
Salem city	6,443	5,811	5,516
Seabright borough	1,166	1,198	.....
Sea Isle City borough	432	340	766
Seaside Park borough	92	73	...
Secaucus borough	3,191	1,626	...
Somers Point borough	431	308	191
Somerville town	4,782	4,843	3,861
South Amboy borough	6,258	6,349	4,330
South Atlantic City borough	115	69	.....
South Cape May borough	5	14	.....
South Orange village	4,932	4,608	3,106
South River borough	3,585	2,792	1,796
Spring Lake borough	1,039	526	.....
Stanhope borough	887	...	.....
Stockton borough	588	590	.....
Summit city	6,845	5,302	3,502
Surf City borough	36	9	.....
Sussex borough (formerly Deck- ertown)	1,318	1,306	993
Sweedesboro borough	1,484	.....	.....
Tenafly borough	2,142	1,746	1,046
Totowa borough	738	562	.....
Trenton city	84,180	73,307	57,458
Tuckerton borough	1,332	.....	.....
Union town	17,005	15,187	10,643
Upper Saddle River borough	324	326	.....
Ventnor city	116	...	.....
Vineland borough	4,593	4,370	3,822
Wallington borough	2,475	1,812	.....
Washington borough	3,431	3,580	2,834
Wenonah borough	569	498	383
West Caldwell borough	490	...	...
West Cape May borough	902	696	757
West Hoboken town	29,082	23,094	11,665
West New York town	7,196	5,267	.....
West Orange town	7,872	6,889	4,358
Westwood borough	1,044	828	.....
Wharton borough (formerly Port Oram)	2,285	2,069	775
Wildwood borough	500	150	...
Woodbine borough	1,850	...	...
Woodbury city	4,560	4,087	3,911
Woodcliff borough	477	329	.....
Woodlyne borough	388	...	.....
Woodridge borough	721	582	575
Woodstown borough	1,500	1,371	1,516

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

CENSUS OF 1900.

States and Territories.	1900.	1890.	Increase.	Per cent.
Alabama	1,828,697	1,513,017	315,680	20.9
Alaska	63,592	.....	.....	.....
Arizona	122,931	59,620	39,930	67.0
Arkansas	1,311,564	1,128,179	183,385	16.3
California	1,485,053	1,208,130	274,049	22.7
Colorado	539,700	412,198	126,357	30.7
Connecticut	908,420	746,258	162,162	21.7
Delaware	184,735	168,493	16,242	9.6
District of Columbia..	278,718	230,392	48,326	21.0
Florida	528,542	391,422	137,120	35.0
Georgia	2,216,331	1,837,353	378,978	20.6
Hawaii	154,001	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	161,772	84,385	74,762	88.0
Illinois	4,821,550	3,826,351	995,199	26.0
Indiana	2,516,462	2,192,404	324,058	14.8
Indian Territory	392,060	.....	.....	.....
Iowa	2,231,853	1,911,896	319,572	16.7
Kansas	1,470,495	1,427,096	41,373	2.9
Kentucky	2,147,174	1,858,635	288,539	15.5
Louisiana	1,381,625	1,118,587	263,038	23.5
Maine	694,466	661,086	33,380	5.0
Maryland	1,188,044	1,042,390	145,654	14.0
Massachusetts	2,805,346	2,238,943	566,403	25.3
Michigan	2,420,982	2,093,889	327,093	15.6
Minnesota	1,751,394	1,301,826	440,160	33.8
Mississippi	1,551,270	1,289,600	261,670	20.3
Missouri	3,106,665	2,679,184	427,481	16.0
Montana	243,329	132,159	99,400	75.2
Nebraska	1,066,300	1,058,910	7,390	0.7
Nevada	42,335	45,761	*5,099	11.1
New Hampshire	411,588	276,530	35,058	9.3
New Jersey	1,883,669	1,444,933	438,736	30.4
New Mexico	195,310	153,593	29,727	19.4
New York	7,268,894	5,997,853	1,265,257	2.11
North Carolina	1,893,810	1,617,947	275,863	17.1
North Dakota	319,146	182,719	129,520	70.9
Ohio	4,157,545	3,672,316	485,229	13.2
Oklahoma	398,331	61,834	320,407	518.2
Oregon	413,536	313,767	95,518	30.4
Pennsylvania	6,302,115	5,258,014	1,044,020	19.9
Rhode Island	428,556	345,506	83,050	24.0
South Carolina	1,340,316	1,151,149	189,167	16.4
South Dakota	401,570	328,808	55,079	16.8
Tennessee	2,020,616	1,767,518	253,098	14.3
Texas	3,048,710	2,235,523	813,187	36.4
Utah	276,749	207,905	67,047	32.2
Vermont	343,641	332,422	11,219	3.4
Virginia	1,854,184	1,655,980	198,204	12.0
Washington	518,103	349,390	162,194	46.4
West Virginia	958,800	762,794	196,006	25.7
Wisconsin	2,069,042	1,686,880	376,036	22.3
Wyoming	92,531	60,705	29,865	49.2
	<hr/> 76,303,387	<hr/> 62,622,250	<hr/> 12,937,008	<hr/> 20.7

*Decrease.

Cities Having 25,000 Inhabitants and More.

	1900.	1890.	Inc. P.C.
New York, N. Y.....	3,437,202	2,492,591	37.8
Chicago, Ill.....	1,698,575	1,099,850	54.4
Philadelphia, Pa.....	1,293,697	1,046,964	23.5
St. Louis, Mo.....	575,238	451,770	27.3
Boston, Mass.....	560,892	448,477	25.0
Baltimore, Md.....	508,957	434,439	17.1
Cleveland, Ohio.....	381,768	261,353	46.0
Buffalo, N. Y.....	352,387	255,664	37.8
San Francisco, Cal.....	342,782	298,997	14.6
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	325,902	296,908	9.7
Pittsburg, Pa.....	321,616	238,617	34.7
New Orleans, La.....	287,104	242,039	18.6
Detroit, Mich.....	285,704	205,876	38.7
Milwaukee, Wis.....	285,315	204,468	39.5
Washington, D. C.....	278,718	230,392	20.9
Newark, N. J.....	246,070	181,830	35.3
Jersey City, N. J.....	206,433	163,003	26.6
Louisville, Ky.....	204,731	161,129	27.0
Minneapolis, Minn.....	202,718	164,738	23.0
Providence, R. I.....	175,597	132,146	32.8
Indianapolis, Ind.....	169,164	105,436	60.4
Kansas City, Mo.....	163,752	132,716	23.3
St. Paul, Minn.....	163,065	133,156	22.4
Rochester, N. Y.....	162,608	133,896	21.4
Denver, Col.....	133,859	106,713	25.4
Toledo, Ohio.....	131,822	81,434	61.8
Allegheny, Pa.....	129,896	105,287	23.3
Columbus, Ohio.....	125,560	88,150	42.4
Worcester, Mass.....	118,421	84,655	39.8
Syracuse, N. Y.....	108,374	88,143	22.9
New Haven, Conn.....	108,027	81,298	32.8
Paterson, N. J.....	105,171	78,347	34.2
Fall River, Mass.....	104,863	74,398	40.9
St. Joseph, Mo.....	102,979	52,324	96.8
Omaha, Neb.....	102,555	140,452	*26.9
Los Angeles, Cal.....	102,479	50,395	103.3
Memphis, Tenn.....	102,320	64,495	58.6
Scranton, Pa.....	102,026	75,215	35.6
Lowell, Mass.....	94,969	77,696	22.2
Albany, N. Y.....	94,151	94,923	*0.8
Cambridge, Mass.....	91,886	70,028	31.2
Portland, Ore.....	90,426	46,385	94.9
Atlanta, Ga.....	89,872	65,533	37.1
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	87,565	60,278	45.2
Dayton, Ohio.....	85,333	61,220	39.3
Richmond, Va.....	85,050	81,388	4.4
Nashville, Tenn.....	80,865	76,168	6.1
Seattle, Wash.....	80,671	42,837	88.3
Hartford, Conn.....	79,850	53,230	50.0
Reading, Pa.....	78,961	58,661	34.6
Wilmington, Del.....	76,508	61,431	24.5
Camden, N. J.....	75,935	58,313	30.2
Trenton, N. J.....	73,307	57,458	27.5
Bridgeport, Conn.....	70,996	48,866	45.2
Lynn, Mass.....	68,513	55,727	22.9
Oakland, Cal.....	66,960	48,682	37.5
Lawrence, Mass.....	62,559	44,654	40.0
New Bedford, Mass.....	62,442	40,733	53.2

*Decrease.

	1900.	1890.	Inc. P.C.
Des Moines, Iowa.....	62,139	50,093	24.0
Springfield, Mass.....	62,059	44,179	40.4
Somerville, Mass.....	61,643	40,152	53.5
Troy, N. Y.....	60,651	60,956	*0.5
Hoboken, N. J.....	59,364	43,648	36.0
Evansville, Ind.....	59,007	50,756	16.2
Manchester, N. H.....	56,987	44,126	29.1
Utica, N. Y.....	56,383	44,007	28.1
Peoria, Ill.....	56,100	41,024	36.7
Charleston, S. C.....	55,807	54,955	1.5
Savannah, Ga.....	54,244	43,189	25.5
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	53,531	44,843	19.3
San Antonio, Tex.....	53,321	37,673	41.5
Duluth, Minn.....	52,969	33,115	59.9
Erie, Pa.....	52,733	40,634	29.7
Elizabeth, N. J.....	52,130	37,764	38.0
Wilkesbarre, Pa.....	51,721	37,718	37.1
Kansas City, Kan.....	51,418	38,316	34.1
Harrisburg, Pa.....	50,167	39,385	27.3
Portland, Me.....	50,145	36,425	37.6
Yonkers, N. Y.....	47,931	32,033	49.6
Norfolk, Va.....	46,624	34,871	33.7
Waterbury, Conn.....	45,859	28,646	60.0
Holyoke, Mass.....	45,712	35,637	28.2
Fort Wayne, Ind.....	45,115	35,393	27.4
Youngstown, Ohio.....	44,885	33,220	35.1
Houston, Tex.....	44,633	27,557	61.9
Covington, Ky.....	42,938	37,371	14.8
Akron, Ohio.....	42,728	27,601	54.8
Dallas, Tex.....	42,638	38,067	12.0
Saginaw, Mich.....	42,345	46,322	*8.5
Lancaster, Pa.....	41,459	32,011	29.5
Lincoln, Neb.....	40,169	55,154	*27.1
Brockton, Mass.....	40,063	27,294	46.7
Binghamton, N. Y.....	39,647	35,005	13.2
Augusta, Ga.....	39,441	33,300	18.4
Pawtucket, R. I.....	39,231	27,633	41.9
Altoona, Pa.....	38,973	30,337	28.4
Wheeling, W. Va.....	38,878	34,522	12.6
Mobile, Ala.....	38,469	31,076	23.7
Birmingham, Ala.....	38,415	26,178	46.7
Little Rock, Ark.....	38,307	25,874	48.0
Springfield, Ohio.....	38,253	31,895	19.9
Galveston, Tex.....	37,789	29,084	29.9
Tacoma, Wash.....	37,714	36,006	4.7
Haverhill, Mass.....	37,175	27,412	35.6
Spokane, Wash.....	36,848	19,922	84.9
Terre Haute, Ind.....	36,673	30,217	21.3
Dubuque, Iowa.....	36,297	30,311	19.7
Quincy, Ill.....	36,252	31,494	15.1
South Bend, Ind.....	35,999	21,819	64.9
Salem, Mass.....	35,956	30,801	16.7
Johnstown, Pa.....	35,936	21,805	64.8
Elmira, N. Y.....	35,672	30,893	15.4
Allentown, Pa.....	35,416	25,228	40.3
Davenport, Iowa.....	35,254	26,872	31.1
McKeesport, Pa.....	34,227	20,741	65.0
Springfield, Ill.....	34,159	24,963	36.8
Chelsea, Mass.....	34,072	27,909	22.0
Chester, Pa.....	33,988	20,226	68.0

*Decrease.

	1900.	1890.	Inc. P.C.
York, Pa.....	33,708	20,793	62.1
Malden, Mass.....	33,664	23,031	46.1
Topeka, Kan.....	33,608	31,007	8.3
Newton, Mass.....	33,587	24,379	37.7
Sioux City, Iowa.....	33,111	37,806	*12.4
Bayonne, N. J.....	32,722	19,033	71.9
Knoxville, Tenn.....	32,637	22,535	44.8
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	32,490	29,100	11.6
Schenectady, N. Y.....	31,682	19,902	59.1
Fitchburg, Mass.....	31,531	22,037	43.0
Superior, Wis.....	31,091	11,983	159.4
Rockford, Ill.....	31,051	23,584	31.6
Taunton, Mass.....	31,036	25,448	21.9
Canton, Ohio.....	30,667	26,189	17.0
Butte, Mont.....	30,470	10,723	184.1
Montgomery, Ala.....	30,346	21,833	38.6
Auburn, N. Y.....	30,345	25,858	17.3
East St. Louis, Ill.....	29,655	15,169	95.4
Joliet, Ill.....	29,353	23,264	26.1
Sacramento, Cal.....	29,282	26,386	10.9
Racine, Wis.....	29,102	21,014	38.4
La Crosse, Wis.....	28,895	25,090	15.1
Williamsport, Pa.....	28,757	27,132	5.9
Jacksonville, Fla.....	28,429	17,201	65.2
Newcastle, Pa.....	28,339	11,600	144.3
Newport, Ky.....	28,301	24,918	13.5
Oshkosh, Wis.....	28,284	22,836	23.8
Woonsocket, R. I.....	28,204	20,830	35.4
Pueblo, Col.....	28,157	24,558	14.6
Atlantic City, N. J.....	27,838	13,055	113.2
Passaic, N. J.....	27,777	13,028	113.2
Bay City, Mich.....	27,628	27,839	*0.7
Fort Worth, Tex.....	26,688	23,076	15.6
Lexington, Ky.....	26,369	21,567	22.2
Gloucester, Mass.....	26,121	24,651	5.9
South Omaha, Neb.....	26,001	8,062	222.5
New Britain, Conn.....	25,998	16,519	57.3
Council Bluffs, Iowa.....	25,802	16,519	57.3
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.....	25,656	18,020	42.3
Easton, Pa.....	25,238	14,481	74.2
Jackson, Mich.....	25,180	20,798	21.0

*Decrease.

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, 1904.

(From New York Tribune Almanac, 1905.)

	Republican.	Democrat.	Prohibition.	Socialist.	Socialist-Labor.	Populist.
Alabama	22,472	79,857	612	853	....	5,051
Arkansas	46,860	64,434	993	1,816	....	2,318
California	205,226	89,294	7,380	29,533	....	....
Colorado	134,687	100,105	3,438	4,304	325	824
Connecticut	111,089	72,909	1,506	4,543	575	494
Delaware	23,705	19,347	607	146	....	51
Florida	8,314	27,046	5	2,337	....	1,605
Georgia	24,003	83,472	684	197	....	21,511
Idaho	47,783	18,480	1,013	4,954	....	353
Illinois	632,645	327,606	34,770	69,225	4,698	6,725
Indiana	368,289	274,345	23,496	12,013	1,598	2,444
Iowa	307,907	149,141	11,601	14,847	....	2,207
Kansas	210,893	84,800	7,245	15,494	....	6,156
Kentucky	205,277	217,170	6,609	3,602	596	2,511
Louisiana	5,205	47,708	....	995	....	....
Maine	64,438	27,648	1,510	2,106	....	338
Maryland	109,497	109,446	3,034	2,247	....	....
Massachusetts	257,822	165,746	4,279	13,604	2,350	1,294
Michigan	361,866	134,151	13,302	8,941	1,012	1,159
Minnesota	216,651	55,187	6,253	11,692	974	2,103
Mississippi	3,189	53,376	....	393	....	1,425
Missouri	321,449	296,312	7,191	13,009	1,674	4,226
Montana	34,932	21,773	335	5,676	208	1,520
Nebraska	138,558	51,876	6,323	7,412	....	20,518
Nevada	6,867	3,982	....	925	....	344
New Hampshire..	54,177	33,992	749	1,090	....	81
New Jersey	245,164	164,566	6,845	9,587	2,680	3,705
New York	859,533	683,981	20,787	36,883	9,127	7,459
North Carolina...	81,372	123,458	361	124	....	819
North Dakota....	52,595	14,273	1,140	2,017	....	165
Ohio	600,095	344,674	19,339	36,260	2,633	1,392
Oregon	60,432	17,444	3,860	7,051	....	784
Pennsylvania	840,949	335,430	33,717	21,863	2,211	....
Rhode Island....	41,605	24,839	768	956	488	....
South Carolina...	2,254	54,635	....	22	....	1
South Dakota....	72,083	21,969	2,965	3,138	....	1,240
Tennessee	105,369	131,653	1,889	1,354	....	2,491
Texas	51,242	167,200	4,292	2,791	421	8,062
Utah	62,444	33,413	....	5,767	....	....
Vermont	40,459	9,777	792	844	....	....
Virginia	46,450	80,638	1,382	56	218	359
Washington	101,540	28,098	3,229	10,023	1,592	669
West Virginia...	132,608	100,850	4,569	1,572	....	324
Wisconsin	279,870	124,036	9,770	28,220	223	530
Wyoming	20,467	8,904	207	1,077	....	....

Totals 7,620,332 5,079,041 258,847 402,159 33,612 113,258
 Plurality 2,541,291

STATE COMMITTEES.

REPUBLICAN.

Headquarters, Trenton, also Newark.

Frank O. Briggs, Trenton, Chairman; Edward C. Stokes, Millville, Vice-Chairman; Winton C. Garrison, Newark, Treasurer; J. Herbert Potts, Jersey City, Secretary; Harry B. Salter, Assistant Secretary, Trenton.

At Large—Franklin Murphy, Newark; Charles N. Fowler, Elizabeth; Thomas N. McCarter, Newark;

Atlantic—John J. Gardner, Egg Harbor.

Bergen—C. E. Breckenridge, Maywood.

Burlington—R. C. Hutchinson, Bordentown.

Camden—David Baird, Camden.

Cape May—Lewis M. Cresse, Ocean City.

Cumberland—Edward C. Stokes, Millville.

Essex—Henry M. Doremus, Newark; Carl Lentz, Newark.

Gloucester—David O. Watkins, Woodbury.

Hudson—Samuel D. Dickinson, Jersey City; Edward Fry, Jersey City.

Hunterdon—Percival Christie, High Bridge.

Mercer—Frank O. Briggs, Trenton.

Middlesex—Henry H. Banker, New Brunswick.

Monmouth—C. Asa Francis, Long Branch.

Morris—D. S. Voorhees, Morristown.

Ocean—William H. Fisher, Toms River.

Passaic—Robert Williams, Paterson.

Salem—John C. Ward, Centreton.

Somerset—Lewis A. Thompson, Somerville.

Sussex—George Williams, Newton.

Union—Hamilton Kean, Elizabeth.

Warren—John I. Blair Reilly, Phillipsburg.

Auxiliary Members—R. Henri Herbert, Trenton; A. B. Cosey, Newark; Charles N. Robinson, Camden.

Executive Committee—John Kean, Elizabeth; Franklin Murphy, Newark; Thomas N. McCarter, Newark; John J. Gardner, Egg Harbor; Samuel D. Dickinson, Jersey City; C. E. Breckenridge, Maywood; David Baird, Camden; Robert Williams, Passaic; Daniel S. Voorhees, Morristown.

DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.

Headquarters, Newark.

William B. Gourley, Chairman, Paterson; William K. Devereux, Secretary, Asbury Park; William C. Heppeneimer, Treasurer, Hoboken.

At Large—William B. Gourley, Paterson; James Smith, Jr., Newark; Robert S. Hudspeth, Jersey City; Howard Carrow, Camden; Frank S. Katzenbach, Jr., Trenton.

Atlantic—William A. Faunce, Atlantic City.

Bergen—Luther A. Campbell, Hackensack.

Burlington—Benajah P. Wills, Mount Holly.

Camden—William H. Davis, Camden.

Cape May—Matthew Jefferson, Sea Isle City.

Cumberland—Samuel Iredell, Bridgeton.

Essex—James R. Nugent, Newark.

Gloucester—Edward E. Grosscup, Wenonah.

Hudson—William C. Heppeneimer, Hoboken.

Hunterdon—James N. Pidcock, White House Station.

Mercer—Michael Hurley, Trenton.

Middlesex—Oliver Kelly, Metuchen.

Monmouth—David S. Crater, Freehold.

Morris—Willard W. Cutler, Morristown.

Ocean—Charles L. Rogers, Lakehurst.

Passaic—Louis F. Braun, Paterson.

Salem—Robert Gwynne, Salem.

Somerset—Samuel S. Childs, Bernardsville.

Sussex—Lewis S. Iliff, Newton.

Union—Peter Egenolf, Elizabeth.

Warren—Johnston Cornish, Washington.

Executive Committee—James Smith, Jr., Chairman; Johnston Cornish, David S. Crater, William C. Heppeneimer, Howard Carrow.

REPUBLICAN LEAGUE OF NEW JERSEY.

Everett Colby, President, West Orange; William H. Parry, Secretary, Burlington; Edmund C. Hill, Treasurer, Trenton.

Executive Committee—Atlantic, George G. Clinton, Atlantic City; Bergen, Ernst Neithardt, Rochelle Park; Burlington, Dr. Ira C. Leedom, Bordentown; Camden, E. E. Jefferies, Camden; Cape May, Lewis T. Stevens, Cape May; Cumberland, Alonzo G. Bacon, Bivalve; Essex, Duane E. Minard, Newark; Gloucester, David O. Watkins, Woodbury; Hudson, Pierre Garvin, Bayonne; Hunterdon, Walter F. Hayhurst, Lambertville; Mercer, Kendrick C.

Hill, Trenton; Middlesex, W. Frank Parker, New Brunswick; Monmouth, Frank E. Price, Atlantic Highlands; Morris, Samuel G. Harris, Boonton; Ocean, Joseph M. Thompson, New Egypt; Passaic, George W. Pollitt, Paterson; Salem, Joseph B. Crispen, Salem; Sussex, Dr. E. C. Tuttle, Sussex; Somerset, William H. H. Wyckoff, Raritan; Union, James MacMaster, Elizabeth; Warren, John I. Blair Reiley, Phillipsburg.

Finance Committee—Edmund C. Hill, E. E. Jefferies, W. Frank Parker.

NEW JERSEY DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION.

Col. Edwin A. Stevens, President, Hoboken; William S. McKean, Newark, Secretary; J. Clarence Conover, Freehold, Treasurer.

Executive Committee—Atlantic, Clarence L. Cole; Bergen, J. C. Westervelt; Camden, Frank S. Devereux; Cape May, Matthew Jefferson; Essex, Thomas J. Regan; Gloucester, Edward E. Grosscup; Hudson, Thomas F. A. Griffin; Hunterdon, John J. Matthews; Mercer, John P. Dullard; Middlesex, John Lord; Morris, A. L. Revere; Passaic, John F. Wynne; Somerset, Calvin D. McMurtry.

NEW JERSEY LOCAL OPTION COMMITTEE.

Executive Committee—Frederic L. Colver, Chairman, Tenafly; J. N. Voorhis, Treasurer, Cherry Hill; F. H. Cumming, Secretary, Tenafly; Rev. H. W. Hathaway, Elizabeth; A. M. Hulbert, Cresskill; Donald MacColl, Newark; Robert Alberts, Jersey City; George H. Lincks, Jersey City; Hobert E. Speer, Englewood; Rev. A. W. Spooner, D.D., Camden; Rev. Father William McNulty, Paterson; Joel Borton, Woodstown; Rev. Cornelius Brett, D.D., Jersey City; Rev. E. Morris Ferguson, Trenton; Arthur N. Pierson, Westfield; Rev. J. T. Kerr, Elizabeth; Rev. C. E. Wyckoff, Irvington; David D. Ackerman, Closter; James Leach, Park Ridge; Rev. A. G. Lawson, Camden; John William Gaynor, Salem.

PARTY PLATFORMS.

REPUBLICAN.

(Adopted at the State Convention held at Trenton, Tuesday, September 20th, 1904.)

The Republican party is just fifty years old. During the greater portion of this period it has governed the country. What a record of achievement! It has always been the party of progress and prosperity. The preservation of the Union, protection and sound money have successively been, and are its watchwords. It has met every great emergency in the right.

The administration of President Roosevelt has been American, courageous and honest. His character and purposes fill the American heart with admiration. We endorse him with enthusiasm for a further tenure of office, and adopt as our own the platform of the last Republican national convention.

We heartily endorse the administration of Governor Murphy. It has been honest, progressive and achieving.

Laws for primary reform, giving the State interest on its money deposits, creating a tenement house commission, and providing for reform in factory and workshop legislation, are among the acts which reflect credit upon the business-like management of State affairs for the last three years.

The State revenue has been carefully conserved, while at the same time the helpless and dependent population of the State have been cared for to a greater extent than ever before.

Through the persistent efforts of the present administration over three-quarters of a million dollars have been collected from the national government for interest moneys on expenditures made by the State at the time of the Civil War.

The Republican party of this State has inaugurated a policy unknown elsewhere, in using the surplus funds of the State treasury for the relief of local taxation. Under this policy \$2,000,000 of the State's income is now annually distributed or secured to our various taxing districts as their dividend from a wise administration of State affairs.

The record of the party for the past nine years is an evidence of the faithfulness with which it has carried out its trust, and if continued in power it pledges itself to scrupulously guard the State's income for the benefit of all the people; to continue to use the surplus thereof for the further reduction of the local tax rate, the improvement of our school system, and for the extension of our good roads, which policy has proven such a boon to the people of the State. We pledge ourselves in these policies to so manage the finances as to prevent the imposition of a State tax, to which we are unalterably opposed.

The constitution of the State declares that property shall be assessed for taxation under general laws, by uniform rules, according to its true value. Equal taxation is not only just, but an obligation imposed upon the Legislature by the constitution.

The taxation of railroad property has assumed its present prominence largely because of the constant and increasing absorption of private property for railroad purposes, particularly at the terminals of the great trunk lines.

Railroad property is now, by legislation, sanctioned by the highest judicial authority of the State, segregated into a class for purposes of taxation. This system has existed for twenty years, and under it the State and municipalities have received large sums, and a State tax has been avoided. By means of it railroad property is divided into classes for purposes of taxation.

The franchises and the property familiarly called the "main stem" are required by the existing law to be taxed by the State Board of Assessors at a uniform rate, assessed upon their true value as a whole. Other real estate, not included in the "main stem," owned by railroads and used for railroad purposes, and known as "second class" property, is also taxed by the State Board of Assessors at a fixed rate.

A portion of the taxes derived from this class of property was formerly paid to the State for its use, but subsequently the Legislature, in the interest of certain municipalities where the diversion of these taxes into the State treasury seemed to be a hardship, modified the law by directing that this whole tax be paid to the particular municipality where the lands were situate.

We believe that the time has now come when a still further modification of the law should be made for the benefit of the municipalities, by providing that this "second class" property should be taxed at full local rates for

local purposes, and we are in favor of the enactment of laws to this effect.

The question affecting the taxation of the franchises and so-called "main stem" are so intimately connected with the revenues of the State, and so far-reaching and involved, that the subject should receive the most exhaustive consideration. Under authority of the last Legislature, a commission was appointed by the Governor to investigate and report to the next Legislature upon the taxation of all classes of property, by whomsoever owned. This commission has now organized, and has commenced its deliberations by setting on foot a searching investigation into the taxation of railroad property. The possible loss of revenue to the State, the danger of a State tax, and other results affecting the State at large, which might arise from a change in the method of taxation of the franchise and "main stem," are so great that we deem it prudent and conservative to await the report of this commission before taking action thereon.

Upon the presentation of this report to the Legislature, we pledge the Republican party, its candidate for Governor, and its members of the Legislature, to a fearless and thorough consideration of this subject, to the end that if any lack of uniformity or any inequalities are shown to exist, they will be removed, so that all property, corporate or individual, except that used for religious, educational and charitable purposes, shall bear its full equal and just burden of taxation without discrimination, and we pledge to the people of the State the enactment of all just laws to that end.

DEMOCRATIC.

(Adopted at the State Convention held at Trenton, Thursday, September 15, 1904.)

The representatives of the Democratic party of New Jersey, in convention assembled, declare:

That we endorse the action of the National Democratic convention in its declaration of the principles of the Democratic party and in its nomination of Alton B. Parker and Henry G. Davis, and we invite to the support of those statesmen every voter of New Jersey who believes that our national government should be guided by the constitution and not by a desire for spectacular and sensational experiment.

We denounce the carnival of corruption that has disgraced our Legislature for years and which last winter

reached the point that declared that any and all legislation was for sale. Hand in hand with corrupt legislation for the benefit of corporations and individuals, there has gone on an extravagance in expenditure of public funds, until the annual cost of our State government has reached a figure the very mention of which indicates the hold of corruption and waste upon our State treasury. The Republican platforms have charged that Democratic administrations the affairs of our State were extravagantly administered. Let us see. During the years 1891, 1892 and 1893, when the Democratic party controlled State expenditures, the disbursements from our State treasury, exclusive of payment of bonds or loans, were as follows:

In 1891.....	\$1,812,696
In 1892.....	1,698,405
In 1893.....	1,857,982

A total of \$5,369,083, and an annual average of \$1,783,694. During the years 1901, 1902 and 1903, the disbursements from our State treasury, exclusive of payment of bonds or loans, were:

1901	\$3,323,850
1902	3,774,810
1903	4,310,820

A total of \$11,409,580, and an annual average of \$3,803,195. The Republican press has sought to convey the impression that this increase is to be credited to the improvement of roads and the care of our public schools. Let this claim be examined. Of the expenditures for 1903, the following items are found and classified in the second annual message of Governor Murphy:

Management of the various State departments, including salaries of the State officials, the different State boards, expenses of maintaining the State House, printing, etc.....	\$562,084 05
Cost of prisons and reform schools.....	487,293 43
Care of the insane.....	600,450 61
Care of blind, deaf, feeble-minded, etc.....	220,800 78

Total of\$1,870,628 87

This total of four items does not include the cost of courts (\$232,514), the cost of the military establishment (\$235,921), the cost of homes for disabled soldiers (\$76,918), the cost of voting machines (\$47,427), the cost of the new Senate chamber (\$122,541), or the cost of the Legislature (\$93,561), and does not include a dollar in the public school account. Yet the four items exceed the entire disbursements from the State treasury, for every purpose, during

any of the years 1891, 1892 or 1893. These figures evidently alarmed Governor Murphy, for, in the message in which he reports them to the Legislature of 1904, he says:

"Because of the falling off in the receipts from incorporation fees, some timid people have taken alarm, and they see in imagination the revenues of the State disappearing, and the boggy of the State tax already in sight. Personally, I think much greater calamities might happen to the State than to have a State tax."

The Democratic party repudiates the word and sentiment of Governor Murphy's message and demands that the affairs of our State be so economically administered that there shall not be a general State tax imposed upon the people of New Jersey. The receipts by the State, from license fees, inheritance tax and franchise tax and miscellaneous sources (outside of the real estate of railroad and canal companies), amounted in 1903 to over \$3,800,000, or \$2,000,000 more than the average disbursements for all purposes during the years 1891, 1892 and 1893. Nothing but criminal extravagance can give occasion for a dollar of State tax upon the counties of New Jersey.

We demand equal taxation of all property not used for religious, charitable or educational purposes. The franchises of railroad and canal companies are granted by the State, and it is fair that taxes upon these privileges should be paid into the common treasury of the State. The real estate of these corporations presents no feature that justifies a separate classification as to the amount of tax to be imposed. The railroads of New Jersey are not infant industries. They are of great value to the State, but they are also of great value to their owners. To tax the vacant city lot and the unproductive farm and exempt the property of railroad and canal companies is not only unfair, but is in direct violation of the spirit of our State constitution, which demands that property shall be taxed by uniform rules. The Republican party has broken, in this State, every pledge of equal taxation that it has made to the people. It never gets beyond the appointment of a commission to inquire. We assert that the day of inquiry is past. The State is in possession of the facts.

What inquiry is needed to demonstrate that the buildings and roadbeds and tracks in Atlantic and Burlington, in Essex and Hudson, and in every other county in the State should pay the same local tax that is imposed upon other real estate in those counties? Every factory, every farm, every home in New Jersey is taxed at full local

rates. Why, then, should exemption of railroad property continue? No convincing answer will ever be heard outside of the legislative committee room, where reasons given would seem to be always marked "Not for publication." We ask the corporations to deal fairly with the State, and we also demand that the State shall deal fairly with the corporations. We demand that property shall be taxed not because it is used for railroad purposes, but because it is property and as such receives its full share of the benefits of municipal government. We promise the people of New Jersey that the Democratic party will in the first year that it is entrusted with power, enact the following propositions:

First. That the property other than franchises of every railroad and canal company in New Jersey shall be taxed, in each municipality, at the same rate that is imposed upon the property of private owners. Dollar for dollar in assessment of valuation; dollar for dollar in amount of tax to be imposed.

Second. That the franchises of railroad and canal companies shall be subject to a State tax of one-half of one per cent. for State uses.

Third. That expert knowledge being necessary to determine the values of railroad and canal properties, the assessment of values shall be made by a State board, the taxes collected by the State, and paid to the taxing districts in which the property is located.

To the enactment of laws for this system of taxation, we pledge the Democratic party of New Jersey, and declare that the nominee of this convention shall be bound, in honor, by his acceptance of the nomination, to see that our pledge is kept in letter and spirit, and we further pledge that the government of this State will, under Democratic administration, be so economically conducted that there will not be one dollar of State tax imposed upon the people of New Jersey.

PRESIDENTIAL TICKETS, 1904.

REPUBLICAN.

For President, Theodore Roosevelt. For Vice President, Charles W. Fairbanks.

For Presidential Electors—Uzal H. McCarter, Washington A. Roebling, Joseph W. Cooper, Alexander C. Wood, Lewis S. Thompson, Adolph Mack, Richard H. Williams, J. Hull Browning, Henry Dickson, Arthur B. Leach, Jacob Ringle, Aaron S. Baldwin.

DEMOCRATIC.

For President, Alton B. Parker. For Vice President, Henry G. Davis.

For Presidential Electors—Richard V. Lindabury, Howard Carrow, John W. Westcott, Benjamin Franklin Hires, Isaac W. Carmichael, Haley Fiske, DeWitt Clinton Flanagan, Jacob L. Bunnell, Augustus H. Vanderpoel, Elvin W. Crane, John J. Voorhees, Edwin A. Stevens.

NATIONAL PROHIBITION.

For President, Silas C. Swallow. For Vice President, George W. Carroll.

For Presidential Electors—William H. Nicholson, George LaMonte, Furman A. DeMaris, Robert B. Moore, Charles F. Garrison, Ross Slack, Joel G. VanCise, John Berryman, David Hopper, Joel W. Brown, Robert J. S. White, Charles L. Mead.

SOCIALIST.

For President, Eugene V. Debs. For Vice President, Benjamin Hanford.

For Presidential Electors—Albin Strobel, Claus Detlif Hintz, Peter E. Burrowes, Gothard Arvidson, Millard D. Pancoast, Andrew Perino, Thomas B. Dennis, F. Clinton Dey, Wilson B. Killingbeck, Max Richter, Robert Streller, Joseph C. Eulenstein.

SOCIALIST LABOR.

For President, Charles Hunter Corregan. For Vice President, William Wesley Cox.

For Presidential Electors—Henry Schmid, Abraham B. Herschmann, Herman Landgraf, Charles Beckert, John Hossak, Albert Grieb, William Creter, Adolph Blome, Julius Eck, Joseph Jacobs, Charles Gerold, Henry F. Schreck.

PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC.

For President, Thomas E. Watson. For Vice President, Thomas H. Tibbles.

For Presidential Electors—Joseph R. Buchanan, Edgar Conrow, John Rauch, Wallace L. Brock, Louis L. Franz, Frank J. Shattle, John E. McKee, Samuel Warbasse, George A. Miller, Edward A. Wallace, Joseph B. Keim, John S. DeHart.

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL,

1776 to 1844.

Atlantic County.

1837, Lewis M. Walker.	40—41, Mahlon Canfield.
38—39, Japhet Ireland.	42—44, Absalom Cordery.

Bergen County.

76, 82—83, John Fell.	24—26, 30, 32—33,
77—78, Robert Morris.	Charles Board.
79—81, Theunis Dey.	27—29, Nathaniel Board.
84—90, 92—95, Peter Haring.	31, Jacob M. Ryerson.
91, 96—96, John Outwater.	34—35, Christian C. Zabriskie.
07, 09—11, Peter Ward.	36—37, Samuel R. Demarest.
08, 12—13, William Colfax.	38—39, Francis Price.
14—15, 18, Adrian Post.	40, Albert G. Doremus.
16, 19—21, John D. Haring.	41—42, John Cassedy.
17, Martin Ryerson.	43—44, John H. Zabriskie.
22—23, Christian Zabriskie.	

Burlington County.

76, Richard Smith.	02—04, Samuel Hough.
77, John Imlay.	10—13, John Beatty.
78—80, 83, Peter Tallman.	14, Caleb Earl.
81—82, John Cox.	15—17, William Irick.
84—86, 89—90,	18, 29—31, William N. Shinn.
William Newbold.	32—33, Richard Campion.
87—88, Joseph Smith.	34, James Newbold.
91, James Kinsey.	35—36, Charles Stokes.
92, 1818—28, Caleb Newbold.	37—41, William Irick.
93—96, John Black.	42, Moffett Craig.
97—1801, 04—09,	43—44, James S. Hulme.
George Anderson.	

Cape May County.

1776, Jonathan Hand.	11, Nathaniel Holmes.
77, 79—80, 82—83, Jesse Hand.	14, Furman Leaming.
78, Jonathan Jenkins.	15—19, 24, 26—27,
81, 85, Elijah Hughes.	Joshua Swaine.
84, 86—93, Jeremiah Eldredge.	20—23, 25, Thomas H. Hughes.
94—95, 1806, 09—10,	28—30, Israel Townsend.
Matthew Whilden.	31—33, Joshua Townsend.
96—98, 1800, 04,	34—35, Jeremiah Leaming.
Permenus Corson.	36—37, Richard Thomson.
99, John T. Townsend.	38—39, Amos Corson.
1801—04, 07, Ebenezer Newton.	40—41, Thomas P. Hughes.
05—06, William Eldredge.	42—44, Maurice Beesley.
08, 12—13,	
Joseph Falkenberge.	

1776 to 1844.

Cumberland County.

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|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 76—77, 82, Theophilus Elmer. | 13, Ezekiel Foster. |
| 78, Ephraim Harris. | 14, 18, James Clark. |
| 79, John Buck. | 20—21, James D. Westcott. |
| 80, 84, Jonathan Elmer. | 26, Ephraim Bateman. |
| 81, 83, 85—94, 96—97, 99—1800, | 27—28, John Trenchard. |
| Samuel Ogden. | 29—32, Elias P. Seeley. |
| 95, Eli Elmer. | 33, 37, Israel Stratton. |
| 98, Joel Fithian. | 34, David Reeves. |
| 1801—02, David Moore. | 35—36, Joshua Brick. |
| 03—04, 10—11, George Burgin. | 38, Nathaniel Foster. |
| 05—06, Abraham Sayre. | 39—40, Samuel Barber. |
| 06, 08, 12—13, 15—17, 19, 22—25, | 41, Ephraim H. Whitecar. |
| Ebenezer Seeley. | 42, David Whitaker. |
| 07, Ebenezer Elmer. | 43—44, Enoch H. Moore. |
| 09, James B. Hunt. | |

Essex County.

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|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 76—77, 79, Stephen Crane. | 15—16, 25, 28, Ames Harrison. |
| 78, Abraham Clark. | 19—22, 26, Silas Condit. |
| 80, James Caldwell. | 24, 30, John Dow. |
| 81—84, Josiah Hornblower. | 27, Samuel Pennington. |
| 85—87, John Peck. | 29, Amzi Dodd. |
| 88, John Chetwood. | 31—32, Isaac H. Williamson. |
| 89, Jonathan Dayton. | 33, Jacob M. Mead. |
| 90—97, John Condit. | 34, Oliver S. Halstead. |
| 98—1800, Daniel Marsh. | 35, Stephen D. Day. |
| 01, 06, 10—13, Charles Clark. | 36, Andrew Parsons. |
| 02—03, William S. Pennington. | 37, John J. Chetwood. |
| 04—06, 17—18, 23, John Dodd. | 38—40, Amzi Armstrong. |
| 07, Moses Jacques. | 41—42, William Chetwood. |
| 08—09, Thomas Ward. | 43—44, Joseph S. Dodd. |
| 14, Charles Kinsey. | |

Gloucester County.

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|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1776—80, 84, John Cooper. | 21—22, Michael C. Fisher. |
| 81, Joseph Hugg. | 23, 29, 31—32, Joseph Kaighn. |
| 82—83, 85—86, Elijah Clark. | 24—25, Isaac Wilkins. |
| 87—94, Joseph Ellis. | 26, John Moore White. |
| 95—97, Joseph Cooper. | 27, Christopher Sickler. |
| 98—1802, Thomas Clark. | 28, Jeremiah J. Foster. |
| 03—06, 11, Isaac Mickle. | 30, 33—35, John W. Mickle. |
| 06, 14—16, | 36—38, John C. Smallwood. |
| Samuel W. Harrison. | 39—40, Joseph Porter. |
| 97—10, Richard M. Cooper. | 41, William R. Cooper. |
| 12—13, James Hopkins. | 42, Joseph Saunders. |
| 17—18, James Matlack. | 43—44, Joshua P. Browning. |
| 19—20, John Baxter. | |

Hudson County.

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|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1840, Abraham Van Sant-voord. | 41—42, John S. Condit. |
| | 43—44, Edwin V. R. Wright. |

1776 to 1844.

Hunterdon County.

1776—81, John Stevens.	22—23, John Cavanagh.
82, Joseph Reading.	26—29, George Maxwell.
83—84, Philemon Dickinson.	30, Thomas Capner.
85—88, Robert-Lettis Hooper.	31—32, Peter I. Clark.
89, Benjamin Van Cleve.	33, Alexander Wurts.
90—1804, John Lambert.	34, Nathaniel Saxton.
05—06, John Wilson.	35, 42—44, William Wilson.
06—14, John Haas.	36, Henry S. Hunt.
15, Aaron Vansyckle.	37—38, Joseph Moore.
16—19, 21, 24—25,	39, James Snyder.
Elnathan Stevenson.	40—41, John Lilly.
20, Thomas Prall.	

Mercer County.

1838—39, Charles G. McChesney.	40—41, James White.
	42—44, George Woolsey.

Middlesex County.

1776, John Wetherill.	13, John Neilson.
77—79, Jonathan Deare.	18, John N. Simpson.
80, 83, 88, Benjamin Manning.	19, 21, 27—28, James T. Dunn.
81—82, 1806, John Beatty.	23—24, 26, 30,
84—85, 96,	Robert McChesney.
Samuel Fitz - Randolph.	25, William Edgar.
86—87, 89—94,	29, James Cook.
Samuel Randolph.	30, Samuel Edgar.
95, 97, 99—1806,	32, John T. McDowell.
Ephraim Martin.	33, Josiah B. Howell.
98, 1820, Andrew Kirkpatrick.	34, Andrew Snowhill.
07, 09, 14—17, 22,	35, John Perrine, Jr.
Ercuries Beatty.	36—38, 41,
08, 10, 12—13,	George T. McDowell.
James Schureman.	39—40, David B. Appleget.
11, John James.	42—44, Abraham W. Brown.

Monmouth County.

1776, Nathaniel Scudder.	10—11, 13—21, Silas Crane.
77—79, Joseph Holmes.	22, William Andrews.
80—83, 89—92, 95,	23—24, William I. Bowne.
Elisha Lawrence.	25, 28—29, William I. Emley.
84, John Imlay.	26—27, Henry D. Polhemus.
85, David Forman.	30, Samuel G. Wright.
86—88, 99, Asher Holmes.	31, 34, John Patterson.
93—94, 1812—13,	32—33, Daniel Holmes.
Thomas Henderson.	35—36, Thomas Aarowsmith.
96—98, Elisha Walton.	37, William L. Dayton.
1800, John Lloyd.	38—39, Benjamin Oliphant.
01—07, Thomas Little.	40, Peter Vredenburgh, Jr.
08, William Lloyd.	41—44, James Patterson.
09, John A. Scudder.	

1776 to 1844.

Morris County.

1776—80, Silas Conduct.	23—27, Silas Cook.
81—84, John Carle.	28—30, Edward Conduct.
85, John-Cleve Symmes.	31—32, 40—41, James Wood.
86—88, 93—94, 96—1800,	33, Mahlon Dickerson.
Abraham Kitchel.	34, William Monro.
89—90, William Woodhull.	35—36, Jephthah B. Munn.
91—92, 95, Ellis Cook.	37—38, William Brittin.
1801—06, David Welsh.	39, Jacob W. Miller.
07—14, Benjamin Ludlow.	42, Ezekiel B. Gaines.
15—22, Jesse Upson.	43—44, John H. Stansborough

Passaic County.

1837—38, Andrew Parsons.	42, William Deckey.
39—40, Nathaniel Board.	43—44, Silas D. Canfield.
41, Silas E. Canfield.	

Salem County.

1776, 78—79,	19, Hedge Thompson.
Andrew Sinnickson.	23, 40, Josiah M. Reeve.
77, Edward Keasby.	24—25, Zacheus Ray.
80, 82, 86, Whitten Cripps.	26—28, 32, Israel R. Clawson.
81, 83—84, John Holme.	29, Philip Freas.
85, 87—93, John Mayhew.	30, James Newell.
94—96, Thomas Sinnickson.	31, Henry Freas.
97—99, 1801—04,	33, Charles Swing.
William Parret.	34, 37, William F. Reeve.
1800, William Wallace.	35, Samuel Humphreys.
04, 06—07, Jacob Hufty.	36, Thomas Yarrow.
05—06, 09—13, Isaiah Shinn.	38—39, John A. Lambert.
08, Samuel Ray.	41, Robert Newell.
13—17, Jedediah Dubois.	42, Samuel Bolton.
18, 20—22, John Dickinson.	43—44, Joseph C. Nelson.

Somerset County.

1776, William Paterson.	05—13, 15—19,
77, 93—97, James Linn.	John Frelinghuysen.
78, Abraham Van-Neste.	14, 26—29, Andrew Howell.
79, 81—89, Ephraim Martin.	20—25, Peter I. Stryker.
80, John Witherspoon.	30—34, James S. Green.
90—92, Frederick Frelinghuysen.	35, William Thompson.
98—1804, Peter De Vroom.	36—38, Walter Kirkpatrick.
04, Henry Vanderveer.	39, Augustus R. Taylor.
	40—41, Joseph W. Scott.
	42—44, George H. Brown.

1776 to 1844.

Sussex County.

1776, 80, John-Cleves Symmes.	19—20, Robert W. Rutherford.
77, 84—85, 89—90,	21, William T. Anderson.
Robert Hoops.	22, Jeremy Mackey.
78—79, Robert Ogden.	23—24, Jacob Thompson.
81—83, Hugh Hughes.	25—26, Thomas C. Ryerson.
86—88, Mark Thomson.	27, Samuel Fowler.
91—99, Charles Beardslee.	28—31, 35, David Ryerson.
1800—04, William McCullough.	32, Peter Merkel.
04, John Linn.	33—34, 36, Samuel Price.
05—06, George Bidleman.	37—38, Richard R. Morris.
06, Jacob S. Thomson.	39—40, Daniel Haines.
07—13, Barnabus Swayze.	41—42, Alexander Boyles.
13—15, William Kennedy.	43—44, Benjamin Hamilton.
16—18, Thomas Vankirk.	

Warren County.

1825, Jacob Thompson.	34—35, Charles Sitgreaves.
26—28, Jeremy Mackey.	36—39, Robert H. Kennedy.
29—30, Jonathan Robbins.	40, Caleb H. Valentine.
31, Samuel Wilson.	41, Henry H. Van Ness.
32—33, Charles Carter.	42—44, Charles J. Ihrie.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

1776 to 1844.

Atlantic County.

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 1837, Joseph Endicott. | 40-41, Joseph S. Read. |
| 38-39, Robert B. Risley. | 42-44, George Wheaton. |

Bergen County.

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|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1776, Peter Zabriskie. | 16-17, Jacob Banta. |
| 76, 83, Theunis Dey. | 16-17, Cornelius Merseiles. |
| 76, 84, 86, David Board. | 16, 21-22, Peter Sip. |
| 77-78, Joast Beam. | 18, Casparus Prior. |
| 77, 81, Garret Leydecker. | 18, 24, Nathaniel Board. |
| 77, 82, 87-89, 1815, | 19-20, 25-26, 29, |
| John Outwater. | Cornelius Van Winkle. |
| 78-81, 87, Peter Wilson. | 19, Silas Brinkerhoof. |
| 78, 97-1804, Thomas Blanch. | 20, Sebe Brinkerhoof. |
| 79, Robert Morris. | 21-23, John Westervelt, Jr. |
| 79-83, Isaac Blanch. | 22-23, 25-27, David I. Christie |
| 80, Gabriel Ogden. | 23-24, Garret Ackerson. |
| 82-83, 87, 94-95, Adam Boyd. | 24, John Van Waggoner. |
| 84-86, 92, 96, 1810-11, | 25, Henry B. Hagerman. |
| Jacob Terhune (Ter- | 26, Charles Kinsey. |
| heun). | 27, 30, Peter J. Terhune. |
| 84, Edow Merseallus. | 27, Cornelius D. Van |
| 85, Abraham Blauvelt. | Riper. |
| 85-86, 88-90, 93, Isaac Nicoll. | 28, Christian Zabriskie. |
| 88-90, 93, John (A.) Benson. | 28, Peter C. Westervelt. |
| 90-91, Edmund W. Kingsland | 28-29, Andrew P. Hopper. |
| 91, 95, John Haring. | 29-30, John Ward. |
| 91-92, 96, Henry Berry. | 30, 33, Samuel R. Demarest. |
| 92-94, 96-1802, 04-06, | 31, Garret Sip. |
| Peter Ward. | 31, Andrew H. Hopper. |
| 94, William M. Bell. | 31, John R. Blauvelt. |
| 95, Benjamin Blaclidge. | 32-33, Garret P. Hopper. |
| 97-98, Robert Campbell. | 32-33, John M. Cornelison. |
| 99-1801, John Dey. | 32, Samuel Demarest. |
| 02-04, 06, Isaac Kipp. | 34, John F. Hopper. |
| 03-04, Martin I. Ryerson. | 34-35, Abraham Lydecker. |
| 04-06, 08-09, Adrian Post. | 34, Peter I. Ackerman. |
| 05-06, Odonijah Schuyler. | 35, 36, Michael Saunier. |
| 06-07, 09-11, William Colfax. | 35, John H. Hopper. |
| 07, John Vanhorn. | 36, Henry Doremus. |
| 07, Abraham Forshee. | 36, Jetur R. Riggs. |
| 08, 14-17, Albert C. Zabriskie. | 37-38, David D. Van Bussum. |
| 08-09, 18, John Hopper. | 37-38, Albert G. Lydecker. |
| 10-11, 13, John A. Westervelt | 37-38, John Cassedy. |
| 12-13, Martin Van Houten. | 39-40, John G. Ackerson. |
| 12-13, 19, Casparus Bogart. | 39, Albert G. Doremus. |
| 12-13, Thomas Dickerson. | 39-40, Albert J. Terhune. |
| 14, Richard Cadmus. | 41-42, James I. Demarest. |
| 14, Jacob K. Mead. | 41-42, John H. Zabriskie. |
| 15, 20-21, Charles Board. | 43-44, William G. Hopper. |
| 15, Garret A. Lydacker. | 43-44, Jacob C. Terhune. |

1776 to 1844.

Burlington County.

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|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1776-77, Peter Tallman. | 21-24, Richard L. Beatty. |
| 76, 78, 83, Caleb Shreve. | 21-23, William Woolman. |
| 76, Joseph Newbold. | 22, Samuel Deacon. |
| 77, Samuel Rogers. | 23-24, Jonathan Hough. |
| 77-82, Thomas Fenimore. | 25-27, 29, Joshua S. Earl. |
| 78-79, Josiah Foster. | 25-27, Isaiah Toy. |
| 79, 85-90, Joseph Biddle. | 25-28, 37-41, John Emley. |
| 80, William Trent. | 28-30, Samuel Black. |
| 80, William Hough. | 28, Philip F. Howell. |
| 81-83, Israel Shreve. | 28, Richard Eayre. |
| 81, 83, 90-92, 95, | 29, John Warren. |
| George Anderson. | 29, Charles M. Wells. |
| 82, Thomas Reynolds. | 30, Charles Stokes. |
| 84, James Kinsey. | 30-35, George Deacon. |
| 84, Cleayton Newbold. | 30, Richard Campion. |
| 84-85, 87, Richard S. Smith. | 30-32, Benjamin H. Lippincott. |
| 85, Joseph Smith. | 31-32, Joshua Wright, Jr. |
| 86, David Ridgway. | 31-32, Benjamin Shreve, Jr. |
| 86, Uriah Woolman. | 31-32, William R. Allen. |
| 87-89, Robert-Strettle Jones. | 31, Samuel Black. |
| 88-90, Daniel Newbold. | 32-34, Israel Biddle. |
| 91, Joshua M. Wallace. | 33, John H. Rulon. |
| 91, Caleb Newbold. | 33, Zebedee M. Wills. |
| 92, 1801-04, John Lacey. | 33-34, Isaac Hilliard. |
| 92-93, Thomas Hollenshead. | 33, George Black. |
| 93-96, Samuel Hough. | 34, Benjamin Fish. |
| 93, Henry Ridgway. | 34, Amos Stiles. |
| 94, Joseph Stokes. | 34, Thomas Page, M. D. |
| 94, John Van Emburgh. | 35-36, Anderson Lalor. |
| 95-96, Stacy Biddle. | 35-36, Moses Wills. |
| 96-1804, 06-09, 16-17, | 35-36, Thomas F. Budd. |
| William Coxé, Jr. | 35-36, Benjamin Davis. |
| 97, 1820-22, Thomas Newbold. | 36, John W. Fennimore. |
| 97-1801, Job Lippincott. | 37-38, Jesse Richards. |
| 97-1800, 02-07, | 37-38, Amos W. Archer. |
| William Stockton. | 37, Robert C. Hutchinson. |
| 98, Joseph Budd. | 37, Phineas S. Bunting. |
| 99-1804, 08-17, 19, | 38-39, Bowes Reed Brown. |
| William Pearson. | 38, William W. Norcross. |
| 1804-11, 13-14, William Irick. | 39-41, William Black. |
| 04-06, Isaac Cowgill. | 39-41, Levi Borton. |
| 04-13, Caleb Earle. | 39-40, Elihu Mathis. |
| 10-15, Charles Ellis. | 40-41, Isaac Stokes. |
| 12-17, Samuel J. Read. | 41-42, Thomas H. Richards. |
| 15-16, William Reeve. | 42-44, John C. Deacon. |
| 17-19, 24, John Evans, Jr. | 42-44, Benjamin Ridgway. |
| 18-19, 23-24, William Griffith. | 42-44, Joseph Satterthwait. |
| 18-19, John Newbold. | 42, Thomas Harrison. |
| 18, Samuel Haines. | 43-44, Thomas Harris. |
| 20, George Hulme. | 43-44, Isaiah Adams. |
| 20-22, 25-27, Gershom Mott. | |
| 20, William Stockton, Jr. | |

1776 to 1844.

Cape May County.

1776, Eli Eldridge.	94, David Johnston.
76, Joseph Savage.	94-95, Eleazer Hand.
76-77, Hugh Hathorne.	95, Reuben Townsend.
77, 79, 84, Henry-Young Town- send.	96, 99, 1801, Abijah Smith.
77-78, 80-81, Jeremiah Eldredge.	97, 1800, Persons Leaming.
78, John Hand.	1802-04, 10, Joseph Falkin- burge.
78, 81, 87-88, 90-96, Richard Townsend.	05-07, 09, 12-13, Thomas H. Hughes.
79, James Whilden.	06, 08, 11, 15-17, 18-19, 22, Nicholas Willits.
79, Jonathan Leaming.	13, Joshua Swain.
80, 83, Joseph Hildreth.	14, Robert M. Holmes.
80-82, 86-88, 91-93, 1804, Matthew Whilden.	20-21, 23, 26, 28-29, Joshua Townsend.
82-83, 85-86, John Baker.	24-25, 27, Israel Townsend.
82, 84-92, 96, 98, Elijah Townsend.	30-33, Jeremiah Leaming.
84, Levi Eldredge (Re- signed).	34-35, Richard Thomson.
85, 89-90, Nezer Swain.	36-37, Amos Corson.
89, Eli Townsend.	38-39, Thomas P. Hughes.
93, Ebenezer Newton.	40-41, Maurice Beesley.
	42-44, Reuben Willets.

Cumberland County.

1776-77, 82-84, 86-87, 92, Ephraim Harris.	03-04, Robert Smith.
76, 78, 82-83, 85-86. 96, 99, 1800, Jonathan Bowen.	04, Abijah Davis.
76-78, John Buck.	05-06, James Lee.
77, 94, Ephraim Seeley.	05-06, Jedediah Ogden.
78-79, James Ewing.	06, 16, James D. Westcott.
79, 91-93, Joel Fithian.	06-07, Benjamin Champneys.
79, Timothy Elmer.	07-08, Jonathan Moore.
80, Thomas Ewing.	08-09, 11, 13, Ephraim Bateman.
80, Samuel Ogden.	09-15, Daniel Richman.
80, Ladis Walling.	10, Isaac Watts Crane.
81-83, Joshua Ewing.	12-13, Stephen Willis.
81, Joshua Brick.	14, Thomas Lee.
81, Josiah Seeley.	15-16, 20, 24, Nathan Leake.
84, William Kelsey.	15, 17, John S. Wood.
84-85, 87-89, 91-92, John Burgin.	16, 18, Daniel Parvin.
85-88, John Sheppard.	17-18, John Sibley.
88-89, Eli Elmer.	18-19, 21, John Lanning, Jr.
89-91, 93-95, 1817, 19, Ebenezer Elmer.	19-23, 25-28, 30, William B. Ewing.
90, 1800, Richard Wood, Jr.	20-23, Lucius Q. C. Elmer.
93, 96-97, David Moore.	22, J. Mayhew.
94-95, Benjamin Peck.	23-25, Ishrael Stratton.
95, Ebenezer Seeley.	24, George Souder.
96-97, James Harris.	25, Edmund Sheppard.
98, Isaac Wheaton.	26-29, Nathaniel Foster.
98, John Sheppard, Jr.	26-28, 36, Elias P. Seeley.
99-1802, George Burgin.	29, Philip Fithian.
1801-04, Azel Pierson.	29, Michael Swing.
	30-31, Jeremiah Stratton.
	30, William D. Barrett.

1776 to 1844.

31—32, John Lanning.	37, David Whitaker
31, Henry Shaw.	(Whitecar).
32, 43—44, Josiah Shaw.	38—39, Belford M. Bonham.
32, Reuben Hunt.	38, David Jones.
33, Jeremiah Stull.	40, Lewis Rice.
33, Noah W. Flanagan.	40—41, Benjamin F. Chew.
33, William Lore.	40—41, William P. Seeley.
34—36, Thomas E. Hunt.	41, Elmer Ogden.
34—35, 39, Isaac Newcomb.	42, Thomas Ware.
34, 39, Ephraim H. Whitaker	42, Joseph Butcher.
(Whitecar).	42, John R. Cory.
36, Peter Ladow.	43—44, Daniel L. Burt.
37, Noah W. Flanagan.	43—44, Joseph Taylor.
37, Samuel Bowen.	

Essex County.

1776, 83—85, Abraham Clark.	08—09, 19, Nathan Squier.
76—82, 93, Caleb Camp.	08, Andrew Wilson.
76, 82—88, Henry Garritse.	10, Joseph Quinby.
77, Edward Fleming.	11, Thaddeus Mills.
77—79, 81, Jacob Brookfield.	11, 14, Samuel Condit.
78, 82, Isaac Woodruff.	11, Abraham Ackerman.
79—80, Josiah Hornblower.	12—13, 19, Charles Kinsey.
80, 82—83, 85—86, 89, 93,	12—14, James Wilson.
Daniel Marsh,	12—13, 16, Silas Condit.
81, Samuel Potter.	14—15, Jonathan Dayton.
84, John Peck.	15—16, 20, 22—23, John Dow.
86—87, 90, Jonathan Dayton.	16, Isaac H. Williamson.
87—90, 94—97, Jonas Wade.	17—19, Thomas T. Kinney.
88—89, John Condit.	17—23, Samuel B. Miller.
90, Abraham Ogden.	20, 26—27, Stephen D. Day.
91—92, 94—96, Elias Dayton.	21—22, Philemon Dickerson.
91—92, Matthias Williamson.	21, Caleb Halstead.
91—92, Israel Hedden.	23, 25, John Mann.
93, 96, 98—1800, 06—07,	24, Francis C. F. Randolph.
Abraham Spear.	24, 26—27, Amzi Dodd.
94—95, James Hedden.	24—26, 28, William Stites.
97—99, William S. Penning-	25, John Travers.
ton.	26, Brant Van Blarcom.
97, Stansbury Recompence	27, Oliver S. Halsted.
98—1800, 05—06, 09, 16,	27—28, Dennis Coles.
Charles Clark.	28, William Pennington.
1800—01, Jabez Parkhurst.	29, Joseph C. Hornblower.
01, 04, 06, 10,	29, John J. Chetwood.
Amos Harrison.	29, John Vail.
01, Ralph Post.	29, Luther Little.
02—04, 07, 10, 24, 28,	30, 33, Cornelius G. VanRiper.
Abraham Godwin.	30—32, John J. Baldwin.
02—04, 08—09, 13, 15, 17—18,	30—32, Ira F. Randolph.
Israel Day.	30, Moses Smith.
02—04, Ezra Darby.	30, Stephen J. Mecker.
04, 06, James Willcock.	31—32, David Martin.
04, 06—09, Silas Whitehead.	31—32, John P. Jackson.
05—06, 10—15, 20—23, 25,	31—32, William Dickey.
Samuel Pennington.	33—34, Asa Whitehead.
05—06, Moses Jacques.	33—34, John J. Bryant.
05—06, 17—18, William Gould.	33, Robert Morrell.
07, Abraham Vanhouten.	

1776 to 1844.

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| 33—34, Gideon Ross. | 39—40, James H. Robinson. |
| 34—35, Andrew Parsons. | 39—40, Samuel H. Gardner. |
| 34, Jonas Smith. | 40—41, William B. Baldwin. |
| 35—36, Jacob Flatt. | 40—41, Alexander Wilson. |
| 35—36, Joseph N. Tuttle. | 40—41, Benjamin F. Brookfield. |
| 35—36, James W. Wade. | 41—44, Stephen Congar. |
| 35—36, John J. Chetwood. | 41, Jonas Smith. |
| 36—37, William J. Pierson. | 41—42, David B. Lum. |
| 37, Stephen Dod. | 41—42, Jabez Cook. |
| 37—38, Alexander C. M. Pennington. | 42—44, Lemuel W. Jacobus. |
| 37—38, John Littell. | 42—44, Jotham Potter. |
| 37, Israel Crane. | 42—44, Samuel C. Smith. |
| 38—39, Edward Sanderson. | 42—44, Jephtha Baldwin. |
| 38—39, William Stites. | 43—44, Isaac Van Wagenan. |
| 38, Abraham V. Spear. | 43—44, John Runyon. |

Gloucester County.

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|---|---------------------------------------|
| 76, 92, Richard Somers. | 08, 11, Joseph V. Clark. |
| 76, Robert F. Price. | 09, John Brick. |
| 76, 1801, Isaac Mickle. | 12—17, Isaac Pine. |
| 77, 78, Elijah Clark. | 12—13, Joseph C. Swett. |
| 77, John Wilkins, Jr. | 12—13, Daniel Carrell. |
| 77, Isaac Tomlinson. | 13—14, 24, 26, Charles French (Jun.). |
| 78, 81—85, 87—93, 1803—04, Joseph Cooper. | 14, Nicholas Rape. |
| 79—80, John Sparks. | 15—17, Edward Sharp. |
| 79, Joseph Low. | 17, 23, 28, John Estile (Estill). |
| 79—80, Thomas Rennard. | 18, 24, 26, Daniel Lake. |
| 80, Isaac Kay. | 18—19, Samuel Kille. |
| 81—83, 90, Samuel Hugg. | 18, Samuel L. Howell. |
| 78, 81—85, Joseph Ellis (Resigned). | 19, Jeremiah J. Foster. |
| 84—88, 90—91, Thomas Clark. | 19, Thomas Garwood. |
| 85, David Davis. | 20, Jehu Wilson. |
| 86—89, Franklin Davenport. | 20, William Tatem. |
| 86, John Kille. | 20, 23, John Moore White. |
| 89, 93, 95—97, 1800, 02, Abel Clement. | 21—22, 25, 33, 34, John R. Scull. |
| 91—94, John Blackwood. | 21, 23, 28, Charles C. Stratton. |
| 94, Benjamin Whitall. | 21—22, Joseph Kaighn. |
| 94, 99, Thomas Wilkins. | 22, Isaac Mickle, Jr. |
| 95—97, 1800—02, Samuel French. | 24—25, Benjamin B. Cooper. |
| 95—96, Thomas Somers. | 24, Thomas Chapman. |
| 97, Daniel Leeds. | 26—27, Thomas Bee. |
| 98—99, Joshua L. Howell. | 27—28, 37—38, Joseph Porter. |
| 98—1802, Samuel W. Harrison. | 27, 29, John W. Mickle. |
| 98, James Wilkins. | 29, Isaac Hinchman. |
| 1803—06, Robert Newell. | 29—30, Japhet Ireland. |
| 03—04, 15—16, Richard Risley. | 30—31, Jacob Howey. |
| 05—06, Reuben Clark. | 30—31, 38—40, Charles Reeves. |
| 05—06, Samuel G. Champion. | 30, Robert L. Armstrong. |
| 06, 10—11, Matthew Gill. | 31—32, Charles F. Wilkins. |
| 06—07, 10, Michael C. Fisher. | 31—32, Samuel B. Westcott. |
| 07—08, 11, Jacob Glover. | 32, John Gill, Jr. |
| 07—08, 10, Benjamin Rulon. | 32, 38—40, Elijah Bower. |
| 08—09, Thomas Doughty. | 33—35, Joseph Rogers. |
| | 33, Jesse Smith. |

1776 to 1844.

33-35, William R. Cooper.	41, Joseph L. Pierson.
34-35, Samuel B. Lippencott.	41-42, Thomas H. Whitney.
35, Joseph Endicott.	41, John B. Miller.
36-38, Joseph W. Cooper.	41, Charles Knight.
36-37, James W. Caldwell.	42, Samuel C. Allen.
36-37, David C. Ogden.	42, Charles H. French.
36, John Richards.	43-44, Nathan T. Stratton.
39-40, Joseph Franklin.	43-44, Thomas B. Wood.
39-40, 42, Richard W. Snowden.	43-44, Benjamin Harding.
	43-44, Samuel W. Cooper.

Hudson County.

1840, John S. Condit.	43-44, Benjamin F. Welch.
41-42, Abraham L. Van Boskerck.	

Hunterdon County.

1776-78, John Hart.	07-11, 21, Moses Stout.
76, 81, John Mehelm.	09-11, 22, James J. Wilson.
76, Charles Cope.	10, Elnathan Stevenson.
77-78, 82, Nehemiah Dunham.	11, Thomas Prall, Jr.
77, 79-81, 83-88, 91-93, 95-98, 1800, 02,	12-13, William Potts.
Benjamin Van Cleve.	12-13, David Manners.
78, David Chambers.	12-13, Benjamin Wright.
79-80, Jared Sexton.	13-14, Edward Yard.
79, William Gano.	13-14, Samuel Barber.
80-85, 88, John Lambert.	13-14, John Opdycke.
82-84, Samuel Tucker.	15-16, John Farlee.
85-87, Joab Houghton.	15-17, William Nixon.
86-87, 89-90, 94,	15-16, 18-20, 23,
John Anderson.	Abraham Stout.
88, Robert Taylor.	16-17, Thomas Prall.
89, Joshua Corshen.	17-18, Robert McNeely.
89, Charles Axford.	18-19, 27-29, Isaac G. Farlee.
90-92, Thomas Lowrey.	18-23, George Maxwell.
90, 92, John Taylor.	19, 21, Isaac Taylor.
91, Aaron D. Woodruff.	20, Israel Taylor.
93-98, 1800, 02,	20-21, 25-27, Thomas Capner.
Simon Wyckoff.	22, Levi Knowles.
93, Samuel Stout.	22, 27, Garret D. Wall.
94-95, David Frazer.	23-28, 30-32, Enoch Clifford.
96-97, 99-1800, 02,	23-24, David Johnston.
Stephen Burrows.	24-26, Asa C. Dunham.
97, Samuel R. Stewart.	24, 28-31, Alexander Wurts.
98, Joseph Beavers.	25-26, 30, 33, John Barton.
98-99, 1801, 03-08,	28-29, Stacy G. Potts.
Joseph Hankinson.	29, Gabriel Hoff.
99-1801, 03-06, 17, John Haas.	30-33, Edward S. McIlvaine.
99, John Lequear.	30-32, 34-35,
1801, 03-06, Nathan Stout.	William Marshall.
01-03, Peter Gordon.	31-32, Cornelius Ludlow.
04, Hugh Runyon.	33-34, William H. Sloan.
04, Ellett Tucker.	33-34, Sutphin Garrison.
05-06, 08, Joshua Wright.	33, Andrew Weart.
06-14, Aaron Vansyckle.	33-34, John W. Kline.
07, John Dowers.	34, William McKee.
	35-36, Joseph Brown.

1776 to 1844.

35-37, John Hall.	39-40, George Servis.
35-36, Wilson Bray.	39-40, Joseph Exton.
35-36, John Blane.	41, Jonathan Dawes.
36, Andrew Larason.	41-42, Leonard H. Flomerfelt.
37, James A. Phillips.	41-42, John B. Mattison.
37-38, David Neighbour.	41-42, Isaac R. Srope.
37, 43-44, Jonathan Pickel.	43-44, John Swackhamer.
37, John H. Huffman.	43-44, John H. Case.
38-40, Philip Hiler.	43-44, Joseph Johnson.
38, James Snyder.	

Mercer County.

1838-39, Josiah S. Worth.	41-42, John B. Mount.
38, Robert C. Hutchinson.	42, Isaac Batten.
39-40, William Rosco.	42, Henry W. Green.
40, James Wilson.	43-44, Israel J. Woodward.
41, Isaac Baker.	43-44, Richard J. Bond.
41, Isaac W. Lanning.	43-44, John Lowry.

Middlesex County.

1776, 82-88, 91, 99, 1802, John Combs.	06-10, 12-13, 15-16, 18, 27, James Parker.
1776, Daniel Moores.	06-07, Alexander Dunn.
76-78, 94-95, 99, Benjamin Manning.	08-10, George Boice.
77, 79, Matthias Baker.	11, John Brewster.
77, Jacob Vandike.	11, John L. Anderson.
78, 80, Jacob Schenck.	11, 17, 26, James T. Dunn.
78, Ebenezer Ford.	14-15, John N. Simpson.
79, John Neilson.	14, Alexander Dunn.
79, Thomson Stelle.	16, Hezekiah Smith.
80-82, Jacob Suydam.	16-18, Allison Ely.
80, 88, Melancthon Freeman.	17-18, Frazee Ayres.
81, Jacob Martin.	19, 25, 27-28, Charles Carson.
81-82, John Conger.	19, 21-22, Samuel Edgar.
83-85, 88, James Schuurman.	19-22, 25-26, James Cook.
83, Samuel Fitz-Randolph.	20-26, 30-31, John T. McDowell.
84, Moses Bloomfield.	23-24, James F. Randolph.
85-86, 87, 89, James Bonney.	23-24, David Schenck.
86-87, James Douglass.	27-28, Andrew Snowhill.
89, John Beatty.	28, Nicholas Booraem.
89-90, 92-93, 96, 98, Thomas McDowell.	29, Littleton Kirkpatrick.
90-95, Peter Vredenbergh.	29, Abraham Cruser.
90-92, John Runyan.	29, Josiah B. Howell.
93, John Rattoone.	30-31, Lewis S. Randolph.
94-98, James Morgan.	30-31, Charles G. McChesney.
96, Joseph F. Randolph.	31-32, David W. Vail.
97-1804, Gershom Dunn.	32, John H. Disborough.
97, Andrew Kirkpatrick.	32, Simeon Mundy.
1800, 14-15, William Edgar.	32, 34, Henry Vandyke.
1800-01, John Neilson.	33, John M. Tufts.
01-06, 12-13, 20, Erkuries Beatty.	33, Abraham W. Brown.
03-10, 12-13, James Voorhees.	33, 36, Samuel C. Johnes.
05-06, Andrew Elston.	33-34, 37, Richard S. Field..
	34-35, Ralph M. Crowell.
	34-35, Elias Runyon.

1776 to 1844.

35—38, George P. Malleeson.	40—41, John Acken.
35, George T. McDowell.	40, Israel R. Coriell.
36, Thompson Edgar.	40, Dean Britton.
36, William C. Alexander.	41, Frazee Ayres.
37—38, David B. Appleget.	41, Aaron Gulick.
37—39, Lewis Golding.	42—44, John D. Field.
38, 40, Adam Lee.	42, Warren Brown.
39, Frederick Richmond.	42—44, William Patterson.
39, 41, David Dunn.	42—44, William L. Schenck.
39, Cornelius C. Cruser.	43—44, Joel B. Laing.

Monmouth County.

1776, 81—82, 92,	20, Isaac Hance.
John Covenhoven.	21—24, William I. Conover.
76, Joseph Holmes, Jr.	21—22, Corlis Lloyd.
76—79, James Mott, Jr.	21—27, John T. Woodhull.
77—78, 86, Peter Schenck.	22, John J. Ely.
77—79, Hendrick Smock.	23, Cornelius Walling.
79—81, Thomas Seabrook.	24—26, Joseph Conover.
80, Nathaniel Scudder.	24—30, James West.
80—84, Thomas Henderson.	27, James Hopping.
82—85, Daniel Hendrickson.	28—30, Daniel H. Ellis.
83, Peter Covenhoven.	28, Leonard Walling.
84—86, 94—95, Elisha Walton.	29—30, Augustus W. Bennett.
85—1801, Joseph Stillwell.	29—30, Ivins (W.) Davis.
87—93, Thomas Little.	31, 33, Benjamin Woodward.
87—89, James Rogers.	31—36, Annaniah Gifford.
90—91, 93—96, John (H.) Imlay	31, 33—35, Daniel B. Ryall.
96, William Wickoff.	31, 33—36, Thomas G. Height.
97, 1808, Robert Montgomery.	32, James S. Lawrence.
97—1800, William Lloyd.	32, Nicholas Van Wickle.
98, 1800, 08, David Gordon.	32, Elisha Lippincott.
99, Edward Taylor.	34—36, William Burtis.
1801—07, James Cox.	36, Arthur V. Conover.
01—04, 10—11, Peter Knott.	37, Samuel Mairs.
01—07, John A. Scudder.	37, Edmund T. Williams.
04—07, 09, Henry Tiebout.	37, Thomas Miller.
08, 12—13, Tylee Williams.	37, James Gulick.
09, Silas Crane.	38—39, James Craig.
09—10, 13—14, John S. Holmes.	38—39, Thomas E. Combs.
10—11, 13—14, 19—20,	38—39, William P. Forman.
Thomas Cox.	38—39, Garret Hiers.
11, 13—14, James Anderson.	40, John Meirs.
12—13, John Stillwell.	40, Henry W. Wolcott.
12—13, 23, 25—28, James Lloyd.	40, James Grover.
15—16, George Holcombe.	40, Charles Morris.
15—18, 20,	41—44, Thomas C. Throck-
Matthias Van Barkle.	morton.
15—18, Reuben Shreve.	41—44, John R. Conover.
17—19, 21, Charles Parker.	41—44, Joseph Brinley.
18—19, William Ten Eycke.	41—44, Benjamin L. Irons.
19, Jacob Butcher.	41—44, Samuel R. Oliphant.
20, Samuel F. Allen.	

1776 to 1844.

Morris County.

1776—78, Jacob Drake.	19—20, Silas Cook.
76—77, 79, 81—90, Ellis Cook.	20—21, 23, 28—30,
76—77, William Woodhull.	William Monro.
78—79, Abraham Kitchel.	20, Benjamin Smith.
78, 95, David Thomson.	22—23, 25, Ebenezer F. Smith.
79, Alexander Carmichael.	23—26, George K. Drake.
80, William Winds.	24, John Scott.
80, John Carle.	25—26, Joseph Dickerson.
80, Eleazer Lindsly.	25—27, Ephraim Marsh.
81—82, 84, 86—90, 93—94, 97, 1801	26, 35, John D. Jackson.
—04, 09,	27, David Mills.
Aaron Kitchel.	27, Stephen Thompson.
81—83, 85—88, 91, 95,	27, Walter Kirkpatrick.
John Starke.	28—30, Joseph Jackson.
83, Jonathan Dickerson.	28—30, Charles Hillard.
84—85, 89—90, Jacob Arnold.	28—30, John Hancock.
91—94, 96—98, 1800,	31, Elijah Ward.
Silas Condit.	31, 33—34, Thomas Muir.
91—92, Hiram Smith.	31, 35, James Cook.
92, John Wurts.	32, Samuel Beach.
93—94, 96—97, 1800,	32, Jacob W. Miller.
David Welsh.	32, Joseph Smith.
95, John Debow.	33—34, Joseph Dickerson, Jr.
96, John Cobb.	33—35, Henry Hilliard.
98—99, 1801—04,	33—34, Silas Lindsley.
William Corwin.	35, Isaac Quimby.
98—1800, Cornelius Voorhees.	36, John A. Bleeker.
99, William Campfield.	36, William Dellicker.
1802—04, Jonathan Ogden.	36, Alexander Dickerson.
04—06, Jesse Upson.	36, William Logan.
05—09, Lewis Condict.	37—38, Lewis Condict.
05—06, George Tucker.	37—38, Silas Tuttle.
06—08, Nicholas Neighbour.	37—38, Robert C. Stephens.
07—13, Stephen Dod.	37—38, Ezekiel B. Gaines.
10—14, Jephthah B. Munn.	39—40, Abraham Brittin.
10, 13—15, Nicholas Mande-	39—40, Ebenezer F. Smith.
ville.	39, Jacob Weise.
11—13, Mahlon Dickerson.	39—40, Paul B. De Bow.
13, 31, Leonard Neighbor.	40—41, James W. Drake.
14—22, David Thompson, Jr.	41, Samuel B. Halsey.
15—16, 19, Benjamin Condit.	41—42, William Stephens.
15—16, Ezekiel Kitchell.	41, Thomas C. Willis.
16—18, Samuel Halliday.	42, Samuel C. Halsey.
17—18, John S. Darcy.	42, David T. Cooper.
17, 21—22, 24,	42—44, James Clark.
Benjamin McCurry	43—44, John M. Losey.
(McCourry).	43—44, Samuel Willet.
18—19, 21—24, 32,	43—44, George Vail.
William Brittin.	

Passaic County.

1837, Aaron S. Pennington.	42, Martin I. Ryerson.
37—38, Henry M. Brown.	42, Adrian R. Van Houten.
38—39, Elisha Clarke.	
39—40, John F. Ryerson.	43—44, William S. Hogen-
40, James Speer.	camp.
41, George M. Ryerson.	43—44, Thaddeus Board.
41, Samuel A. Van Saun.	

1776 to 1844.

Salem County.

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|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1776, 86, 89, | 18, Thomas Yarrow. |
| Edmund Wetherby. | 19, Thomas Murphy. |
| 76, Samuel Dick. | 20, 30, Zaccheus Ray. |
| 76, Elisha Basset, Jr. | 20-21, John G. Mason. |
| 77, 87-89, Benjamin Holme. | 21, 23, 25, Robert G. Johnson. |
| 77-79, Whitten Cripps. | 21, 23, Abraham Swing. |
| 77, 82, 84-85, 87-88, | 22, Jonathan Richman. |
| Thomas Sinnickson. | 22, John Sinnickson. |
| 78, 80, Allen Congleton, Jr. | 23, Aaron O. Dayton. |
| 78-80, John Mayhew. | 24-26, Samuel Humphreys. |
| 79, 82, 84-85, Anthony Sharp. | 24-25, Israel R. Clawson. |
| 80, 84, William Smith. | 24, Samuel Clement. |
| 81, 83, 86, | 26, Benjamin Archer. |
| Ephraim Lloyd. | 27, William N. Jeffers. |
| 81-82, 84-85, 87-89, | 27, Thomas Sinnickson. |
| Edward Hall. | 28, Edward Smith. |
| 81, James James. | 28, Jeremiah Foster. |
| 83, Thomas Norris. | 28, William J. Shinn. |
| 86, 90-91, Samuel Sharp. | 29, Jacob Wick. |
| 90, John Smith. | 29, 31, David Hurley. |
| 90, Benjamin Cripps. | 30, Joseph C. Nelson. |
| 91, 93, Bateman Lloyd. | 30, John Summerill. |
| 91-95, 98, John Sinnickson. | 31, James Butcher. |
| 92-95, 1800, Eleazer Mayhew. | 31, Isaac Johnson. |
| 92, 94, Thomas Clement. | 32, Anthony Nelson. |
| 95-97, William Wallace. | 32, James W. Mulford. |
| 96, William Parret. | 32, 34, 37, Isaac Johnson, 2nd. |
| 96, Gervas Hall. | 33, Nehemiah Garrison. |
| 97, Clement Hall. | 33, Richard P. Thompson. |
| 97, 99, 1801, Artis Seagrave. | 33, Jacob Hitchner. |
| 98, 1800, Anthony Keasby. | 34, Samuel Humphreys. |
| 98-99, Joseph Shinn. | 34, Joseph Lippencott. |
| 99-1800, Isaac Moss. | 35-36, Hudson A. Springer. |
| 1801-04, Edward Burroughs. | 35, Thomas J. Yorke. |
| 01-04, Merryman Smith. | 35, William Cook. |
| 02-04, Samuel Ray. | 36, Woodnut Petit. |
| 04-14, Jeremiah Dubois. | 36, H. J. Fries. |
| 05-06, Charles Jones. | 37, John Hall. |
| 05-06, Hedge Thompson. | 37, 42, John W. Maskell. |
| 06-08, Daniel Garrison. | 38, Joseph Hancock. |
| 06, Daniel Tracy. | 38-39, John Sumerille, Jr. |
| 07-08, Nathan Bassett. | 38-39, Moses Richman, Jr. |
| 09-10, 17, Philip Curriden. | 39, David Hurley. |
| 09, 11, John Smith. | 40, John Dickinson. |
| 10, Samuel Miller. | 40, Samuel Bolton. |
| 11, Anthony Nelson. | 40, Alexander G. Cattell. |
| 12-13, Robert H. Van Meter. | 41, John G. Ballinger. |
| 12-15, 19, James Newell. | 41, William H. Nelson. |
| 13-14, John Dickinson. | 41, Thomas Flanagan. |
| 13, 26-27, Henry Freas. | 42, Nathaniel Robbins, Sr. |
| 15-16, Joseph Kille. | 42, Thomas Dickinson, Jr. |
| 15, 19-20, 22, Morris Hancock. | 43-44, Samuel Capner. |
| 16-18, Stacy Lloyd. | 43-44, Allen Wallace. |
| 16, 18, John Mayhew. | 43-44, Thomas Bilderback. |
| 17, Peter Bilderback. | |

1776 to 1844.

Somerset County.

1776, Jacob Bogart.	1804, 16—19, 22—23,
76, Alexander MacEowen.	James Stryker.
76, Reoloff Vandike.	04, John Annin.
77—78, William-Churchill	105—10, Peter I. Stryker.
Houston.	07, Samuel Swan.
77, Alexander Kirkpatrick	08—10, John N. Simpson.
77—79, Reoloff Sebring.	13—15, Samuel Bayard.
78, 80—81, 84, David Kirkpat-	13—19, Joseph Annin.
rick.	15, Andrew Howell.
79—88, 94, Edward Bunn.	16, Cornelius Van Horn.
79, Henry Vandike.	17—19, Martin Schenck.
80, 84, Christopher Hoagland.	20—21, 23—25, Dickinson Miller
81—82, John Schuurman.	20—25, 30—31, Jacob Kline.
82, Deick Longstreet.	20—21, John H. Disborough.
83, Cornelius Ten-Broeck.	22, Henry Vanderveer.
83, 89, John Witherspoon.	24—27, James S. Green.
84, 1800—04,	26—27, James D. Stryker.
Frederick Frelinghuy-	28—29, James S. Nevius.
sen.	28, William C. Annin.
85—89, 92,	28, John H. Voorhees.
Robert Blaire (Blair).	29—31, Ferdinand S. Schenck.
85—87, David Kelley.	30—31, 35, William Crusier.
88, John Hardenbergh.	32—34, John Brees.
89, 1812—13,	32—34, William D. Stewart.
Jacob R. Hardenburgh	32—34, Cornelius L. Harden-
90—91, 93, 95, Robert Stockton.	burg.
90—91, 94—96, 1811—13, 26—27, 29,	35—36, Nicholas C. Jobs.
Peter D. Vroom.	35, William D. McKissack
90—91, James Linn.	36—38, David T. Talmage.
92, William Wallace.	36—38, Henry Duryee.
92—99, 1811, Henry Southard.	37—38, Ralph Voorhees.
93, Jonathan Ford Morris.	39—41, Henry H. Wilson.
96—1810, 12—14,	39—41, Daniel Cory.
James Van Duyn.	39—41, Arthur V. P. Sutphin.
97, John Stryker.	42—44, Samuel Reynolds.
98, David Kelly.	42—44, Peter Voorhees.
99—1806, 11,	42—44, Peter Kline.
William McEowen.	

Sussex County.

1776—78, Casper Shaffer.	82—92, Aaron Hankinson.
76, Abia Brown.	83, William Maxwell.
76—77, Thomas Peterson.	84—89, Charles Beardslee.
77, John MacMurtie.	85—88, Christopher Long-
78, Jacob MacCollum.	street.
78, Benjamin MacCul-	89—90, John Rutherford.
lough.	90, Robert Ogden.
79, Mark Thompson.	91—92, William Helmes
79, 81, Peter Hopkins.	(Helms).
79, Anthony Broderick.	91—92, Bidleman Voluntine
80, Edmund Martin.	(Valentine).
80, Hugh Hughes.	93—96, 99, William McCul-
80, Samuel Kennedy.	lough.
81, Joshua Swayze.	93—94, Martin Ryerson.
81—84, Isaac Van-Campen.	93—97, Peter Sharp.
82, Isaac Martin.	95, George Armstrong.

1776 to 1844.

96—97, Peter Smith.	20, Abraham Shaver.
97, Thomas Armstrong.	20, Peter Kline.
97—98, John Gustin.	20, 23, Joseph Coryell.
98—1800, Joseph Gaston.	21—22, Leffert Haughawout.
98—1806, Levi Howell.	21—22, 32—34,
98, William Runkle.	Benjamin Hamilton.
99—1802, Silas Dickerson.	21, Jacob Ayres.
1800, 04—06, 10—12,	21—22, 24, James Egbert.
Joseph Sharp.	23, Abraham Newman.
01—04, John Linn.	23, 25—27, Joseph Chandler.
01—04, Abraham Shaver.	24, Daniel Swayze.
03—04, John Johnson.	24, Evi A. Sayer.
04—06, 08—11,	24, Joseph Edsall.
William Kennedy.	25, Nathan A. Shafer.
05—06, William Armstrong.	26—27, Hiram Munson.
06—08, Henry Hankinson.	28—31, Peter Merkel.
06, John Coursen.	28—29, James Evans.
06—07, Daniel Harker.	30—31, Simeon McCoy.
06, William A. Ryerson.	30—31, John Hull.
07—09, Aaron Kerr.	32—34, Joseph Greer.
07—09, John Cox.	32—33, Peter Young.
09—11, Richard Edsall.	34—35, Joshua Shay.
10, George Bidleman.	35—36, John Strader.
11, Garret Vleit.	35—36, Joseph Linn.
12—15, Simon Cortright.	36, Benjamin Hull.
12—15, James Davison.	37—38, William J. Willson.
12—15, Robert W. Rutherford.	37—38, Isaac Shiner.
13—15, Joseph Sharp.	37—38, John Hull.
16—17, Abraham Bidleman.	39—40, Samuel Truex.
16—19, Robert C. Thomson.	39—40, William H. Nyce.
16, William Darrah.	39—40, Joseph Greer.
16, Peter Decker.	41—42, Isaac Bonnell.
17—19, George Beardslee.	41—42, David Hynard.
17—19, Jeremy Mackey.	41—42, Nathan Smith.
18—19, 22—23,	43—44, Jesse Bell.
Thomas Teasdale, Jr.	43—44, Absalom Dunning.
20, Jacob Hornbeck.	43—44, Timothy H. Cok.

Warren County.

1825, James Egbert.	34, Jacob Brotzman.
25, Daniel Swayze.	34—37, George Flummerfelt.
26, Archibald Robertson.	34, Henry Hankinson.
26—27, Jacob Armstrong.	35—36, John Young.
27—28, Jonathan Robbins.	37—38, William Larrison.
28—29, Daniel Vleit.	37—38, Henry Van Nest.
29, Jacob Summers.	38—39, Samuel Shoemaker.
30, Samuel Wilson.	39—41, George W. Smyth.
30—32, 35—36,	39—41, John Moore.
Caleb H. Valentine.	40—42, Jacob H. Winter.
30—31, Richard Shackelton.	42—44, Stephen Warne.
31, 33, Charles Sitgreaves.	42—44, Abraham Wildrick.
32—33, John Blair.	43—44, Robert C. Caskey.
32—33, Isaac Shipman.	

STATE SENATORS.

BY COUNTIES, FROM 1845 TO 1905.

Atlantic County.

45—47, Joel Adams.	69—71, Jesse Adams.
48—50, Lewis M. Walker.	72—74, William Moore.
51—53, Joseph E. Potts.	75—77, Hosea F. Madden.
54—56, David B. Somers.	78—82, John J. Gardner.
57—59, Enoch Cordery.	93—98, Samuel D. Hoffman.
60—62, Thomas E. Morris.	99—1901, Lewis Evans.
63—65, Samuel Stille.	02—07, Edward S. Lee.
66—68, David S. Blackman.	

Bergen County.

45—47, Richard R. Paulison.	72—74, Cornelius Lydecker.
48—49, Isaac I. Haring.	75—77, George Dayton.
50—51, John Van Brunt.	78—80, Cornelius S. Cooper.
52—53, Abraham Hopper.	81—83, Isaac Wortendyke.
54—56, Daniel D. Depew.	84—85, Ezra Miller.
57—59, Thomas H. Herring.	86—89, John W. Bogert.
60—62, Ralph S. Demarest.	90—95, Henry D. Winton.
63—65, Daniel Holsman.	96—1900, William M. Johnson.
66—68, John Y. Dater.	01—07, Edmund W. Wakelee.
69—71, James J. Brinkerhoff.	

Burlington County.

45—46, James S. Hulme.	74—76, Barton F. Thorn.
47—49, Thomas H. Richards.	77—79, Caleb G. Ridgway.
50—52, Joseph Satterthwaite.	80—82, Wm. Budd Deacon.
53—58, Joseph W. Allen.	83—85, Hezekiah B. Smith.
59—61, Thomas L. Norcross.	86—91, William H. Carter.
62, Joseph W. Pharo.	92—94, Mitchell B. Perkins.
63—64, William Garwood.	95—97, William C. Parry.
65—67, Geo. M. Wright.	98—1900, Howard E. Packer.
68—70, Job H. Gaskell.	01—03, Nathan Haines.
71—73, Henry J. Irick.	04—06, John G. Horner.

Camden County.

45, Richard W. Howell.	73—81, William J. Sewell.
46—48, Joseph C. Stafford.	82—84, Albert Merritt.
49—51, John Gill.	85—87, Richard N. Herring.
52—54, Thomas W. Mulford.	88—90, George Pfeiffer.
55—60, John K. Roberts.	91—96, Maurice A. Rogers.
61—63, William P. Tatem.	97—1902, Herbert W. Johnson.
64—66, James M. Scovel.	03—09, William J. Bradley.
67—72, Edward Bettie.	

Cape May County.

45—46, Reuben Willets.	74—76, Richard S. Leaming.
47—49, James L. Smith.	77—79, Jonathan F. Leaming.
50—52, Enoch Edmunds.	80—85, Waters B. Miller.
53—55, Joshua Swain, Jr.	86—88, Joseph H. Hanes.
56—58, Jesse H. Diverty.	89—91, Walter S. Leaming.
59—61, Downs Edmunds.	92—94, Lemuel E. Miller.
62—64, Jonathan F. Leaming.	95—97, Edmund L. Ross.
65—67, Wilmon W. Ware.	98—1903, Robert E. Hand.
68—70, Leaming M. Rice.	04—06, Lewis M. Cresse.
71—73, Thomas Beesley.	

Cumberland County.

45-46, Enoch H. More.	72-74, C. Henry Shepherd.
47-50, Stephen A. Garrison.	75-77, J. Howard Willets.
51-53, Reuben Fithian.	78-80, George S. Whitticar.
54-56, Lewis Howell.	81-86, Isaac T. Nichols.
57-59, John L. Sharp.	87-89, Philip P. Baker.
60-62, Nat. Stratton.	90-92, Seaman R. Fowler.
63-68, Providence Ludlam.	93-1901, Edward C. Stokes.
69-71, James H. Nixon.	02-07, Bloomfield H. Minch.

Essex County.

45, Joseph S. Dodd.	76-78, William H. Kirk.
46-48, Stephen R. Grover.	79-81, William H. Francis.
49-51, Asa Whitehead.	82-84, William Stainsby.
52-54, Stephen Congar.	85-87, Frederick S. Fish.
55-57, George R. Chetwood.	88-90, A. F. R. Martin.
58-60, Charles L. C. Gifford.	91-93, Michael T. Barrett.
61-63, James M. Quinby.	94-99, George W. Ketcham.
64-66, John G. Trusdell.	1900-02, Thos. N. McCarter, Jr.
67-69, James L. Hays.	03-05, J. Henry Bacheller.
70-75, John W. Taylor.	06-09, Everett Colby.

Gloucester County.

45-48, John C. Smallwood.	76-78, Thomas P. Mathers.
49-51, Charles Reeves.	79-81, John F. Bodine.
52-54, John Burk.	82-83, Thomas M. Ferrell.
55-57, Joseph Franklin.	84-87, Stacy L. Pancoast.
58-60, Jephtha Abbott.	88-90, Joseph B. Roe.
61-63, John Pierson.	91-93, George H. Barker.
64-66, Joseph L. Reeves.	94-96, Daniel J. Packer.
67-69, Woodward Warrick.	97-1902, Solomon H. Stanger.
70-75, Samuel Hopkins.	03-05, Thomas M. Ferrell.
	06-09, John Boyd Avis.

Hudson County.

45-47, Richard Outwater.	75-77, Leon Abbett.
48-49, John Tonnele.	78-80, Rudolph F. Rabe.
50, John Cassedy.	81-83, Elijah T. Paxton.
51-53, Abraham O. Zabriskie.	84-86, William Brinkerhoff.
54-56, Moses B. Bramhall.	87-89, William D. Edwards.
57-59, C. V. Clickener.	90-91, *Edward F. McDonald.
60-61, Samuel Wescott.	92, Robert S. Hudspeth.
62-65, Theo. F. Randolph.	93-98, William D. Daly.
66-68, Charles H. Winfield.	99, 1900, Allan L. McDermott.
69-71, Noah D. Taylor.	01-04, Robert S. Hudspeth.
72-74, John R. McPherson.	05-07, James F. Minturn.

Hunterdon County.

45-46, Alexander Wurts.	77-79, James N. Pidcock.
47-49, Isaac G. Farlee.	80-82, Eli Bosenbury.
50-52, John Manners.	83-85, John Carpenter, Jr.
53-55, Alexander V. Bonnell.	86-88, George H. Large.
56-58, John C. Rafferty.	89-91, Moses K. Everitt.
59-61, Edmund Perry.	92-94, William H. Martin.
62-64, John Blane.	95-97, Richard S. Kuhl.
65-67, Alexander Wurts.	98-1900, John R. Foster.
68-70, Joseph G. Bowne.	01-03, William C. Gebhardt.
71-73, David H. Banghart.	04-06, George F. Martens, Jr.
74-76, Fred. A. Potts.	

*Mr. McDonald was unseated the last day of the session of 1890, and William S. Stuhr was given his seat. The first week of the session of 1891 Mr. Stuhr was unseated and Mr. McDonald resumed his seat.

Mercer County.

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|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 45—50, Charles S. Olden. | 75—77, Jonathan H. Blackwell. |
| 51—56, William C. Alexander. | 78—80, Crowell Marsh. |
| 57—59, Robert C. Hutchinson. | 81—83, John Taylor. |
| 60—62, Jonathan Cook. | 84—86, George O. Vanderbilt. |
| 63—65, Edward W. Scudder. | 87—92, John D. Rue. |
| 66—68, Aug. G. Richey. | 93—98, William H. Skirm. |
| 69—71, John Woolverton. | 99—1904, Elijah C. Hutchinson |
| 72—74, Charles Hewitt. | 05—07, Barton B. Hutchinson. |

Middlesex County.

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|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| 45—46, David Crowell. | 80—82, Isaac L. Martin. |
| 47—49, Adam Lee. | 83—85, Abraham V. Schenck. |
| 50—52, Edward Y. Rogers. | 86—88, Daniel C. Chase. |
| 53—55, Ralph C. Stults. | 89—94, Robert Adrain. |
| 56—58, Henry V. Speer. | 95—97, Charles B. Herbert. |
| 59—61, Abra. Everitt. | 98—1900, James H. Van Cleef. |
| 62—70, Amos Robbins. | 01—03, Theodore Strong. |
| 71—76, Levi D. Jarrard. | 04—06, Wm. H. C. Jackson. |
| 77—79, George C. Ludlow. | |

Monmouth County.

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|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 45, Thomas E. Combs. | 79—81, George C. Beekman. |
| 46—48, George F. Fort. | 82—84, John S. Applegate. |
| 49—51, John A. Morford. | 85—87, Thomas G. Chattle. |
| 52—54, William D. Davis. | 88—90, Henry M. Nevius. |
| 55—57, Robert S. Laird. | 91—92, Thomas S. R. Brown. |
| 58—60, Wm. H. Hendrickson. | 93, Henry S. Terhune. |
| 61—63, Anthony Reckless. | 94—96, James A. Bradley. |
| 64—71, Henry S. Little. | 97—1902, Charles Asa Francis |
| 72, Wm. H. Conover, Jr. | 03—09, Oliver H. Brown. |
| 73—78, Wm. H. Hendrickson. | |

Morris County.

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|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 45—47, John B. Johnes. | 75—77, John Hill. |
| 48—50, Ephraim Marsh. | 78—80, Augustus C. Canfield. |
| 51—53, John A. Bleecker. | 81—86, James C. Youngblood. |
| 54—56, Alexander Robertson. | 87—92, George T. Werts. |
| 57—59, Andrew B. Cobb. | 93—95, Elias C. Drake. |
| 60—62, Daniel Budd. | 96—98, John B. Vreeland. |
| 63—65, Lyman A. Chandler. | 99—1901, Mahlon Pitney. |
| 66—70, George T. Cobb. | 02—04, Jacob W. Welsh. |
| 71, Columbus Beach. | 05—07, Thomas J. Hillery. |
| 72—74, Augustus W. Cutler. | |

Ocean County.

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|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 51—53, Samuel Birdsall. | 78—80, Ephraim P. Emson. |
| 54—56, Jas. Cowperthwaite. | 81—83, Abram C. B. Havens. |
| 57—62, William F. Brown. | 84—92, George T. Cranmer. |
| 63—68, George D. Horner. | 93—95, George G. Smith. |
| 69—71, John Torrey, Jr. | 96—98, Robert B. Engle. |
| 72—74, John G. W. Havens. | 99—1901, George G. Smith. |
| 75—77, John S. Schultze. | 02—07, George L. Shinn. |

Passaic County.

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|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 45—46, Cornelius G. Garrison. | 74—76, John Hopper. |
| 47—49, Martin J. Ryerson. | 77—82, Garret A. Hobart. |
| 50—52, Silas D. Canfield. | 83—88, John W. Griggs. |
| 53—55, Thomas D. Hoxsey. | 89—91, John Mallon. |
| 56—58, Jetur R. Riggs. | 92—94, John Hinchliffe. |
| 59—67, Benjamin Buckley. | 95—97, Robert Williams. |
| 68—70, John Hopper. | 98—1900, Christian Braun. |
| 71—73, Henry A. Williams. | 01—06, Wood McKee. |

Salem County.

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|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 45, William J. Shinn. | 73-75, Isaac Newkirk. |
| 46-48, Benjamin Acton, Jr. | 76-78, Charles S. Plummer. |
| 49-51, John Summerill, Jr. | 79-81, Quinton Keasbey. |
| 52-54, Allen Wallace. | 82-84, George Hires. |
| 55-57, Charles P. Smith. | 85-87, Wyatt W. Miller. |
| 58-60, Joseph K. Riley. | 88-90, William Newell. |
| 61-63, Emmor Reeve. | 91-93, James Butcher. |
| 64-66, Richard M. Acton. | 94-96, John C. Ward. |
| 67-69, Samuel Plummer. | 97-1902, Richard C. Miller. |
| 70-72, John C. Belden. | 03-05, James Strimple. |
| | 06-09, William Plummer, Jr. |

Somerset County.

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|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 45, George H. Brown. | 73-75, Elisha B. Wood. |
| 46-48, William H. Leupp. | 76-78, Charles B. Moore. |
| 49-51, John W. Craig. | 79-81, John G. Schenck. |
| 52-54, Moses Craig. | 82-84, Eugene S. Doughty. |
| 55-57, Samuel K. Martin. | 85-90, Lewis A. Thompson. |
| 58-60, James Campbell. | 91-93, William J. Keys. |
| 61-63, Rynier H. Veghte. | 94-96, Lewis A. Thompson. |
| 64-66, Joshua Doughty. | 97-1902, Charles A. Reed. |
| 67-69, John H. Anderson. | 03-05, Samuel S. Childs. |
| 70-72, Calvin Corle. | 06-09, Jos. S. Frelinghuysen. |

Sussex County.

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|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 45-46, Benjamin Hamilton. | 77-79, Francis M. Ward. |
| 47-49, Nathan Smith. | 80-82, Thomas Lawrence. |
| 50-52, Joseph Greer. | 83-85, Lewis Cochran. |
| 53-55, Isaac Bonnell. | 86-88, John A. McBride. |
| 56-58, Zachariah H. Price. | 89-91, Peter D. Smith. |
| 59-61, Edward C. Moore. | 92-94, John McMickle. |
| 62-64, Peter Smith. | 95-97, Jacob Gould. |
| 65-67, Joseph S. Martin. | 98-1903, Lewis J. Martin. |
| 68-73, Richard E. Edsall. | 04-06, Jacob Cole Price. |
| 74-76, Samuel T. Smith. | |

Union County.

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|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| 53-60, John R. Ayres. | 76-78, William J. Magie. |
| 61-63, Joseph T. Crowell. | 79-84, Benjamin A. Vail. |
| 64-65, James Jenkins. | 85-87, Robert L. Livingston. |
| 66, Philip H. Grier. | 88-90, James L. Miller. |
| 67-69, Amos Clark, Jr. | 91-93, Frederick C. Marsh. |
| 70-72, James T. Wiley. | 94-98, Foster M. Voorhees. |
| 73-75, J. Henry Stone. | 99-05, Joseph Cross. |
| | 06-09, Ernest R. Ackerman. |

Warren County.

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|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 45, Charles J. Ihrie. | 76-78, William Silverthorn. |
| 46-48, Jeremy Mackey. | 79-81, Peter Cramer. |
| 49-51, George W. Taylor. | 82-84, George H. Beatty. |
| 52-54, Charles Sitgreaves. | 85-87, James E. Moon. |
| 55-57, William Rea. | 88-90, Martin Wyckoff. |
| 58-60, Philip Mowry. | 91-93, Johnston Cornish. |
| 61-63, James K. Swayze. | 94-96, Christopher F. Staates. |
| 64-66, Henry R. Kennedy. | 97-99, Isaac Barber. |
| 67-69, Abraham Wildrick. | 1900-1902, Johnston Cornish. |
| 70-72, Edward H. Bird. | 03-05, Isaac Barber. |
| 73-75, Joseph B. Cornish. | 06-09, Johnston Cornish. |

ASSEMBLYMEN.

BY COUNTIES, FROM 1845 TO 1904.

Atlantic County.

45, 46, Joseph Ingersoll.	76, 77, Leonard H. Ashley.
47—49, Mark Lake.	78, Israel Smith.
50, 51, Robert B. Risley.	79, 80, James Jeffries.
52, John H. Boyle.	81, George Elvins.
53, Thomas D. Winner.	82, Joseph H. Shinn.
54, Daniel Townsend.	83, John L. Bryant.
55, Nicholas F. Smith.	84, 85, Edward North.
56, 57, David Frambes.	86, 87, James S. Beckwith.
58, John B. Madden.	88, James B. Nixon.
59, Thomas E. Morris.	89, 90, Shepherd S. Hudson.
60—62, Charles E. P. Mayhew.	91, Smith E. Johnson.
63, John Godfrey.	92, Samuel D. Hoffman.
64, Simon Hanthorn.	93, Charles A. Baake.
65, Simon Lake.	94, Frederick Schuchardt.
66, 67, P. M. Wolfseiffer.	95, Wesley C. Smith.
68, 69, Jacob Keim.	96, 97, Marcellus L. Jackson.
70, 71, Benj. H. Overheiser.	98, 99, Leonard H. Ashley.
72, 73, Samuel H. Cavilleer.	1900—01, Charles T. Abbott.
74, 75, Lemuel Conover.	02—06, Thomas C. Elvins.

Bergen County.

45, William G. Hopper.	76, 77, Barney N. Ferdon.
45, Jacob C. Terhune.	78, M. Corson Gillham.
46, 47, John G. Banta.	78, 79, Southey S. Parramore.
46, 47, Jacob J. Brinkerhoff.	79, 80, John A. Demarest.
48, 49, John Ackerman, Jr.	80, Oliver D. Smith.
48, 49, Henry H. Voorhis, Jr.	81, 82, Elias H. Sisson.
50, 51, John H. Hopper.	81—83, 86, John Van Bussum.
50—52, John Huyler.	81, 84, Peter R. Wortendyke.
52, John Zabriskle.	84, *Jacob W. Doremus.
53, 54, Jacob I. Demarest.	85, Peter Ackerman.
53, 54, Abraham Van Horn.	85, 86, Eben Winton.
55, 56, Ralph S. Demarest.	87, 88, Anderson Bloomer.
55, 56, Thomas W. Demarest.	87, Peter Ackerman.
57, 58, Daniel Holsman.	88, 89, Charles F. Harrington.
57, 58, Aaron H. Westervelt.	89, 90, Abram De Ronde.
59, Andrew C. Cadmus.	90, 91, George Zimmermann.
59, 60, Enoch Brinkerhoff.	91, John H. Huyler.
60, John A. Hopper.	92, 93, Samuel G. H. Wright.
61, 62, Abram Carlock.	92, 93, John J. Dupuy.
61, 62, John R. Post.	94, Walter Dewsnap.
63, 64, Thomas D. English.	94, 95, David D. Zabriskle.
63, 64, John Y. Dater.	95, 96, Fred'k L. Voorhees.
65, 66, Isaac Demarest.	96, 97, Jacob H. Ullman.
65, 66, Abraham J. Haring.	97, 98, Abram C. Holdrum.
67, A. Van Emburg.	98, 99, John M. Bell.
67, 68, Cornelius Christie.	99, 1900, Edmund W. Wakelee.
68, 69, Henry G. Herring.	1900, Vacancy caused by death
69, 70, Eben Winton.	of John L. C. Graves.
70, 71, Henry A. Hopper.	01—02, Joseph H. Tillotson.
71, 72, Jacob G. Van Riper.	01—02, James W. Mercer.
72, 73, George J. Hopper.	03—04, M. S. Ayers.
73, John J. Anderson.	03—04, George Cook.
74, 75, Henry C. Herring.	05—06, Clarence Mabie.
74, 75, John W. Bogert.	05—06, John Heck.
76, 77, John H. Winant.	

*John W. Doremus was first elected, but died before Legislature convened.

Burlington County.

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|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 45, Joseph Satterthwait. | 66, 67, Andrew J. Fort. |
| 45, Isaiah Adams. | 67—69, Wallace Lippincott. |
| 45, 47, 48, John W. C. Evans. | 68, Chas. E. Hendrickson. |
| 45, Edward Taylor. | 68, Charles Collins. |
| 45, William Biddle. | 68—71, John J. Maxwell. |
| 46, Clayton Lippincott. | 69, Theophilus I. Price. |
| 46, William Malsbury. | 69—71, Thomas C. Alcott. |
| 46, Garrit S. Cannon. | 70, Levi French. |
| 46, Stephen Willets. | 70, 71, Abraham Perkins. |
| 46, Wm. G. Lippincott. | 71—73, Edward T. Thompson. |
| 47, William Biddle. | 72, Robert Aaronson. |
| 47, 48, Joseph W. Allen. | 72—74, E. Budd Marter. |
| 47—49, John S. Irick. | 72—74, George B. Borton. |
| 47—49, Benjamin Kemble. | 73, 74, Townsend Cox. |
| 48—50, Edward French. | 74, Joseph P. Adams. |
| 49—51, Samuel Stockton. | 75, Levi French. |
| 49—51, William R. Braddock. | 75, Charles J. Gordon. |
| 50, 51, William S. Embley. | 75, Henry Moffett. |
| 50—52, William Brown. | 75—77, Samuel Taylor. |
| 51—53, Allen Jones. | 76, Daniel L. Platt. |
| 52, Benajah Antrim. | 76—78, John Cavileer. |
| 52—54, John W. Fennimore. | 76—78, Edward F. Mathews. |
| 52—54, Charles Haines. | 77—79, George Sykes. |
| 53, 54, Mahlon Hutchinson. | 78, 79, Wm. Dudd Deacon. |
| 53, 54, Jacob L. Githens. | 79, Wm. R. Lippincott. |
| 54, Job H. Gaskill. | 79, 80, John W. Haines. |
| 54—56, William Parry. | 80—82, William H. Carter. |
| 55, Josephus Sooy, Jr. | 80—82, Henry C. Herr. |
| 55, Benjamin Gibbs. | 80, 81, Abraham Marter. |
| 55, 57, Thomas L. Norcross. | 81, John Cavileer. |
| 55, 56, Elisha Gaunt. | 82, Thomas M. Locke. |
| 56, Richard Jones. | 83, Horace Cronk. |
| 56, William M. Collom. | 83, 84, 87, Stacy H. Scott. |
| 56, 57, Jervis H. Bartlett. | 83—86, Theodore Budd. |
| 57, 58, Samuel Keys. | 84—86, Thomas J. Alcott. |
| 58, Samuel C. Middleton. | 85, 86, Allen H. Gangewer. |
| 57—59, Charles Mickle. | 87, 88, 90, R. C. Hutchinson. |
| 57—59, Ezra Evans. | 87, 88, 89, William H. Doron. |
| 58, 59, Charles S. Kemble. | 88, 89, Albert Hansell. |
| 59, 60, John Larzalere. | 89, George C. Davis. |
| 59—61, Samuel A. Dobbins. | 90, 91, Mitchell B. Perkins. |
| 60, 61, George B. Wills. | 90, 91, Lewis L. Sharp. |
| 61, Joseph L. Lamb. | 91, 92, A. H. White. |
| 60—62, Robert B. Stokes. | 92, 93, Howard E. Packer. |
| 60—62, William Sooy. | 93, Micajah E. Matlack. |
| 62, 63, John M. Higbee. | 94, Augustus C. Stecher. |
| 62, 63, Israel W. Heulings. | 94, 95, Micajah E. Matlack. |
| 62—64, Wm. P. McMichael. | 95, 96, 97, George Wildes. |
| 63—65, Henry J. Irick. | 96, 97, Joshua E. Borton. |
| 64, Jarett Stokes. | 98—1900, Joel Horner. |
| 65, Samuel Stockton. | 98—1902, Charles Wright. |
| 65, 66, Charles C. Lathrop. | 01—03, John G. Horner. |
| 66, 67, George W. Thompson. | 03—05, Benj. D. Shedaker. |
| 66, 67, Samuel Coate. | 04—06, Samuel K. Robbins. |
| | 06, John B. Irick. |

Camden County.

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| 45, Joseph Kay, Jr. | 47, Joseph B. Tatem. |
| 45, John Redfield. | 48, John C. Shreeve. |
| 46, Joel G. Clark. | 48, John E. Marshall. |
| 46, Gerrard Wood. | 49, Jacob Troth. |
| 47, Edward Turner. | 49, Joseph Wolohon. |

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| 50, 51, Charles D. Hineline. | 75, Henry B. Wilson. |
| 50, 51, Thomas W. Hurff. | 75, 76, 79, 80, R. N. Herring. |
| 52, J. Kay. | 75—77, Alden C. Scovel. |
| 52, Jonathan Day. | 76, 77, Oliver Lund. |
| 52, 53, J. O. Johnson. | 77, Samuel T. Murphy. |
| 53, 53, Samuel Lytle. | 78, Isaiah Woolston. |
| 53, 54, John K. Roberts. | 78, Andrew J. Rider. |
| 54, 55, Samuel S. Cake. | 78, 79, Alonzo D. Nichols. |
| 55, James L. Hines. | 79, 80, Edward Burrough. |
| 54—56, Reiley Barret. | 80, 81, Henry L. Bonsall. |
| 56, Evan C. Smith. | 81, 82, Chris. J. Mines, Jr. |
| 56, 57, John P. Harker. | 81, 82, John H. McMurray. |
| 57, T. B. Atkinson. | 82, Robert F. S. Heath. |
| 57, Joseph M. Atkinson. | 83, George W. Borton. |
| 57—59, *Samuel Scull. | 83, John Bamford. |
| 58, Edmund Hoffman. | 83, 84, 93, Clayton Stafford. |
| 58, 59, Samuel M. Thorne. | 84, John W. Branning. |
| 59, Zebedee Nicholson. | 84—87, Edward A. Armstrong. |
| 60, Joseph Stafford, Jr. | 85, Benjamin M. Braker. |
| 60, George Brewer. | 85, Henry M. Jewett. |
| 60, 61, John R. Graham. | 86, George Pfeiffer. |
| 61, James L. Hines. | 87, Philip Young. |
| 61, 62, Joel P. Kirkbride. | 87, Henry Turley. |
| 62, Daniel A. Hall. | 88, 89, Adam Clark Smith. |
| 62, 63, Edwin J. Osler. | 88, 89, 90, John Harris. |
| 63, James M. Scovel. | 88, 89, George H. Higgins. |
| 63, 64, Chalkley Albertson. | 90, Franklin C. Woolman. |
| 64, Samuel Tatem. | 90, 91, 92, Abram W. Nash. |
| 64, 65, Paul C. Brinck. | 91, 92, Joseph M. Engard. |
| 65, John F. Bodine. | 91, 92, also 73, 74, Wm. H. Cole. |
| 65, 66, Isaac W. Nicholson. | 93, George W. Henry. |
| 66, 67, George W. N. Custis. | 93, 94, 95, Clayton Stafford. |
| 66, 67, Thomas H. Coles. | 93, 94, William J. Thompson. |
| 67, Edward Z. Collings. | 94, William Watson. |
| 68, John Hood. | 95, George W. Barnard. |
| 68, James Wills. | 95, 96, 97, Louis T. Derousse. |
| 68, Chalkley Albertson. | 96, 97, Frank T. Lloyd. |
| 69, Thomas H. Coles. | 96, 97, Henry S. Scovel. |
| 69, 70, Henry L. Bonsall. | 98, 99, John H. McMurray. |
| 69, 70, William C. Shinn. | 98, 99, Edgar J. Coles. |
| 70, Samuel Warthman. | 98—1902, William J. Bradley. |
| 71, Charles Wilson. | 1900, F. F. Patterson, Jr. |
| 71, Isaac W. Nicholson. | 00, 01, 02, Ephraim T. Gill. |
| 71, 72, Stevenson Leslie. | 01, 02, George A. Waite. |
| 72, Fred. Bourquin. | 03, 04, John S. Roberts. |
| 72—74, George B. Carse. | 03—06, Henry S. Scovel. |
| 73, Isaac Foreman. | 03—06, Theodore B. Gibbs. |
| 73, 74, William H. Cole. | 05—06, Samuel P. Jones. |
| 74, Chalkley Albertson. | |

Cape May County.

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| 45, John Stiles. | 61, Jonathan F. Leaming. |
| 46, Samuel Townsend. | 62—64, Wilmon W. Ware. |
| 47, Richard S. Ludlam. | 65—67, 69, 70, Thos. Beesley. |
| 48, 49, Nathaniel Holmes, Jr. | 68, Samuel R. Magonagle. |
| 50, 51, Mackey Williams. | 71—73, Richard S. Leaming. |
| 52, Joshua Swaim. | 74, Alexander Young. |
| 53, Waters B. Miller. | 75, Richard D. Edmunds. |
| 54, 55, Jesse H. Diverty. | 76—78, William T. Stevens. |
| 56—58, Downs Edmunds, Jr. | 79, Daniel Schellinger. |
| 59, 60, Abram Reeves. | 80, 83—85, Jesse D. Ludlam. |

*In 1857 Mr. Scull was unseated by T. B. Atkinson.

81, 82, Furman L. Richardson	97, Robert E. Hand.
86, 87, Alvin P. Hildreth.	98, Eugene C. Cole.
88, Walter S. Leaming.	99, 1900, Ellis H. Marshall.
89, 90, 91, Eugene C. Cole.	01-03, Lewis M. Cresse.
92, 93, 94, Edmund L. Ross.	04-06, James M. E. Hildreth.
95, 96, Furman L. Ludlam.	

Cumberland County.

45, Josiah Shaw.	72, 73, George S. Whiticar.
45, 46, George Heisler.	72, 73, J. Howard Willets.
45, 46, Lewis Howell.	74, George B. Langley.
46, Stephen A. Garrison.	74, 75, Lewis H. Dowdney.
47, Leonard Lawrence.	75-77, George W. Payne.
47, Jeremiah Parvin.	76, Isaiah W. Richman.
47, 48, Uriah D. Woodruff.	77, 78, Isaac T. Nichols.
48, 49, Reuben Fithian.	78, James Loughron.
48, 49, Richard Lore.	79, 80, Robert P. Ewing.
50, 51, Benj. Ayres.	79, 80, Arthur T. Parsons.
50, 51, Joel Moore.	81, John H. Avis.
51, 52, Samuel Mayhew.	81, 82, Charles Ladow.
52, David Campbell.	82, Philip P. Baker.
53, Enos S. Gandy.	83, Isaac M. Smalley.
53, Lewis Woodruff.	83, 84, John B. Campbell.
54, Daniel Harris.	84, 85, Jeremiah H. Lupton.
54, Morton Mills.	85, 86, Wilson Banks.
55, 56, James M. Wells.	86, 87, Franklin Lawrence.
55, 56, John F. Keen.	87, Thomas H. Hawkins.
57, Uriah Mayhew.	88, Mulford Ludlam.
57, Elias Doughty.	88, Isaac M. Smalley.
58, Elwell Nichols.	89, Thomas W. Trenchard.
58, 59, Robert Moore.	89, 90, Reuben Cheesman.
59, Aaron S. Westcott.	90, 93, 94, John N. Glaspell.
60, Ebenezer Hall.	91, James L. Van Syckel.
60, John Carter.	91, 92, Edward C. Stokes.
61, 62, William Bacon.	92, 93, Wilber H. Baxter.
61, 62, J. Edmund Sheppard.	94-96, Thomas F. Austin.
63, 64, B. Rush Bateman.	95-97, Bloomfield H. Minch.
63, 64, Edward W. Maylin.	97, 98, James J. Hunt.
65-67, Robert Moore.	98, 99, Wilson H. Shropshire.
65-68, James H. Nixon.	99-1901, Jesse S. Steelman.
68, Thomas D. Westcott.	00, 01, 02, William J. Moore.
69, C. Henry Shepherd.	02-06, Louis H. Miller.
69-71, William A. House.	03-06, B. Frank Buck.
70, 71, Charles C. Grosscup.	

Essex County.

45, Isaac Van Wagenen.	49, Hugh H. Bowne.
45, John Runyon.	49, Lewis C. Grover.
45, 46, William M. Scudder.	49, 50, Joel W. Condit.
45, 46, Hugh F. Randolph.	49, 50, Obadiah Meeker.
45, 46, Jabez Pierson.	49, 50, William F. Day.
45, 46, Keen Pruden.	49, 50, Stephen Personett.
45, 46, Alvah Sherman.	51, Wm. M. Whitehead.
46, 47, George W. McLane.	50, 51, Isaac H. Pierson.
46, 47, Parker Teed.	50, 51, Jonathan Valentine.
47, 48, A. S. Hubbeel.	50, 51, David Wade.
47, 48, Jabez G. Goble.	51, Cornelius Bolce.
47, 48, Francis B. Chetwood.	51, 52, Beach Vanderpool.
47, 48, Abraham Van Riper.	51, 52, John C. Beardsley.
47, 48, Elston Marsh.	52, Thomas McKirgan.
48, Hugh H. Bowne.	52, John M. Clark.
48, 49, Charles Harrison.	52, William M. Sandford.

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| 52, Silas Merchant. | 63, Amzi Dodd. |
| 52, John Munn. | 63, John C. Littell. |
| 52, James S. Bell. | 63, 64, Adolph Schalk. |
| 52, 53, John B. Clark. | 63, 64, James Smith. |
| 53, Stephen Day, Jr. | 64, Jeremiah DeCamp. |
| 53, Grant J. Wheeler. | 64, Ira M. Harrison. |
| 53, Edward T. Hillyer. | 64, 65, Rufus F. Harrison. |
| 53, Charles T. Day. | 64, 65, Charles A. Lightpipe. |
| 53, Charles O. Bolles. | 64, 65, Thomas B. Peddie. |
| 53, 54, Abiathar Harrison. | 64, 65, John C. Seiffert. |
| 53, 54, Daniel Price. | 64, 65, Bernard Kearney. |
| 53, 54, William Dennis. | 65, J. B. S. Robinson. |
| 54, David S. Craig. | 65, John H. Landell. |
| 54, Daniel H. Noe. | 65, James D. Cleaver. |
| 54, James N. Joraleman. | 65, 66, David Anderson. |
| 54, David Ripley. | 66, William Bodwell. |
| 54, 55, Hugh Holmes. | 66, John F. Anderson. |
| 54, 55, Daniel D. Benjamin. | 66, David Ayres. |
| 55, Charles O. Bolles. | 66, James L. Hays. |
| 55, Daniel F. Tompkins. | 66, 67, Albert P. Condit. |
| 55, 56, Nehemiah Perry. | 66, 67, Isaac P. Trimble. |
| 55, 56, James A. Pennington. | 66, 67, William H. Murphy. |
| 55, 56, Apollos M. Elmer. | 66, 68, Edward L. Price. |
| 55, 56, Joseph T. Hopping. | 67, Israel D. Condit. |
| 56, Warren S. Baldwin. | 67, Daniel Ayres. |
| 55, 56, Samuel R. Winans. | 67, William R. Sayre. |
| 56, James E. Bathgate. | 67, M. H. C. Vail. |
| 56, George H. Doremus. | 67, 68, Samuel Atwater. |
| 56, 57, Wm. K. McDonald. | 67, 68, Edward Hedden. |
| 57, John C. Denman. | 68, Josiah L. Baldwin. |
| 57, Moses P. Smith. | 68, 69, Josiah Speer. |
| 57, John L. Blake, Jr. | 68, 69, James Peck. |
| 57, William B. Baldwin. | 68, 69, John Kennedy. |
| 57, Charles L. C. Gifford. | 68, 69, Timothy W. Lord. |
| 57, Elihu Day. | 68, 69, Francis Macken. |
| 57, 58, Charles C. Stewart. | 69, 70, James L. Gurney. |
| 57, 58, John C. Thornton. | 69, 70, John Hunkele. |
| 58, Simeon Harrison. | 69, 70, William W. Hawkins. |
| 58, James McCracken. | 69, 71, James G. Irwin. |
| 58, Joseph Booth. | 70, 71, Joseph F. Sanxay. |
| 58, Ira M. Harrison. | 70, 71, Farrand Kitchell. |
| 58, Thomas Kirkpatrick. | 70, 71, Henry W. Wilson. |
| 59, Gashier De Witt, Jr. | 70, Chauncey G. Williams. |
| 59, David Ayres. | 70, William R. Sayre. |
| 59, Isaac P. Trimble. | 70, Matthew Murphy. |
| 59, David A. Hayes. | 71, Albert P. Condit. |
| 59, 60, Adolphus W. Waldron. | 71, William A. Ripley. |
| 59, 60, James F. Bond. | 71, 72, Edmund L. Joy. |
| 59, 60, Amzi Condit. | 71, 72, Theodore Horn. |
| 60, James McCracken. | 71, 72, Rochus Heinisch, Jr. |
| 60, J. W. Hale. | 72, David Anderson. |
| 60, 61, Frederick H. Teese. | 72, Daniel Murphy. |
| 60, 61, James Wheeler. | 72, Moses H. Williams. |
| 61, James E. Smith. | 72, Samuel Wilde. |
| 61, 62, James M. Lang. | 72, 73, Joseph G. Hill. |
| 61, 62, David Oakes. | 72, 73, Theodore Macknett. |
| 61, 62, John Flintoft. | 73, L. M. Armstrong. |
| 61, 62, George A. Halsey. | 73, John W. Campbell. |
| 62, 63, Walter Tompkins. | 73, 74, Elias O. Doremus. |
| 62, 63, Corra Drake. | 73, 74, Phineas Jones. |
| 62, 63, John D. Freeman. | 73, 74, Aaron G. Baldwin. |
| 62, 63, John P. Jackson. | 73—75, Samuel Morrow, Jr. |
| 62, 63, Thomas McGrath. | 74, James T. Vanness. |

74, 75, Moses E. Halsey.	84, Herman Lehlbach.
74, 75, Thomas S. Henry.	84, 85, George B. Harrison.
74, 75, Julius C. Fitzgerald.	84, 85, David A. Bell.
74, 75, William H. Kirk.	84, 85, Edward Q. Keasbey.
75, Andrew Teed.	84, 85, William E. O'Connor.
75, Hugh Kinnard.	84, 85, Charlese Holzwarth.
75, Patrick Doyle.	85, Franklin Murphy.
75, William Carrolton.	85, 86, Henry M. Doremus.
75, David Dodd.	85, 86, R. Wayne Parker.
76, Charles H. Harrison.	85, 86, Augustus F. R. Martin
76, Marcus S. Richards.	86, Henry A. Potter.
76, Philip W. Cross.	86, Edwin Lister.
76, 77, Albert D. Traphagen.	86, Jacob Schreihofner.
76, 77, Francis K. Howell.	86, 87, Charles F. Underhill.
76, 77, S.V.C. Van Rensselaer.	86, 87, Elias M. Condit.
76, 77, Elkanah Drake.	86, 87, 93, John H. Peal.
76, 80, James M. Patterson.	87, Michael T. Barrett.
77, Joseph H. Wightman.	87, Elvin W. Crane.
77, 78, Gottfried Krueger.	87, 88, James Peck.
77, 78, Charles Gomer.	87, 88, Charles E. Hill.
77, 78, James Malone.	87, 88, James Marlatt.
77, 78, Edward D. Pierson.	87—89, Frank M. McDermitt.
78, Alexander Phillips.	88, DeForrest P. Lozier.
78, Charles Holzwarth.	88, Augustus Dusenberry.
78, 79, Edward W. Crane.	88, James A. Christle.
78, 79, George S. Duryee.	88, 89, Thomas McGowan.
78, 79, 82, Wm. H. F. Fiedler.	88, 89, Adrian Riker.
78, 79, Schuyler B. Jackson.	88, 89, Joseph Schmelz.
79, Charles A. Felch.	89, John Gill.
79, 80, Peter J. Gray.	89, Moses Bigelow.
79, 80, 83, 89, John Gill.	89, Geo. W. Wiedenmayer
79—81, Harrison Van Duyne.	89, 90, Richard A. Price.
79—81, 83, Thomas O'Connor.	89, 90, 92, Leonard Kalisch.
80, *William H. Brown.	89, 90, Reuben Trier.
80, 81, Elias A. Wilkinson.	90, 91, George Rabenstein.
80, 81, Thos W. Langstroth.	90, 91, Thomas H. Pollock.
80, 81, William R. Williams.	90, 91, Charles Trefz.
81, Joseph L. Munn.	90, 91, John J. Bertram.
81, William Wright.	90, 91, Edward W. Jackson.
81, **Chas. G. Bruemmer.	90—92, Thomas Smith.
81, 82, Michael McMahan.	90, 92, Edward H. Snyder.
82, 83, John H. Parsons.	91, Edward M. Taylor.
82, 83, David Young.	91, 92, John Nieder.
82, Robert McGowan.	91, 92, John R. Hardin.
82, Roderick Robertson.	91, 92, George W. Ketcham.
82, Ulysses B. Brewster.	92, Thomas F. Cavanagh.
82, Edw'd R. Pennington.	92, James A. Dempsey.
82, Adam Turkes.	92, Benedict Ulrich.
82, Edwin R. Smith.	92, William L. Glorieux.
83, Lucius B. Hutchinson.	92, 93, Augustus C. Studer.
83, James N. Arbuckle.	93, John L. Armitage.
83, John H. Murphy.	93, William J. Kearns.
83, William Hill.	93, John H. Peal.
83, 84, 93, John L. Armitage.	93, Timothy Barrett.
83—87, 93, William Harrigan.	93, 94, William Harrigan.
84, Rush Burgess.	93, 94, Joseph P. Clarke.
84, Frederick S. Fish.	93, 94, Joseph M. Byrne.

*In 1880, W. H. Brown was unseated by William R. Williams.

**Mr. Bruemmer was elected for 1882, but died before Legislature convened.

93, 94, Thomas A. Murphey.	99, 1900, John N. Klein.
93, 94, Dennis F. Olvaney.	99, 1900, John P. Dexhelmer.
93, 94, J. Broadhead Woolsey.	99, 1900, Benjamin F. Jones.
94, Thomas P. Edwards.	1900, George S. Campbell.
94, 95, 96, Charles B. Duncan.	00, 01, 02, J. Henry Bacheller.
94, 95, John C. Eisele.	01, 02, Fred'k Cummings.
94, 95, Charles B. Storrs.	01—03, Wm. B. Garrabrants.
94, 95, George P. Olcott.	01—03, John Howe.
95, Frederick W. Mock.	01—03, Robert W. Brown.
95, 96, Amos W. Harrison.	01—03, Ralph B. Schmidt.
95, 96, Alfred F. Skinner.	01—03, Edward E. Gnichtel.
95, 96, James A. Christie.	01—03, William G. Sharwell.
95, 96, George L. Smith.	01—03, Edgar Williams.
95, 96, David E. Benedict.	01—03, Robert M. Boyd, Jr.
95, 96, Charles A. Schober.	01—03, William A. Lord.
96, 96, Hayward A. Harvey.	03—05, Frederick R. Lehlbach
96, 97, Thomas H. Jones.	03—05, Everett Colby.
96, 97, Albert J. Simpson.	04, 05, William Pennington.
96, 97, James J. Hogan.	04, 05, Frederick Manners.
97, 98, Charles W. Powers.	04, 05, Abraham Kaiser.
97, 98, George W. W. Porter.	04, 05, Herbert W. Taylor.
97, 98, Edwin F. Steddig.	04, 05, John J. Gallagher.
97, 98, Alvin C. Eble.	04, 05, Samuel F. Wilson.
97, 98, George B. Harrison.	04, 05, Edward D. Birkholz.
97, 98, Jacob Rau, Jr.	04, 05, H. L. Johnstone.
97, 98, Peter B. Fairchild.	04, 05—Edward D. Duffield.
97, 98, Carl V. Bauman.	06, William P. Martin.
98, Joseph B. Johnson.	06, Gustav W. Roeber.
98, Oliver B. Dawson.	06, George F. Serbe.
98, William C. Schmidt.	06, Henry Clay Hines.
98, 99, Albert T. Guenther.	06, Philip C. Walsh, Jr.
99, John L. Bullard.	06, Chas. R. Underwood.
99, 1900, Jacob Clark.	06, Gustav A. Kayser.
99, 1900, John W. Weseman.	06, Russell M. Everett.
99, 1900, John Kretler.	06, Austin Colgate.
99, 1900, Frederick J. Deleot.	06, William F. Morgan.
99, 1900, G. F. Brandenburgh.	06, Gustav F. Sommer.
99, 1900, William Mungle.	

Gloucester County.

45, 46, Samuel W. Cooper.	53, 59, George C. Hewitt.
45, 46, Benjamin Harding.	60, *Joseph Harker.
47, 48, John B. Miller.	60, 61, John Starr.
47, 48, John B. Hilyard.	60, 61, *Joseph H. Duffield.
49, John Burk.	62, Thomas G. Batten.
49, 50, John Duell.	62, 63, Allen Moore.
50, Thomas Gaskill.	63, 64, E. C. Heritage.
51, Edmund Weatherby.	64, 65, Nathan S. Abbott.
51, 52, Benjamin C. Tatem.	65, 66, William D. Wilson.
52, Thomas Mills.	66, 67, William W. Clark.
53, Jephtha Abbott.	67, Jacob J. Hendrickson.
53, John V. Porch.	68, Charles T. Molony.
54, Joseph Franklin.	68, Wm. B. Rosenbaum.
54, Benjamin Beckett.	69, 70, Leonard F. Harding.
55, 56, Jacob G. Tomlin.	69—71, Nimrod Woolery.
55, 56, James B. Albertson.	71, 72, John S. Rulon.
57, John H. Bradway.	72, John R. Middleton.
57, Benjamin Smith.	73, 74, Obadiah Eldridge.
58, 59, John F. Thomas.	73, 74, D. W. C. Hemmingway.

*Mr. Harker died during the session of 1860, and Mr. Duffield was elected to fill the vacancy.

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| 75, Simeon Warrington. | 86, 87, Joseph B. Roe. |
| 75, 76, Thomas B. Lodge. | 88—90, James West. |
| 76, 77, Samuel Moore. | 91, 92, James J. Davidson. |
| 77—79, Caleb C. Pancoast. | 93—96, Solomon H. Stanger. |
| 78, 79, Lawrence Locke. | 97—99, David O. Watkins. |
| 80, 81, George Craft. | 1900, 01, William P. Buck. |
| 80, 81, Thomas M. Ferrell. | 02—05, John Boyd Avis. |
| 82, Abijah S. Hewitt. | 06, William C. Cattell. |
| 83—85, Job S. Haines. | |

Hudson County.

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|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 45, 46, Hart'an Van Wagenen | 68, John Van Vorst. |
| 47, Benjamin F. Welsh. | 68, 69, Henry C. Smith. |
| 48, Oliver S. Strong. | 69, 70, Sidney B. Bevans. |
| 49, Jas. J. Van Boskerck, | 69, 70, James B. Doremus. |
| 50, Edward T. Carpenter. | 69, Elbridge V. S. Besson. |
| 51, 52, John Van Vorst. | 69, 71, Michael Coogan. |
| 52, Edmund T. Parker. | 70, Abel I. Smith. |
| 52, Joseph W. Hancox. | 70, William Brinkerhoff. |
| 53, John Dunn Littell. | 70, 71, Herman D. Busch. |
| 53, James S. Davenport. | 71, James F. Fielder. |
| 53, Jacob M. Vreeland. | 71, John Anness. |
| 54, Clement M. Hancox. | 71, George Warrin. |
| 54, Aug. F. Hardenbergh. | 71, Josiah Hornblower. |
| 54, 55, Jacob M. Merseles. | 72, James Stevens. |
| 55, Dudley S. Gregory, Jr. | 72, John A. O'Neill. |
| 55, John M. Board. | 72, 73, George H. Farrier. |
| 56, John D. Ward. | 72, 73, Dennis Reardon. |
| 56, James T. Hatfield. | 72, 73, George S. Plympton. |
| 56, 57, George V. De Mott. | 72, 73, Henry Gaede. |
| 57, Robert Gilchrist, Jr. | 72, 73, Jasper Wandel. |
| 57, 58, Robert C. Bacot. | 72, 73, Anthony J. Ryder. |
| 58, William Voorhees. | 73, John Lee. |
| 58—60, Garret M. Van Horn. | 73, 74, Richard C. Washburn. |
| 59, Wm. H. Hemenover. | 74, Henry Coombs. |
| 59, Samuel A. French. | 74, James K. Selleck. |
| 60, W. H. Peckham. | 74, 75, Alexander T. McGill. |
| 60, N. C. Slaight. | 74, 75, Patrick Sheeran. |
| 61, Franklin B. Carpenter. | 74, 75, Alexander McDonnell. |
| 61, Theo. F. Randolph. | 74—76, John D. Carscallen. |
| 61, 62, Michael J. Vreeland. | 74—77, Rudolph F. Rabe. |
| 62, Edward D. Reiley. | 75, Thomas Carey. |
| 62, 63, George McLaughlin. | 75, Edward F. McDonald. |
| 62, 63, Josiah Conley. | 75, 76, John J. Toffey. |
| 62, 63, John B. Perry. | 76, William A. Lewis. |
| 62—64, Joshua Benson. | 76, Henry Brautigam. |
| 63, 64, James Lynch. | 76, Thomas C. Brown. |
| 63, 64, Garret D. Van Reipen. | 76, 77, Thomas J. Hannon. |
| 64, John B. Drayton. | 76, 78, Alex. Jacobus. |
| 64, 65, John Van Vorst. | 77, Martin M. Drohan. |
| 64, 65, Abraham W. Duryee. | 77, Lewis A. Brigham. |
| 65, Delos E. Culver. | 77, Elijah T. Paxton. |
| 65, William E. Broking. | 77, 78, Marmaduke Tilden. |
| 65, Hiram Van Buskirk. | 77, 78, Alexander W. Harris. |
| 65, 66, 69, 70, Leon Abbett. | 77, 78, James Stevens. |
| 66, John Ramsay. | 78, Dudley S. Steele. |
| 66, Charles F. Ruh. | 78, Edward P. C. Lewis. |
| 66, 67, O. D. Falkenburg. | 78, 79, 81, T. J. McDonald. |
| 66, 67, De Witt C. Morris. | 78, 79, Henry Dusenberry. |
| 66—68, Noah D. Taylor. | 79, John Owen Rouse. |
| 67, 68, Hosea F. Clark. | 79, Frank C. Frey. |
| 67, 68, A. O. Evans. | 79, G. A. Lilliendahl. |
| 67, 68, John Dwyer. | 79, John A. Tangeman. |

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|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 79, 80, Joseph Meeks. | 90, James S. Erwin. |
| 79, 80, Samuel W. Stilsing. | 90, John F. Kelly. |
| 80, Patrick Sheeran. | 90, 91, Michael Mullone. |
| 80, 81, Noah D. Taylor. | 90, 91, Henry Byrne. |
| 80, 81, Allan L. McDermott. | 90, 91, Andrew J. Boyle. |
| 80, 81, J. Herbert Potts. | 90, 91, Thomas B. Usher. |
| 80, 81, James Curran. | 90-92, J. Herbert Potts. |
| 80, 82, David W. Lawrence. | 91, Simeon H. Smith. |
| 81, Frederick Payne. | 91, Henry Puster. |
| 81, 82, James J. Casey. | 91, John F. Madden. |
| 82, William McAdoo. | 91, William D. Daly. |
| 82, Robert McCague, Jr. | 91, 92, James Moylan. |
| 82, George H. Farrier. | 92, Thomas Magner. |
| 82, David M. Durrell. | 92, James Tumilty. |
| 82, John O'Rourke. | 92, George A. Heaney. |
| 82, 83, Thomas V. Cator. | 92, 93, Martin Lawless. |
| 82-84, James C. Clarke. | 92, 93, Cornelius J. Taken. |
| 82-84, Dennis McLaughlin. | 92, 93, John Zeller. |
| 83, Peter F. Wanser. | 92-94, Timothy J. Carroll. |
| 83, John M. Shannon. | 92-94, Michael J. Coyle. |
| 83, 84, Martin Steljes. | 93, Henry H. Holmes. |
| 83, 84, Augustus A. Rich. | 93, Adam J. Dittmar. |
| 83, 84, Frank O. Cole. | 93, S. V. W. Stout. |
| 83, 84, Joseph T. Kelly. | 93, 94, Ebenezer Berry. |
| 83-85, Edwin O. Chapman. | 93, 94, Max Salinger. |
| 84, Michael J. O'Donnell. | 93, 94, Hugh A. Kelly. |
| 84, 85, Cornelius S. See. | 94, Thomas Egan. |
| 84, 85, 87, 88, S. D. Dickinson. | 94, George W. Harding. |
| 85, Thomas H. Kelly. | 94, John Kerr. |
| 85, Isaac Romaine. | 94, Thomas McEwan, Jr. |
| 85, John W. Heck. | 94, Charles Erlenkotter. |
| 85, James J. Clark. | 94, 95, James Usher. |
| 85, John Wade. | 95, Henry C. Gruber. |
| 85, Fred. Frambach, Jr. | 95, James F. Blackshaw. |
| 85, 86, John C. Besson. | 95, Henry M. Nutzhorn. |
| 86, R. B. Seymour. | 95, Frederick Schober. |
| 86, D. A. Peloubet. | 95, Robert McAndrew. |
| 86, A. B. Dayton. | 95, William E. Drake. |
| 86, T. J. McDonald. | 95, 96, William N. Parslow. |
| 86, 87, Philip Tumulty. | 95, 96, Pierce J. Fleming. |
| 86, 87, John Pearson. | 95, 96, Richard M. Smart. |
| 86, 87, 89, R. S. Hudspeth. | 95, 96, David M. Cagney. |
| 86, 87, Thomas F. Noonan. | 96, Carl H. Ruempler. |
| 86, 87, Edward Lennon. | 96, John W. Queen. |
| 87, Edw'd T. McLaughlin. | 96, John E. Hewitt. |
| 87, 88, William H. Letts. | 96, Edward Hoos. |
| 87-89, John P. Feeney. | 96, Joseph P. Mullin. |
| 87-90, Wm. C. Heppenheimer. | 96, 98, Horace L. Allen. |
| 88, Joseph Gallagher. | 96, 98, Charles T. Bauer. |
| 88, Charles W. Fuller. | 97, Elmer W. Demarest. |
| 88, *E. Frank Short. | 97, William M. Klink. |
| 88, 89, James F. Norton. | 97, Robert D. Urquhart. |
| 88, 89, Richard Brown. | 97, Isaac F. Goldenhorn. |
| 88, 89, Edward P. Farrell. | 97, William G. Nelson. |
| 89, Peter T. Donnelly. | 97, John E. McArthur. |
| 89, Judson C. Francois. | 97, Theodore C. Wildman. |
| 89, 90, Laurence Fagan. | 97, Charles M. Evans. |
| 89, 92, Patrick H. O'Neill. | 97, Clement DeR. Leonard |
| 90, James Murphy. | 97, William H. Dod. |

*Mr. Short was elected to a second term of office, but he died before the Legislature met. Mr. Francis was chosen for the vacancy.

97, William O. Armbruster	03—05, Joseph C. Duff.
98, Alexander Simpson.	03, 04, William D. Kelly.
98, Adolph Walter, Jr.	03, 04, James F. Fielder.
98, 99, 1900, Allan Benny.	03, 04, J. W. Rufus Besson.
98, 99, 1900, James J. Murphy.	03—05, Edgar H. Loveridge.
98, 99, James P. Hall.	03, 04, Thomas P. McGlennon.
98, 99, Fergus T. Kelaher.	04, 05, Myron C. Ernst.
98, 99, Michael J. Bruder.	04, 05, Godfrey B. Mattheus.
98, 99, John J. Marnell.	04, 05, Harry W. Lange.
98, 99, 1900, Tim. J. Carroll.	04, 05, John Callery.
99, 1900, J. Emil Walscheid.	04, D. Kelsey Whitaker.
99—1901, Leon Abbett.	05, Archibald S. Alexander
99—1901, Maurice Marks.	05, Edward A. Murphy.
99—1901, John H. Vollers.	05, Joseph A. Riordan.
1900, 01, P. Anthony Brock.	05, William J. Boucher.
00, 01, 02, Geo. G. Tennant.	05, 06, Robert H. Scott.
00, 01, 02, John J. Fallon.	06, John J. Coyle.
00, 01, 02, Edward J. Rice.	06, Joseph F. Galvin.
01, 02, John A. Dennin.	06, William A. Joerg.
01, 02, Patrick H. Connolly.	06, James E. Woolley.
01, 02, Kilian V. Lutz.	06, Edward K. Patterson.
01—03, Peter Stillwell.	06, E. W. Arrowsmith.
02, William F. Hurley.	06, Herman A. Berg.
02, 03, C. G. A. Schumann.	06, J. Philip Dippel.
02, 03, John J. Treacy.	06, John H. Eggers.
02, 03, Frederick Weismann.	06, Harry F. Thompson.
02—05, James A. Hamill.	06, Theodore L. Bierck.
03, Michael J. Cannon.	

Hunterdon County.

45, John Swackhammer.	60, 61, Ambrose Barcroft.
45, Amos Moore.	60, 61, D. D. Schomp.
45, John H. Case.	61, 62, Jacob H. Huffman.
45, 48, 49, Jonathan Pickel.	62, 63, S. R. Huselton.
46, Henry Stevenson.	62, 64, Joseph W. Wood.
46, 47, Isaac R. Slope.	63, 64, David H. Banghart.
46, 47, Joseph Fritts.	64, 65, David B. Boss.
46, 47, Frederick Apgar.	65, 66, James J. Willever.
47—49, John Lambert.	65, 67, William I. Iliff.
48, 49, Andrew Banghart.	66, 67, Richard H. Wilson.
48, 49, David Van Fleet.	67, 68, Baltes Pickel.
50, 51, John Marlow.	68, 69, John Williamson.
50, 51, Luther Opdycke.	68—70, Theodore Probasco.
50, 51, William Tinsman.	69, 70, John P. Lare.
50—52, John R. Young.	70, 71, John Kugler.
52, Hiram Bennett.	71, 72, Peter Voorhees.
52, 53, Peter H. Aller.	71, 72, Aug. E. Sanderson.
52, 53, Andrew Vansickle.	73, 74, W. L. Hoppock.
53, 54, John Lambert.	73, 74, John Carpenter, Jr.
53, 54, Samuel H. Britton.	75, 76, James Bird.
54, 55, Lewis Young.	75, 76, William W. Swayze.
54, 55, Peter E. Voorhees.	77, 78, Henry Britton.
55, Jacob S. C. Pittenger.	77, 78, John Hackett.
55, Edward Hunt.	79, 80, Charles W. Godown.
56, 57, William Sergeant.	79, 80, James N. Ramsey.
56, 57, John M. Voorhls.	81, 82, George H. Mathews.
56, 57, Joseph W. Willever.	81, 82, Jacob Hipp.
56, 57, John P. Rittenhouse.	83, 84, John V. Robbins.
58, 59, John H. Horn.	83, 84, W. Howard Lake.
58, 59, William Snyder.	85—87, John C. Arnwine.
58, 59, Cornelius B. Sheets.	85—87, Chester Wolverton.
58, 59, Frederick Apgar.	88—90, William H. Martin.
60, Thos. Banghart, Jr.	88—90, Laurence H. Trimmer.
60, 61, Charles Denson.	91, 92, William B. Niece.

91-93, Benjamin E. Tine.	97-99, George F. Martens, Jr.
93, J. L. Chamberlin.	99-01, Oliver I. Blackwell.
94, 95, Charles N. Redding.	00, 01, 02, W. A. Laudenberg.
94-96, William C. Alpaugh.	03-05, James H. Willever.
96-98, David Lawshe.	06, Oliver C. Holcombe.

Mercer County.

45, Israel J. Woodward.	70, 71, William H. Barton.
45, Richard J. Bond.	71, Liscomb T. Robbins.
45, *John Lowrey.	72, Richard R. Rogers.
46, 47, Isaac Pullen.	72, John H. Silvers.
46, 47, John M. Vancleve.	72, 73, Alfred W. Smith.
46, 47, William White.	73, 74, John N. Lindsay.
48, Samuel C. Cornell.	73, 74, Andrew J. Smith.
48, 49, James M. Redmond.	74, 75, Geo. O. Vanderbilt.
48-50, Josiah Buzby.	75, Samuel M. Youmans.
49, John R. Dill.	75, Robt. S. Woodruff, Jr.
50, John F. Hageman.	76, Enoch H. Drake.
50, 51, John H. Phillips.	76, John Hart Brewer.
51, Eli Rogers.	76, Robert L. Hutchinson.
51, Westley P. Danser.	77, William S. Yard.
52, William Napton.	77, J. Vance Powers.
52, John C. Ward.	77, 78, Horatio N. Burroughs.
52, Jeremlah Vandyke.	78, 79, 82, Eckford Moore.
53, Abner B. Tomlinson.	78, 79, John D. Rue.
53, Elijah L. Hendrickson.	79, William Roberts.
53, Randal C. Robbins.	80, 81, Charles S. Robinson.
54, James H. Hill.	80, 81, Richard A. Donnelly.
54, Franklin S. Mills.	80, 81, John V. D. Beekman.
54, Runey R. Forman.	82, 83, Nelson M. Lewis.
55, James Vandeventer.	82, 83, William J. Convery.
55, William Jay.	83, 84, Joseph H. Applegate.
55, Garret Schenck.	84, 85, A. Judson Rue.
56, Samuel Wooley.	84, 85, John Caminade.
56, 57, Geo. R. Cook.	85, Benj. F. Chambers.
56, 57, Andrew Dutcher.	86, 87, S. B. Hutchinson.
57, 58, Jacob Van Dyke.	86, James C. Taylor, Jr.
58, Jonathan S. Fish.	86, William Ossenber.
58, 59, Augustus L. Martin.	87, Frederick Walter.
59, Robert Aitken.	87, George D. Scudder.
59, 60, Ed. T. R. Applegate.	88, Charles H. Olden.
60, Harper Crozer.	88, Josiah Jones.
60, 61, Joseph Abbott.	88, Lyman Leavitt.
61, William S. Yard.	89, Uriel T. Scudder.
61, 62, Morgan F. Mount.	89, Thomas S. Chambers.
62, John G. Stevens.	89, 90, John Schroth.
62, 63, Geo. W. Johnston.	90, Howell C. Stull.
63, Peter Crozer.	90, 91, Jacob R. Wyckoff.
63, 64, James G. West.	91, James H. Mulheron.
64, James F. Bruere.	91, 92, Patrick T. Burns.
64, 65, John A. Weart.	92, 93, James W. Lanning.
65, 66, Alex. P. Green.	92, 93, Barton B. Hutchinson.
65, 66, Samuel Fisher.	93, Charles G. Roebbling.
66, Thomas Crozer.	94, 95, William L. Wilbur.
67, Charles W. Mount.	94, 95, John Glander.
67, 71, Joseph H. Bruere.	94, 95, William T. Exton.
68, Thomas J. Corson.	96, 97, Elijah C. Hutchinson.
68, Thomas C. Pearce.	96, 97, Geo. W. Macpherson.
68, 69, Absalom P. Lanning.	96, 97, J. Wiggans Thorn.
69, John P. Nelson.	98, Frank M. Weller.
69, 70, James C. Norris.	98, 99, John B. Yard.
70, Charles O. Hudnut.	98, 99, Henry J. Nicklin.

*Died in office.

99, 1900, Ira W. Wood.	03, 04, Thomas Colclough, Jr.
1900, '01, J. Warren Fleming.	04, 05, Ralph Hulse.
1900, '01, Frederick P. Rees.	04, 05, Thomas B. DeCou.
01, 02, George W. Page.	05, 06, Alfred N. Barber.
02, 03, Harry D. Leavitt.	06, Henry D. Thompson.
02, 03, Bertrand L. Gulick.	06, William F. Burk.

Middlesex County.

45, 46, Simeon W. Phillips.	74, John F. Ten Broeck.
45, 46, Ralph C. Stults.	74, 75, Joseph C. Magee, Jr.
45, 46, Daniel C. Dunn.	75, James H. Van Cleef.
45, 46, Charles Abraham.	75, Josephus Shann.
47, Garret G. Voorhees.	76, Isalah Rolfe.
47, Theodore F. King.	76, 77, Charles A. Campbell.
47, John A. Davison.	76, 77, Daniel Z. Martin.
47, 48, Richard McDowell.	77, John Waldron.
48, Melancton F. Carman	78, 79, Isaac L. Martin.
48, 49, Lewis S. Randolph.	78, 79, Patrick Convery.
48, 49, Aaron Gulick.	78, 79, Vincent W. Mount.
49, William A. Gulick.	80, Robert G. Miller.
49, 50, James Bishop.	80, John M. Board.
50, Henry Vandyke.	80, 81, Stephen M. Martin.
50, Charles Abraham.	81, 82, James H. Van Cleef.
50, Israel R. Coriell.	81, 83, Manning Freeman.
51, David Dunn.	82, John Adair.
51, Peter F. Dye.	82, 83, James H. Goodwin.
51, J. B. Johnson.	83, 84, William R. Jernee.
51, 52, Robert M. Crowell.	84, 85, Edward S. Savage.
52, James Applegate.	84, 85, Robert Carson.
52, 53, Josephus Shann.	85, 86, John Martin.
53—55, Martin A. Howell.	86, 87, John F. Ten Broeck.
53, 54, Abraham Everett.	86, 87, R. R. Vandenbergh.
54, 55, Samuel E. Stelle.	87, 88, John Mulvey.
55, 56, William Hutchinson.	88, 89, Ephraim Cutter.
56, John T. Jenkins.	88, 89, Charles B. Herbert.
56, 57, Amos Robbins.	89, Daniel M. Kane.
57, Henry Stults.	90, 91, Luther H. Tappen.
57, 58, John D. Buckelew.	90, 91, William C. Jacques.
58, 59, Garret I. Snedeker.	90, 91, Charles H. Manahan.
58—60, Ellis B. Freeman.	92, 93, John H. Daly.
59, Andrew McDowell.	92, 93, Hezekiah Warne.
60, Thomas Booraem.	92—94, John W. Beekman.
60, Elias Dey.	94, William F. Harkins.
61, 62, Elias Ross.	94—96, Andrew H. Slover.
62, Orlando Perrine.	95, 96, Edward W. Hicks.
62, 63, James T. Crowell.	95, 96, George H. Tice.
63, 64, Miles Ross.	97, Alexander C. Litterst.
63, 64, David B. Wyckoff.	97, Jacob H. Whitfield.
64, 65, Abraham C. Coriell.	97, James Fountain.
65, James G. Goble.	98, 99, Adam Eckert.
65—67, 69, 70, Levi D. Jarrard.	98, 99, Joseph H. Rldgeway.
66, 67, Nathan H. Tyrell.	98, 99, John J. Quald.
66, 67, John W. Perrine.	1900, 01, Adrian Lyon.
68, George E. Strong.	1900, '01, H. Raymond Groves
68, 69, Alfred W. Jones.	00—03, J. E. Montgomery.
68, 69, William M. Cox.	02, Myron J. Whitford.
70, George E. Brown.	02, 03, W. H. C. Jackson.
70, 71, Albert L. Runyon.	03, Bernard M. Gannon.
71, Edward F. Roberts.	04, 05, J. H. Thayer Martin.
71—73, Isaac L. Fischer.	04, 05, Alexander R. Fordyce.
72, Johnston Holcombe.	04, 05, Frank C. Henry.
72, 73, Joseph C. Letson.	06, Frank Crowther.
73, H. F. Worthington.	06, William R. Drake.
74, John Von Deursen.	06, Edward E. Haines.

Monmouth County.

45,	George F. Fort.	71,	William S. Horner.
45,	*Jas. H. Hartshorne.	71,	72, John T. Haight.
45, 46,	Andrew Simpson.	72,	Wm. B. Hendrickson.
45—47,	Hartshorne Tantum.	73,	74, John B. Gifford.
45—47,	Joseph B. Coward.	73,	74, John S. Sproul.
46,	47, William Vandoren.	73—75,	George W. Patterson.
46,	47, John Borden.	75,	76, Chas. D. Hendrickson.
47,	Andrew Simpson.	75,	76, William V. Conover.
48,	William W. Bennett.	76,	77, James L. Rue.
48,	Joel Parker.	77,	James H. Leonard.
48,	Ferdinand Woodward.	77,	William H. Bennett.
48,	*Samuel Bennett.	78,	George J. Ely.
48,	Joel W. Ayres.	78,	79, Arthur Wilson.
49,	50, Alfred Walling.	79,	80, 87, Sherman B. Oviatt.
49,	James Hooper.	79,	80, 92, 93, John D. Honce.
49,	John B. Williams.	80,	81, 87, 88, G. H. Lufburrow
49,	50, George W. Sutphin.	81,	Holmes W. Murphy.
49,	50, James D. Hall.	81,	82, David A. Bell.
50,	William G. Hooper.	82,	Benjamin Griggs.
50,	Charles Butcher.	82,	83, Peter Forman, Jr.
51,	Bernard Connolly.	83,	84, Alfred B. Stoney.
51,	52, William H. Conover.	83,	84, Thomas G. Chattle.
51,	52, Garret S. Smock.	84,	85, Charles H. Boud.
51—53,	Samuel W. Jones.	85,	William H. Grant.
52,	Charles Butcher.	85,	86, Frank E. Heyer.
53,	Charles Allen.	86,	William Pintard.
53,	Daniel P. Van Doren.	86,	87, W. S. Throckmorton.
53,	54, Robert Allen.	88,	89, Edward B. Potts.
54,	Forman Hendrickson.	88,	89, Archibald A. Higgins.
54,	John L. Corlies.	89,	William F. Patterson.
54—56,	Henry E. Lafetra.	90,	91, Aaron E. Johnston.
55,	John Vandoren.	90,	91, William D. Campbell.
55,	Thomas B. Stout.	90,	91, Charles H. Ivins.
55,	William H. Johnson.	92,	93, John D. Honce.
56,	57, Jacob Herbert.	92,	93, Reuben G. Strahan.
56,	57, John R. Barricklo.	92,	93, William Taber Parker.
56,	57, Samuel Beers.	94,	Charles L. Walters.
57—59,	John V. Conover.	94,	Richard Borden.
57—60,	Austin H. Patterson.	94,	95, David D. Denise.
58,	59, George Middleton.	95,	96, Charles A. Francis.
58,	59, Richard B. Walling.	95,	96, George B. Snyder.
60,	J. J. McNinney.	96,	Alfred Walling, Jr.
60,	61, William H. Mount.	97,	William H. Reid.
60,	61, James Patterson.	97,	Oliver H. Brown.
61,	62, William V. Ward.	97,	Daniel E. Van Wickle.
61,	62, Charles Haight.	98,	99, Joseph L. Butcher.
62,	George C. Murray.	98,	99, Joseph C. Heyer.
63,	65, Michael Taylor.	98,	99, B. Drummond Woolley
63,	64, Osborn Curtis.	1900,	'01, Charles R. Snyder.
63,	64, David H. Wyckoff.	1900,	'01, Sam'l W. Kirkbride.
65,	66, Daniel A. Holmes.	1900,	'01, William Hyres.
65,	66, George Schenck.	02,	William T. Hoffman.
66,	William C. Browne.	02,	Somers T. Champion.
67,	68, Charles Allen.	02,	03, John A. Howland.
67,	68, Francis Corlies.	03,	04, Charles F. McDonald.
67,	68, Thomas S. R. Brown.	03,	04, Amzi M. Posten.
69,	69, William H. Conover.	04,	William F. Lefferson.
69,	70, Daniel H. Van Mater.	05,	06, Edgar I. VanderVeer.
69,	70, Andrew Brown.	05,	06, Walter S. Reed.
70—72,	Austin H. Patterson.	05,	06, George C. Henry.

*Died in office.

Morris County.

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|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 45, Timothy Kitchel. | 68, Daniel Coghlan. |
| 45, 46, Matthias Kitchel. | 68, George Gage. |
| 45, 46, Henry Seward. | 68-70, Jesse M. Sharp. |
| 45, 46, George H. Thompson. | 69, 70, Theodore W. Phoenix. |
| 46, 47, Calvin Howell. | 69, 70, Columbus Beach. |
| 47, Richard Lewis. | 71, 72, Nathaniel Niles. |
| 47, Charles McFarland. | 71, 72, W. B. Lefevre. |
| 47, Samuel Hilts. | 71-73, August C. Canfield. |
| 48, 49, Andrew I. Smith. | 73, 74, W. H. Howell. |
| 48, 49, David T. Cooper. | 73, 74, Jacob Z. Budd. |
| 48, 49, Samuel Van Ness. | 74-76, Elias M. Skellinger. |
| 48, 49, Edward W. Whelpley. | 75, 76, James C. Youngblood. |
| 50, John L. Kanouse. | 75, 76, Edmund D. Halsey. |
| 50, Andrew Cobb. | 77, Abm. C. Van Duyn. |
| 50, Freeman Wood. | 77, *Cummins O. Cooper. |
| 50, George H. Thompson. | 77, 78, C. P. Garrabrant. |
| 51, Horace Chamberlain. | 78, Francis J. Doremus. |
| 51, Jonathan P. Bartley. | 79, Joshua S. Salmon. |
| 51, Josiah Meeker. | 79, 80, Charles F. Axtell. |
| 51, 52, Cornellus B. Doremus. | 79, 80, James H. Bruen. |
| 52, 53, C. S. Dickerson. | 79, 80, Holloway W. Hunt. |
| 52, 53, John D. Jackson. | 81, 82, William C. Johnson. |
| 52, 53, Robert Albright. | 81, 82, 91, 92, John F. Post. |
| 53, John L. Kanouse. | 81, 82, Oscar Lindsley. |
| 54, Andrew B. Cobb. | 83, 84, James H. Neighbour. |
| 54, 55, William P. Conkling. | 83, 84, Amzi F. Weaver. |
| 54, 55, William Logan. | 83-85, George W. Jenkins. |
| 54, 55, Aaron Pitney. | 85, 86, John Seward Wills. |
| 55, 56, Edward Howell. | 85, 86, Elias C. Drake. |
| 56, Wm. M. Muchmore. | 86, 87, John Norwood. |
| 56, 57, William A. Carr. | 87, 88, Samuel S. Lyon. |
| 56, 57, Daniel Budd. | 87, 88, John R. Pitney. |
| 57, 58, Benjamin M. Felch. | 88, 89, Carnot B. Meeker. |
| 57, 58, Richard Speer. | 89, 90, John Norris. |
| 58, 59, Lyman A. Chandler. | 89, 90, William S. Nauright. |
| 58, 59, John Naughtright. | 90, 91, Jas. Preston Albright. |
| 59, A. H. Stansborough. | 91, 92, Ford D. Smith. |
| 59, 60, James H. Ball. | 93, Thomas J. O'Brien. |
| 60, Eugene Ayres. | 93, Sylvester Utter. |
| 60-62, Nelson H. Drake. | 94, 95, Charles A. Baker. |
| 60-62, Nathan Horton. | 94, 95, William C. Bates. |
| 61, William W. Beach. | 96, 97, Charles F. Hopkins. |
| 61, 62, John Hill. | 96, 97, Joseph B. Righter. |
| 62, 63, Jacob Vanatta. | 98, 99, George E. Poole. |
| 63, William J. Wood. | 98-1900, Jacob W. Welsh. |
| 63-65, Jesse Hoffman. | 1900, '01, Samuel L. Garrison. |
| 64, Henry C. Sanders. | 01, 02, Chas. R. Whitehead. |
| 64, 65, John Bates. | 02, 03, William T. Brown. |
| 65, Alfred M. Treadwell. | 03, 04, Thomas J. Hillery. |
| 66, John Hill. | 04, 05, Charles A. Baker. |
| 66, 67, James C. Yawger. | 05, 06, John M. Mills. |
| 66, 67, Elias M. White. | 06, Richard J. Chaplin. |
| 67, Lewis Estler. | |

Ocean County.

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|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 51-53, Joel Haywood. | 57-59, Edwin Salter. |
| 54, A. O. S. Havens. | 60, Thomas W. Ivins. |
| 55, 56, William F. Brown. | 61, Charles H. Applegate. |

*In 1878, Cummins O. Cooper was unseated by Joshua S. Salmon.

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| 62, Ephraim Emson. | 82, Clifford Horner. |
| 63, Edwin Salter. | 83, George T. Cranmer. |
| 64, 65, Jacob Birdsall. | 84, Augustus W. Irons. |
| 66, 67, Job Edwards. | 85, 86, George G. Smith. |
| 68, 69, G. W. Cowperthwaite. | 90-92, Adolph Ernst. |
| 70, 71, Albert M. Bradshaw. | 93, 94, John T. Burton. |
| 72, Richard B. Parker. | 95, 96, Abraham Lower. |
| 73, John S. Shultze. | 97, 98, Roderick A. Clark. |
| 74, Edward M. Lonan. | 99-1901, Courtney C. Carr. |
| 75, 87, 88, 89, J. S. Goble. | 02, George W. Holman, Jr. |
| 76, Ephraim P. Emson. | 03, William J. Harrison. |
| 77, Isaac A. Van Hise. | 04, 05, Cornelius C. Pearce. |
| 78-80, Rufus Blodgett. | 06, George C. Warren. |
| 81, William H. Bennett. | |

Passaic County.

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|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 45, 46, George W. Colfax. | 72, 73, Henry McDanolds. |
| 45, 46, Chileon F. De Camp. | 73, George Barnes. |
| 47, 48, Abm. Prall. | 73, 74, Garret A. Hobart. |
| 47, 48, Henry M. Van Ness. | 74, 75, David Henry. |
| 48, John M. Demarest. | 74, 75, John P. Zeluff. |
| 49, Oscar Decker. | 76, 77, John W. Griggs. |
| 49, 50, C. S. Van Wagoner. | 76, 77, John Sanderson. |
| 50, 51, Thomas D. Hoxsey. | 76, 77, Jos. L. Cunningham. |
| 51, 52, Benjamin Geroe. | 78, John Kennell. |
| 51, 52, 54, John L. Laroe. | 78, 79, John H. Robinson. |
| 52, J. S. Fayerweather. | 79, 80, George W. Conkling. |
| 53, J. V. R. Van Blarcom. | 80, 81, Robert B. Morehead. |
| 53, Cornelius Van Winkle | 80, 81, Thomas B. Vreeland. |
| 53, 54, Phillip Rafferty. | 81, Jacob Latus. |
| 54, Charles H. May. | 82, Joseph A. Greaves. |
| 55, William C. Stratton. | 82, 83, Patrick H. Shields. |
| 55, William M. Morrell. | 82, 83, William F. Gaston. |
| 55, 56, John Schoonmaker. | 82-85, 92, 93, Thomas Flynn. |
| 56, Peter H. Whritenor. | 83, 84, Clark W. Mills. |
| 56-58, Benj. Buckley. | 84, William Prall. |
| 57, John J. Brown. | 84, Cornelius A. Cadmus. |
| 57, James B. Beam. | 85, 86, John Scheele. |
| 58, Patrick Magennis. | 85, 86, De Witt C. Bolton. |
| 58, 59, Richard Van Houten. | 85, 86, George H. Low. |
| 59, Joel M. Johnson. | 86, William B. Gourley. |
| 59-61, Samuel Pope. | 87, 88, George Law. |
| 60, Isaac Stagg. | 87, John Donohue. |
| 60, 61, Isaac P. Cooley. | 87, Robert A. Carroll. |
| 61, 62, Socrates Tuttle. | 87, 88, 89, James Keys. |
| 62-66, John N. Terhune. | 88, James H. Rogers. |
| 62-66, Chandler D. Norton. | 88, Eugene Emley. |
| 63, Samuel Pope. | 89, John I. Holt. |
| 63, 64, Joseph N. Taylor. | 89, Chas. T. Woodward. |
| 63, 64, Charles F. Johnson. | 89, William W. Welch. |
| 64, 65, Aaron Kinter. | 90, Thomas McCran. |
| 65, 66, Garret Van Wagoner. | 90, 91, John King. |
| 65, 66, Isaac D. Blauvelt. | 90, 91, John F. Kerr. |
| 67, E. A. Stansbury. | 90, 91, Robert Williams. |
| 67, 68, David Henry. | 91, Richard Carroll. |
| 67, 68, Joseph R. Baldwin. | 92, James Parker. |
| 68, 69, A. A. Van Voorhees. | 92, 93, Frank Gledhill. |
| 69, 70, Hugh Reld. | 92, 93, 94, Thomas Flynn. |
| 69, 70, 72, C. Hemmingway. | 92, 93, John F. Smith. |
| 70, Henry Hobbs. | 93, 94, John I. Holt. |
| 70, Charles P. Gurnee. | 94, John McKelvey. |
| 71, 72, 75, Robert M. Torbet. | 94, William I. Lewis. |
| 71, 78, 79, John O'Brien. | 95, Samuel Frederick. |

95, 96, James Robertson.	01—03, Hiram Keasler.
95, 96, Samuel Bullock.	02, Raymond Bogert.
95, 96, 97, 99, 1900, John King.	02, 03, 04, F. W. VanBlarcom.
96—98, Henry W. Gleason.	03, Anton L. Pettersen.
97, Frank Atherton.	03—05, George H. Dalrymple.
97, Phineas Bridge.	04, Jacob De Lazier.
98, 99, Wood McKee.	04, 05, Ernest Shaw.
98, 99, John W. Sturr.	04, 05, Thomas R. Layden.
98, John Donohue.	05, 06, George F. Wright.
99—01, Vivian M. Lewis.	05, 06, Henry Marelli.
1900, Richard Berry.	06, Arthur M. Smethurst.
00—03, Edmund G. Stalter.	06, John D. Prince.
01, 02, Wm. B. Davidson.	06, Colin R. Wise.

Salem County.

45, David Wiley.	63, Joseph Waddington.
45, Isalah Conklyn.	63, 64, Joseph W. Cooper.
45, Robert Hewitt.	64, William N. Hancock.
46, Ephraim Caryl.	65, William Callahan.
46, Charles Bilderback.	65, 66, A. M. P. V. H. Dickeson
46, George Remster.	66, 67, Samuel Garrison.
47, Joseph M. Springer.	67, John S. Newell.
47, James Vanmeter.	68, Henry M. Wright.
47, 48, Joseph Foster.	68, 69, Andrew S. Reeves.
48, Benj. F. McCollister.	69, 70, Charles F. H. Gray.
48, Joseph R. Chew.	70, David Evans.
49, James H. Trenchard.	71, John W. Dickinson.
49, Isaac Lippincott.	71, John Hitchner.
49, John Fowler.	72, Smith Hewitt.
50, Charles B. Newell.	72, 73, Daniel P. Darrell.
50, David Sithens.	73, 74, William Iszard.
50, Benjamin Remster.	74, 75, William B. Carpenter.
51, Smith Bilderback.	75, Charles P. Swing.
51, Charles Benner.	76, Richard Coles.
51, Harman Richman.	76—78, Quinton Keasbey.
52, Jacob Hitchner.	77, John S. Elwell.
52, John C. Lummis.	78, William C. Kates.
53, Nathaniel G. Swing.	79—81, Henry Barber.
53, John Blackwood.	79—81, John T. Garwood.
54, Isalah D. Clawson.	82—84, Henry Combs.
54, Richard Grier.	85, 86, Joseph D. Whitaker.
55, Joshua Thompson.	87, William Newell.
55, John Harris.	88, Millard F. Riley.
56, Joseph Kille.	89, 90, John C. Ward.
56, Samuel Plummer.	91, 92, James Strimple.
57, William Beckett.	93, 94, William Diver.
57—59, Thomas B. Jones.	95, 96, Charles W. Powers.
58, 59, Alfred Simpkins.	97, 98, Joseph B. Crispen.
60, Samuel Habermayer.	99, Frank Wright.
61, Joshua Lippincott.	1900, '01, Henry J. Blohm.
61, Owen L. Jones.	02, John Tyler.
62, William P. Somers.	03, Ephraim C. Harris.
62, Samuel D. Miller.	04—06, Thomas E. Hunt.

Somerset County.

45, Peter Voorhees.	50, Samuel S. Doty.
45, Samuel Reynolds.	50, 51, 53, John De Mott.
45, Peter Kilne.	51, Frederick D. Brokaw.
46, James B. Elmendorf.	51, 52, Eugene S. Dougherty.
46, 47, Peter T. Beekman.	52, Michael R. Nevius.
46, Jonathan Cory.	53, 54, John H. Anderson.
47—49, Samuel K. Martin.	54—56, John S. Hoagland.
47—49, F. V. D. Voorhees.	55, Alvah Lewis.
48—50, John M. Wyckoff.	56, 57, Cornelius M. Schomp.

57, Cornelius N. Allen.	76, 77, 91, 92, Jas. J. Bergen.
58, 59, Nehemiah V. Steele.	78—80, John Ringelmann.
59, 60, Elisha B. Wood.	78—80, J. Newton Voorhees.
60, 61, 70, J. W. Arrowsmith.	81, John L. Oakey.
61—63, John G. Schenck.	81, 82, William A. Schomp.
62, 63, John M. Mann.	83, 84, Cornelius S. Hoffman.
64, 65, Daniel Corey.	85, 86, John Vetterlein.
65, 66, Rynler A. Staats.	87, George E. Pace.
66, 67, Ralph Davenport.	88, Oscar Conkling.
67, Peter A. Voorhees.	89, 90, Jacob Klotz.
68, Abraham T. Huff.	93, George H. Cramer.
68, 69, John J. Bergen.	94, 95, Frank W. Somers.
69—71, John R. Staats.	96, Charles A. Reed.
71, James Doty.	97, 98, Peter V. D. VanDoren.
72, 73, David D. Smalley.	99, 1900, Edward E. Cooper.
73, 74, John G. Schenck.	01, 02, Henry W. Hoagland.
74, 75, William P. Sutphin.	03, 04, Sam'l S. Swackhamer.
75—77, Joseph H. Voorhees.	05, 06, Irving Hoagland.

Sussex County.

45, Absalom Dunning.	61, William Price.
45, Jesse Bell.	62, Thomas N. McCarter.
45, Timothy H. Cook.	62—64, William H. Bell.
46, Juhn Hunt.	63, 64, Robert Hamilton.
46, 47, Peter Young.	65, Samuel Fowler.
46—48, Thos. D. Armstrong.	65—67, William M. Iliff.
47—49, Peter Hoyt.	66, 67, 73, 74, F. M. Ward.
48—50, Jacob Hornbeck, Jr.	68—70, Hiram C. Clark.
49, Martin Ryerson.	68—70, Samuel H. Hunt.
50, 51, Guy Price.	71, Peter Smith.
50, 51, William Simonson.	71, 72, Lebbeus Martln.
51, Daniel D. Decker.	75, 76, William Owen.
52, George W. Collver.	77, 78, George Greer.
52—54, Timothy E. Shay.	79—81, Lewis J. Martin.
52, 55, Aaron K. Stinson.	82—84, William E. Ross.
53, 54, Benjamin Hamilton.	85—87, Horatio N. Kinney.
53, 54, Luther Hill.	88—90, Andrew J. Bale.
55, James L. Decker.	91—93, Jacob Swartwout.
55—57, Daniel D. Gould.	94—96, William P. Coursen.
56—58, William Smith.	97, Horace E. Rude.
56—58, John W. Opdyke.	98, 99, 1900, Elvin E. Smith.
58, Sanford McKeeby.	1901, Theodore M. Roe.
59, 60, Martin Cole.	02, 03, 04, Lewis S. Iliff.
60, 61, Charles Mackerly.	05, Vacancy.*
60, 61, Daniel D. Decker.	06, Levi H. Morris.

Union County.

58, Benjamin M. Price.	67, A. M. W. Ball.
58, Cooper Parse.	67, Enos W. Runyon.
59, William Stiles.	68, 69, John H. Whelan.
59, 60, Elston Marsh.	68, 69, DeWitt C. Hough.
60, 61, David Mulford.	70, Albert A. Drake.
61, Israel O. Maxwell.	70, 71, 75, Ferd. Blancke.
62, John J. High.	71, Joseph W. Yates.
62, 63, Samuel L. Moore.	72, Andrew Dutcher.
63, 64, Noah Woodruff.	72—74, William McKinley.
64, 65, Philip Dougherty.	72—74, John H. Lufberry.
65, Joseph T. Crowell.	73, Jabez B. Cooley.
66, John R. Crane.	74, 75, William H. Glll.
66, Thomas J. Lee.	74, 75, Ellas B. Pope.

*Jackson R. Decker was elected, but died before meeting of Legislature.

76, 77, Moses F. Cary.	93, Timothy M. Kelly.
76-77, Benjamin A. Vail.	94, 95, John N. Burger.
76-78, John Egan.	94, 95, Joseph Cross.
78, Joseph B. Coward.	94, 95, Charles N. Coddington.
78-80, George M. Stiles.	96, 97, Henry Clauss.
79, 80, Philip H. Vernon.	96, 97, J. Martin Roll.
79-82, John T. Dunn.	96, 97, William R. Codrington.
81, 82, George T. Parrott.	98, 99, George A. Squire.
81-83, Frank L. Sheldon.	98, 99, Roger F. Murray.
83, 84, Edward J. Byrnes.	98, 99, Robert G. Houston.
83, 84, Asa T. Woodruff.	1900, '01, Ellis R. Meeker.
84, DeWitt C. Hough.	1900, '01, Chester M. Smith.
85, Jacob Kirkner.	1900, '01, Charles S. Foote.
85, 86, Peter L. Hughes.	02, Frederick Miller.
85-87, William H. Corbin.	02, 03, William Newcorn.
86, 87, Wm. Chamberlain.	02, 03, William F. Hall.
87, 88, John J. Matthews.	03, 05, Edward S. Coyne.
88-90, Foster M. Voorhees.	04, Charles L. Moffett.
88-90, John Ulrich.	04, Joseph T. Hague.
89, 90, Frederick C. Marsh.	04, Joseph H. Gunn.
91, 92, John Carroll.	05, 06, Peter Tillman.
91-93, George Kyte.	05, 06, Randolph Perkins.*
91-93, Thomas F. Lane.	06, Edward K. Tucker.

Warren County.

45, Abram Wildrick.	69-71, Caleb H. Valentine.
45, Stephen Warne.	70-72, William Silverthorn.
45, 46, Robert C. Caskey.	72-74, Valentine Mutchler.
46-48, Jonathan Shotwell.	73-75, Joseph Anderson.
46-48, Amos H. Drake.	75, John M. Wyckoff.
47-49, Samuel Mayberry.	76, William Carpenter.
49-51, Andrew Ribble.	76-78, Elias J. Mackey.
49-51, Benjamin Fritts.	77-79, Silas W. De Witt.
50, 51, 53, John Loller.	79-81, Coursen H. Albertson.
52, John Cline.	80-82, William Fritts.
52-54, John Sherrer.	82, Robert Bond.
52-54, David V. C. Crate.	83-85, Stephen C. Larison.
54-56, George H. Beatty.	83-85, Isaac Wildrick.
55-57, Archibald Osborn.	86, Thomas L. Titus.
55-57, John White.	86, 87, William M. Baird.
57-59, Isaac Lelda.	87-89, Samuel B. Mutchler.
58, Abm. S. Van Horn.	88-91, Eliphalet Hoover.
58, 59, William Felt.	90-92, Daniel W. Hagerty.
59-61, Robert Rusling.	92-94, L. Milton Willson.
60, Philip Shoemaker.	93, Richard H. Sheppard.
60-62, John C. Bennett.	94, 95, Samuel V. Davis.
61, 63, David Smith.	95, George W. Smith.
62-64, William W. Strader.	96-98, Alfred L. Flummerfelt.
63-65, Elijah Allen.	96-98, William K. Bowers.
64-66, Charles G. Hoagland.	99-1901, Hiram D. White.
65, 66, Silas Young.	99-1901, Jacob B. Smith.
66-68, Andrew J. Fulmer.	02, William R. Laire.
67, 68, John N. Glvens.	03-05, John A. Wildrick.
67-69, Nelson Vilet.	06, Joseph H. Firth.
69-71, Absalom B. Pursell.	

*Elected to fill vacancy caused by death of George H. Embree in 1905.

THE EXECUTIVE.

PREROGATIVES AND DUTIES OF THE GOVERNOR.

The Governor is Commander-in-Chief of all the military and naval forces of the State; is President (ex-officio) of the Board of Trustees of Princeton and Rutgers Colleges, and also of Burlington College, and of the Board of Managers of the Geological Survey. He is Chairman of the State Board of Canvassers, and has power to fill any vacancy for New Jersey that may occur in the United States Senate, during a recess of the Legislature.

He is a member of the following Boards: Trustees of School Fund; Riparian Commissioners; Court of Pardons; Commissioners of Agricultural College Fund; Premium Committee of the New Jersey State Agricultural Society; Commissioners of the State Library and State House Commission.

With the advice and consent of the Senate, he has the power of appointing the following officers: Chancellor, Chief Justice; Judges of the Supreme Court and Circuit Courts; Inferior Courts and Lay Judges of the Court of Errors and Appeals; Attorney-General, Secretary of State, Clerk of the Court of Chancery, Clerk of the Supreme Court, Keeper of the State Prison, a Commissioner of Banking and Insurance, a Superintendent of Public Instruction, Prosecutors of the Pleas, Visitors to the State Board of Agriculture, State Board of Assessors, State Board of Education, Chief of Bureau of Labor Statistics, Major-General, Quartermaster-General, Adjutant-General, Inspector of Factories and Workshops, Supervisor of the State Prison, six Inspectors of the State Prison, Commissioners of Pilotage, the Board of Managers of the State Hospitals, the Trustees of the Jamesburg Reform School and the State Industrial School for Girls, Judges of the District Courts, Riparian Commissioners, Commissioners of Fisheries, Managers for the Home for Feeble-Minded Women, Port Wardens and Harbor Masters, State Board of Medical Examiners.

Without the consent of the Senate: Foreign Commissioners of Deeds; New Jersey State Pharmaceutical Association, and State Board of Health, State Board of Dentistry, Inspectors of Steamboats, Private Secretary, Notaries Public, Moral Instructors of the State Prison,

Railroad Policemen, and fill all vacancies that occur in any office during a recess of the Legislature, which offices are to be filled by the Governor and Senate, or Legislature in Joint Meeting; also, vacancies happening in the offices of Clerk or Surrogate in any county; issues warrants for the admission of blind and feeble-minded children into institutions; grants requisitions and renditions, and has power to offer rewards for apprehending and securing persons charged with certain crimes; signs or vetoes all bills and joint resolutions passed by the Legislature; has power to convene the Legislature, or Senate alone, if, in his opinion, public necessity requires it; grants, under the Great Seal of the State, commissions to all such officers as require to be commissioned; has right to borrow money for the State; sign all leases or grants issued by the Riparian Commissioners; he has power to reprieve in cases of capital punishment, and to suspend fines at any time not exceeding ninety days after conviction, and in case of pardon or commutation of sentence, the Governor's vote in the affirmative is necessary.

Besides all these duties, the Governor finds it necessary to read and answer a large mass of correspondence, which comes to the department daily. All bills and joint resolutions passed by the Legislature are compared, and then indexed in the Executive Department, before presentation to the Governor.

He receives a salary of \$10,000 a year, and is not allowed any fees or perquisites whatever.

His term of office is three years.

OFFICES FILLED BY THE LEGISLATURE IN JOINT MEETING.

State Treasurer, State Comptroller, Commissioners of Deeds and State Director of Railroads and Canals.

CLASSIFICATION OF COUNTIES, CITIES AND BOROUGHES.

COUNTIES.

(See act of March 22, 1901.)

First Class—Having a population exceeding 200,000. Hudson, 449,879; Essex, 409,928.

Second Class—Having a population of not less than 50,000 nor more than 200,000. Passaic, 175,858; Camden, 121,555; Union, 117,211; Mercer, 110,516; Bergen, 100,003; Middlesex, 97,036; Monmouth, 87,919; Morris, 67,934; Burlington, 62,042; Atlantic, 59,862; Cumberland, 52,110.

Third Class—Having a population of not less than 20,000 nor more than 50,000. Warren, 40,403; Somerset, 36,270; Gloucester, 34,477; Hunterdon, 33,258; Salem, 26,278; Sussex, 23,325; Ocean, 20,880.

Fourth Class—All counties not embraced in the first, second and third class. Cape May, 17,390.

CITIES.

(See act of March 18, 1901.)

First Class—Having a population exceeding 150,000. Newark, 283,289; Jersey City, 232,699.

Second Class—Having a population of not less than 12,000 nor more than 150,000. Paterson, 111,529; Trenton, 84,180; Camden, 83,363; Hoboken, 65,468; Elizabeth, 60,509; Bayonne, 42,262; Passaic, 37,837; Orange, 26,101; Perth Amboy, 25,895; East Orange, 25,175; New Brunswick, 23,133; Plainfield, 18,468; Bridgeton, 13,624.

Third Class—All cities not embraced within either the first or second class, except cities binding upon the Atlantic Ocean and being seaside and summer resorts.

Fourth Class—All cities binding upon the Atlantic Ocean and being seaside or summer resorts.

BOROUGHES.

(See act of March 23, 1883, and Supreme Court decision, State, Borough of Hightstown, pros., vs. James Glenn, 18 Vr., page 105.)

First Class—Having a population exceeding 3,000.

Second Class—Having a population between 1,500 and 3,000.

Third Class—All boroughs and incorporated villages not contained in the first and second classes.

NEW JERSEY NEWSPAPERS.

The following is a list of the titles of newspapers published in the State of New Jersey; town and county where published; time of publication; political or special character, and names of editors and publishers:

ATLANTIC COUNTY.

- DER PILOT (German).—Egg Harbor City. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. H. Mass & Co., publishers. H. Mass, editor.
- DEUTSCHER HEROLD (German).—Egg Harbor City. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. George F. Breder.
- FORTSCHRITT (German).—Weekly, on Wednesday. Fortschritt Publishing Company.
- SOUTH JERSEY REPUBLICAN.—Hammonton Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. Hoyt & Son, publishers.
- SOUTH JERSEY STAR.—Hammonton. Weekly, on Saturday. Thomas B. Delker, editor and publisher.
- ATLANTIC REVIEW.—Atlantic City. Daily, every morning except Sunday, and Weekly on Saturday. Republican. J. G. Shreve, editor and proprietor.
- ATLANTIC TIMES-DEMOCRAT, STAR GAZETTE.—Atlantic City. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. J. F. Hall, editor and publisher.
- ATLANTIC CITY DAILY PRESS.—Atlantic City. Daily, every morning, except Sunday. Republican. Walter E. Edge, publisher and proprietor.
- MAYS LANDING RECORD.—Mays Landing. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. E. C. Shaner, editor and publisher.
- EVENING UNION.—Atlantic City. Every afternoon, except Sunday. Evening News Publishing Company, Walter E. Edge, president. Office in Daily Press Bldg.
- SUNDAY GAZETTE.—Atlantic City. Weekly, on Sunday. Republican. William McLaughlin, editor and proprietor.
- WEEKLY PRESS.—Pleasantville. Weekly, on Wednesday. Republican. Hugh Collins, proprietor.
- FREIE PRESSE (German).—Atlantic City. Weekly, on Friday. Carl Voelker, publisher.

BERGEN COUNTY.

- BERGEN COUNTY DEMOCRAT.—Hackensack. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. E. M. Johnson, editor. Bergen County Democrat Publishing Co., publisher.
- THE HACKENSACK REPUBLICAN.—Hackensack. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. Eugene K. Bird, editor and publisher.
- THE BERGEN INDEX.—Hackensack. Weekly, on Friday. Independent. S. E. Clapp.
- THE RECORD.—Hackensack. Evening. Republican. Caleb Van Husen Whitbeck, editor.
- CARLSTADT FREIE PRESSE (German).—Carlstadt. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent.
- THE ENGLEWOOD TIMES.—Englewood. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. Jacob F. Blankenhorn, publisher.
- THE ENGLEWOOD PRESS.—Englewood. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. Joseph H. Tillotson, editor and proprietor.
- RECORD.—Tenafly. Weekly, on Thursday. Independent. Record Publishing Company.
- THE NEWS.—Ridgewood. Weekly, on Friday. F. A. Baxter, publisher.
- THE PARK RIDGE LOCAL.—Park Ridge. Published weekly, on Wednesday. James B. H. Storms and John C. Storms, editors and proprietors.
- RUTHERFORD AMERICAN.—Rutherford. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. John E. Tyler, editor and proprietor.
- RUTHERFORD REPUBLICAN.—Rutherford. Rutherford Publishing Company. Frank P. Newman, editor.
- THE ENTERPRISE.—East Rutherford. Weekly, on Wednesday. Republican. The Petrie Press, publisher.
- THE SENTINEL.—Fort Lee. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. J. N. Race, publisher.
- THE NEWS-LETTER.—Hasbrouck Heights. Weekly, on Tuesday. Alonzo Chamberlain, editor and publisher.
- RIDGEFIELD PARK BULLETIN.—Weekly, on Thursday. Independent. J. E. Hoey, editor.
- RIDGEWOOD HERALD.—Weekly. Brainard G. Smith, publisher.

BURLINGTON COUNTY.

- NEW JERSEY MIRROR.—Mount Holly. Weekly, on Wednesday. Republican. Charles H. Folwell, editor and proprietor.

- THE MOUNT HOLLY HERALD.**—Mount Holly. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. William B. Wills, editor.
- NEWS.**—Mount Holly. Weekly, on Tuesday. Republican. H. L. Walters, George W. Hand and Joseph C. Kingdon, publishers. J. C. Kingdon, editor.
- BURLINGTON GAZETTE.**—Burlington. Daily and weekly. Weekly, on Saturday. Daily, in the afternoon. Democratic. Dr. R. B. Glasgow, editor and publisher.
- THE NEW JERSEY ENTERPRISE.**—Burlington. Daily, in the afternoon, and weekly, on Saturday. Republican. Enterprise Publishing Co., proprietors.
- BORDENTOWN REGISTER.**—Bordentown. Weekly, on Friday. Independent. James D. Flynn, editor and proprietor.
- BEVERLY BANNER.**—Beverly. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. L. W. Perkins, editor and proprietor.
- MOORESTOWN CHRONICLE.**—Moorestown. Weekly, on Thursday. Independent. W. J. Lovell, editor and proprietor.
- BURLINGTON COUNTY PRESS.**—Riverside. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. Hiram D. Torrie & Bro., editors and proprietors.
- THE REPUBLICAN.**—Moorestown. Weekly, on Wednesday. Republican. Earle Bowen, editor and proprietor.
- THE NEW ERA.**—Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. Riverton and Palmyra. Walter L. Bowen, publisher. J. D. Janney, M.D., editor.
- THE WEEKLY NEWS.**—Palmyra. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. C. F. Sleeper, editor and proprietor.
- THE CENTRAL RECORD.**—Marlton. Weekly, on Friday. Independent. Heister Clymer, editor.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

- WEST JERSEY PRESS.**—Camden. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. Sinnickson Chew & Sons' Company, publishers and proprietors. Harry C. Dole, editor.
- THE CAMDEN DEMOCRAT.**—Camden. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. C. S. Magrath, editor and proprietor.
- CAMDEN POST-TELEGRAM.**—Camden. Daily, in the afternoon. Republican. Post-Telegram Co., proprietors. Upton S. Jefferys, editor. F. F. Patterson, Jr., manager.
- THE COURIER.**—Camden. Daily, in the afternoon. Republican. Courier Publishing Association, proprietors.

- CAMDEN PLAINDEALER.—Camden. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. William J. Paul & Co., publishers.
- NEW JERSEY GAZETTE.—Camden. Weekly, on Saturday. A. C. Graw, editor and publisher.
- CAMDEN COUNTY JOURNAL (German).—Camden. Weekly, on Friday. Louis Hoeller, editor and publisher.
- ECHO.—Camden. Weekly, on Saturday. Religious. A. A. Holt, editor and proprietor.
- ADVERTISER.—Gloucester City. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. William D. Jenkins, editor and publisher.
- THE TRIBUNE.—Haddonfield. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. W. G. Taylor, editor and publisher.
- STOCKTON TIMES.—Camden. Weekly, on Saturday. John J. Tischner, publisher.
- EAST SIDE PRESS.—Camden. Weekly, on Thursday. George Carpenter Connor, editor and publisher.
- MERCHANTVILLE TIMES.—Merchantville. Weekly, on Saturday. William J. Paul, editor and publisher.
- HADDON GAZETTE.—Haddonfield. Weekly, on Friday. Clymer Brothers, publishers. Allen Clymer, editor.
- MAGNOLIA PRESS.—Magnolia. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. C. J. Klein, publisher.

CAPE MAY COUNTY.

- STAR OF THE CAPE.—Cape May City. Weekly, on Saturday, during the whole year, and Daily during July and August. Republican. Star of the Cape Publishing Co., proprietors. Aaron W. Hand, general manager.
- CAPE MAY WAVE.—Cape May City. Weekly, on Saturday, during the whole year, and Daily during June, July, August and September. Republican. John L. Landis, editor. J. Henry Edmunds, publisher and proprietor.
- CAPE MAY HERALD.—Cape May City. Republican. Weekly, on Thursday. Lewis T. Stevens, editor and proprietor.
- CAPE MAY COUNTY GAZETTE.—Cape May Court House. Weekly, on Friday. Republican. Alfred Cooper, editor and publisher.
- SENTINEL.—Ocean City. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. R. Curtis Robinson, editor and proprietor.
- FIVE MILE BEACH JOURNAL.—Wildwood. Independent. Weekly, on Thursday. Jed Dubois, editor and proprietor.

OCEAN CITY LEDGER.—Weekly, on Saturday. Prohibition. Ocean City Ledger Publishing Co., proprietors. New Jersey Methodist Publishing Co.

FIVE MILE BEACH SUN.—Wildwood. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. T. C. Hamilton.

CAPE MAY COUNTY TIMES.—Sea Isle City. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. Mathew Jefferson, editor and proprietor.

ATLANTIC COAST GUIDE.—Ocean City. Weekly, on Saturday. T. F. Rose, editor and publisher.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

BRIDGETON CHRONICLE.—Bridgeton. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. Chronicle Printing Co., publishers.

BRIDGETON PIONEER.—Bridgeton. Daily and Weekly. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. George W. McCowan, editor and publisher.

NEW JERSEY PATRIOT.—Bridgeton. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. John Cheeseman, editor and publisher.

BRIDGETON EVENING NEWS.—Bridgeton. Republican. Evening News Company, publishers. J. W. Richardson, editor and manager.

DOLLAR WEEKLY NEWS.—Bridgeton. Independent. Weekly, on Saturday. Evening News Company, publishers.

WEEKLY INDEPENDENT.—Vineland. Weekly, on Friday. Populist. J. J. Streeter, editor and publisher.

THE EVENING JOURNAL.—Vineland. Afternoon. Democratic. B. Franklin Ladd, editor.

MILLVILLE REPUBLICAN AND REPORTER.—Millville. Evening. Republican. Millville Republican and Publishing Co., publishers. George Doyles, editor.

THE VINELAND NEWS.—Vineland. Afternoon. Republican. The News Publishing Co. James Cooper and Montevert Landis, editors.

EVERY SATURDAY AND REPUBLICAN.—Vineland. Weekly. Republican. Charles F. Graff, publisher.

ESSEX COUNTY.

NEWARK DAILY ADVERTISER.—Newark. Afternoon. Independent Republican. Advertiser Publishing Co., proprietors. Phillip A. Gifford, manager. John J. Leidy, editor in chief.

NEWARK EVENING NEWS AND NEWARK SUNDAY NEWS.—Afternoon. Independent. Evening News Publishing Co. Wallace M. Scudder, editor and publisher.

NEW JERSEY FREIE ZEITUNG (German).—Newark. Daily, also Sunday edition. Republican. Mrs. B. Prieth, proprietress. William Katzeler, editor. Benedict Prieth, business manager.

SUNDAY CALL.—Newark. Weekly, on Sunday. Independent. The Newark Call Printing and Publishing Co., publishers. G. Wisner Thorne, president and treasurer; C. G. VanGorden, secretary; William T. Hunt, G. Wisner Thorne and Louis Hannoeh, directors. William T. Hunt, editor.

SENTINEL OF FREEDOM.—Newark. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent Republican. Published by the Advertiser Publishing Co.

DER ERZÄHLER (German).—Newark. Sunday edition of New Jersey Freie Zeitung. Weekly, on Sunday. Republican. Published at the New Jersey Freie Zeitung Office.

NEWARK PIONEER (German).—Newark. Weekly. Independent. F. E. Adler & Co., publishers.

TOWN TALK.—Newark. Weekly, on Saturday. Illustrated Politico-social. T. E. Burke and Herman E. L. Beyer, editors and publishers.

THE JERSEY GUARDSMAN.—Newark. Monthly. Devoted to the interests of the National Guard of New Jersey. Fifty cents a year. The Guardsman Publishing Co. Captain C. Albert Gasser and Captain Charles J. Allen, editors and managers.

NEW JERSEY TRADE REVIEW.—Newark. Semi-monthly. Commercial. Paul V. Flynn, editor and publisher.

RAILROAD EMPLOYEE.—Newark. Monthly. B. E. Chapin, editor and publisher.

THE NEWARK LEDGER.—Newark. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. Newark Leuger Publishing Co., proprietors.

FRUSTA, LA (Italian).—Weeklyn, on Saturday.

LA MONTAGNA (THE MOUNTAIN) (Italian).—Republican. Newark. Weekly, on Saturday. F. A. Fiore, editor.

ROSEVILLE WEEKLY.—Newark. Weekly, on Friday. A. K. Davidson, editor and publisher.

THE ORANGE CHRONICLE.—Orange. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. Frank W. Baldwin, editor. Orange Chronicle Publishing Co., publishers.

THE ORANGE JOURNAL.—Orange. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. Edgar Williams, editor. Orange Journal Publishing Co., publishers.

THE ORANGE ADVERTISER.—Orange. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. F. C. Shann, editor and proprietor.

ORANGE VOLKSBOTE (German).—Orange. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. F. G. Temme, editor and proprietor.

EAST ORANGE GAZETTE.—East Orange. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. Charles I. Webster, editor. East Orange Publishing Co., publishers.

EAST ORANGE RECORD.—East Orange. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. L. C. Gilles, editor and publisher.

SOUTH ORANGE BULLETIN.—South Orange. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. Edgar Williams, editor.

THE BLOOMFIELD CITIZEN.—Bloomfield. Weekly, on Friday. Republican. William A. Ritscher, Jr., editor and proprietor.

MONTCLAIR TIMES.—Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. A. C. Studer, editor and publisher.

THE MONTCLAIR HERALD.—Montclair. Weekly, on Thursday. Francis Leon Chrisman, editor and proprietor.

ITEM.—Short Hills. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. Gibbs & Wright, editors and publishers.

THE CALDWELL NEWS.—Caldwell. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent.

NEWS.—Irvington. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. Irvington News Publishing Co., editors and publishers.

SUN.—Nutley. Weekly, on Friday. James D. Foy, publisher.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

THE CONSTITUTION.—Woodbury. Weekly, on Wednesday. Republican. The Constitution Company, publishers. Louis W. Albright, editor.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY DEMOCRAT.—Woodbury. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. J. D. Carpenter, editor and publisher.

WEEKLY ITEM.—Newfield. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. A. C. Dalton, editor and publisher.

- ENTERPRISE.**—Glassboro. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. A. M. Seabrook, editor and publisher.
- SWEDESBORO NEWS.**—Swedesboro. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. George W. Pither, editor and publisher.
- PAULSBORO PRESS.**—Paulsboro. Weekly, on Friday. Independent. E. L. Leenard, editor and publisher.
- WOODBURY DAILY TIMES.**—Woodbury. Daily, except Sunday. Independent. Hawn & Wilson, editors and publishers.
- REPORTER.**—Clayton. Weekly, on Wednesday. Independent. A. F. Jenkins, editor and publisher.
- HOME GUIDE.**—National Park. Weekly, on Thursday. Clement L. Burtnett, editor.
- THE SUN.**—Paulsboro. Weekly, on Friday. Republican. Charles G. William, editor and publisher.

HUDSON COUNTY.

- THE EVENING JOURNAL.**—Jersey City. Afternoon. Republican. Evening Journal Association, proprietors. Elbert Rappleye, editor. Joseph A. Dear, business manager.
- JERSEY CITY HERALD.**—Jersey City. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. J. J. Dowling and J. McCue, proprietors.
- JERSEY CITY DEMOCRAT.**—Jersey City. Weekly. Democratic. J. F. Norton, proprietor.
- THE CHRONICLE.**—Jersey City. Weekly, on Wednesday. Chronicle Publishing Co., publishers.
- THE JERSEY CITY NEWS.**—Jersey City. Afternoon. Democratic. The City Publishing Company, publishers.
- THE MIRROR.**—Jersey City. Weekly. Independent. Abraham Lincoln Graham, editor.
- THE OBSERVER.**—Hoboken. Afternoon. Democratic. Hoboken Printing and Publishing Company, publishers. Thomas McKeon, editor.
- THE INQUIRER AND REPUBLICAN.**—Hoboken. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. Republican Printing and Publishing Company, proprietors.
- WACHT AM HUDSON (German).**—Hoboken. Afternoon. H. E. Schneider & Co., publishers and editors.
- [They also publish the BELLES-LETTRES JOURNAL, NEWS FROM GERMANY, SAXON JOURNAL, NEW PRUSSIAN GAZETTE, RUNDSCHAU and NEW JERSEW STAATS ZEITUNG, weekly German journals.]

- DEMOCRAT (German).—Hoboken. Weekly, on Saturday. William Faas, publisher.
- BAYONNE HERALD.—Bayonne. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. H. C. Page, editor and publisher.
- BAYONNE TIMES-STANDARD.—Bayonne. Daily. Republican. Bayonne Printing and Publishing Co. J. T. R. Procter, editor.
- BAYONNE DEMOCRAT.—Bayonne. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. Michael R. Freely, editor and proprietor.
- HUDSON COUNTY DISPATCH.—Union Hill. Daily. Democratic.
- KEARNY RECORD.—Harrison. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. Philip A. McAviney, editor and proprietor.
- THE OBSERVER.—Arlington. Weekly, on Saturday. J. E. Beckwith, editor and proprietor.
- WEST HUDSON PRESS.—Kearny. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. L. E. Travis, editor. Kearny Publishing Co., proprietors.
- HUDSON COUNTY REVUE (German).—Union Hill. Democratic. Weekly. Michel & Rank, publishers.
- NORTH HUDSON NEWS.—West Hoboken. Independent. A. L. Ransom, editor.

HUNTERDON COUNTY.

- HUNTERDON COUNTY DEMOCRAT. — Flemington. Weekly, on Tuesday. Democratic. Anthony Killgore, editor and proprietor.
- DEMOCRAT-ADVERTISER.—Flemington. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. H. M. Voorhees, editor and proprietor.
- HUNTERDON REPUBLICAN.—Flemington. Weekly, on Wednesday. Republican. William G. Callis, editor and proprietor.
- THE BEACON.—Lambertville. Weekly, on Friday. Independent. Phineas K. Hazen & Son, editors and publishers.
- THE LAMBERTVILLE RECORD.—Lambertville. Weekly, on Wednesday. Republican. Jessie E. Pierson, editor and publisher.
- DEMOCRATIC WAGE-WORKER.—Lambertville. People's Democratic. Weekly, on Wednesday. John Kearns, publisher.
- WEEKLY ARGUS.—Lambertville. Weekly, on Tuesday. B. H. Joiner & Son, editors and publishers.

THE CLINTON DEMOCRAT.—Clinton. Semi-weekly, on Tuesday and Friday. Democratic. John Carpenter & Son, editors and publishers.

HUNTERDON INDEPENDENT.—Frenchtown. Weekly, on Friday. Independent. John R. Hardon, editor and publisher.

THE STAR.—Frenchtown. Weekly, on Wednesday. Independent. William H. Sipes, editor and publisher.

MILFORD LEADER.—Milford. Weekly, on Thursday. Independent. W. H. Farrand, proprietor.

THE AVALANCHE.—Glen Gardner. Weekly, on Wednesday. E. W. Rush, editor and publisher.

THE HUNTERDON GAZETTE.—High Bridge. Weekly. Republican. High Bridge Printing Company, proprietor.

WEEKLY REVIEW.—White House Station. George W. Shampanore & Sons, publishers.

AMERICAN GAME - KEEPER.—Woodglenn. Weekly. Poultry. A. L. Shampanore, editor and publisher.

MERCER COUNTY.

STATE GAZETTE.—Trenton. Daily and Weekly. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. The John L. Murphy Publishing Co., proprietors. Thomas Holmes, editor.

TRUE AMERICAN.—Trenton. Daily. Democratic. True American Publishing Co. Henry B. Reiley, editor.

THE TRENTON EVENING TIMES. Trenton. Afternoon and Weekly. Weekly, on Thursday. Independent Republican. Trenton Times Co., publishers.

THE NEW JERSEY STAATS JOURNAL (German).—Trenton. Semi-weekly. Republican. Ernest C. Stahl, editor and proprietor.

SUNDAY ADVERTISER.—Trenton. Weekly, on Sunday. Independent. Advertiser Publishing Co., editors and proprietors.

AMERICAN POTTERS' JOURNAL.—Trenton. Weekly, on Saturday. Labor. John A. McCormick, editor and proprietor.

TRADES UNION ADVOCATE.—Trenton. Weekly, Friday. Labor. Reuben Forker, editor and publisher.

THE TRENTON DEUTSCHE ZEITUNG (German).—Trenton. Weekly. Republican. Otto Erdlen, editor and publisher.

HIGHTSTOWN GAZETTE.—Hightstown. Weekly, on Thursday. Independent. Fred. B. Appleget, editor.

HIGHTSTOWN INDEPENDENT.—Hightstown. Weekly, on Thursday. Independent. J. Mount Smith, editor and proprietor.

PRINCETON-HIGHTSTOWN SIGNAL-ENTERPRISE.—Princeton. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. Richard D. Norton, editor. Elmer W. Rousseau, manager.

PRINCETON PRESS.—Princeton. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. C. S. Robinson & Co., editors and publishers.

THE DAILY PRINCETONIAN.—Princeton. Published daily, except Sundays, during the college year. Devoted to the interests of Princeton University. Edited by students.

THE HOPEWELL HERALD.—Hopewell. Weekly, on Tuesday. Independent. Race & Savidge, editors and publishers.

THE PENNINGTON POST.—Pennington. Independent. Weekly, on Wednesday. W. B. R. Mason, publisher and proprietor. T. D. Durling, editor.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

THE HOME NEWS.—New Brunswick. Every afternoon, except Sunday. Independent. Hugh Boyd, proprietor. Arthur H. Boyd, editor and manager.

THE WEEKLY HOME NEWS.—New Brunswick. Published every Thursday afternoon. Independent. Arthur H. Boyd, editor.

DAILY PRESS.—New Brunswick. Morning, also Weekly, on Friday. Republican. New Brunswick Publishing Co. William B. Prickitt, editor and manager.

THE TIMES.—New Brunswick. Afternoon and Weekly. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. The Times Publishing Co., publishers. Francis W. Daire, editor.

THE CHRONICLE.—Perth Amboy. Daily. Perth Amboy Publishing Co., publishers.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY DEMOCRAT.—Perth Amboy. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. Democrat Publishing Co., proprietors.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY HERALD.—Perth Amboy. Independent. Herald Publishing Co.

THE EVENING NEWS.—Perth Amboy. Daily and Weekly. Independent. Perth Amboy Evening News Co. J. Logan Clevenger, editor.

FOLKEBLAD (Danish - Norwegian). — Perth Amboy Weekly. Independent. J. P. Holm, editor and publisher.

WEEKLY REGISTER.—Woodbridge. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. H. B. Rollinson, editor and publisher.

THE NEWS.—Woodbridge. Weekly, on Friday. Woodbridge News Publishing Co., proprietors. M. H. Clark, editor.

THE RECORDER.—Metuchen. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent Republican. S. B. D. Prickitt, editor and proprietor.

THE METUCHEN INQUIRER.—Metuchen. Weekly. Miss Gladys Kempsen, editor and proprietor.

THE ADVANCE.—Jamesburg. Weekly, on Thursday. Printed and published by the New Jersey State School for Boys.

THE CITIZEN.—South Amboy. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. M. N. Roll, editor and publisher.

THE PRESS.—Cranbury. Weekly, on Friday. Republican. George W. Burroughs, editor and proprietor.

THE DUNELLEN WEEKLY CALL.—Dunellen. Weekly, on Thursday. George W. Day, proprietor.

MONMOUTH COUNTY.

THE MONMOUTH INQUIRER.—Freehold. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. Maxey Applegate, editor and publisher.

THE MONMOUTH DEMOCRAT.—Freehold. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. Joseph A. Yard, editor and manager.

THE TRANSCRIPT.—Freehold. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. Moreau Bros. (Alex. L. Moreau), publishers and proprietors.

NEW JERSEY STANDARD.—Red Bank. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. Credo Harris, editor.

RED BANK REGISTER.—Red Bank. Weekly, on Wednesday. Republican. John H. Cook, editor and proprietor.

KEYPORT ENTERPRISE.—Keyport. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. A. F. Walling, editor and proprietor.

KEYPORT WEEKLY.—Keyport. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. E. D. Pettys, editor and proprietor.

THE LONG BRANCH RECORD.—Long Branch. Daily and weekly, on Friday. Independent-Democratic. F. M. Taylor Publishing Company.

LONG BRANCH NEWS.—Long Branch. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. Long Branch News Co., publishers.

THE LONG BRANCH PRESS.—Long Branch. Weekly. Independent. Long Branch Press Co.

CITY JOURNAL.—Long Branch City. Weekly, on Thursday. D. H. Van Brunt, publisher.

THE TAXPAYER AND WORKINGMAN.—Long Branch. Weekly, on Saturday. Joseph A. Poole, editor.

THE MATAWAN JOURNAL.—Matawan. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. Benjamin F. S. Brown, editor and proprietor.

THE JOURNAL.—Asbury Park. Daily and Weekly. Weekly, on Friday. Republican. The Journal Company, proprietors.

THE SHORE PRESS.—Asbury Park. Weekly, on Sunday. Democratic. J. L. Kinmonth, publisher and proprietor.

THE DAILY PRESS.—Asbury Park. Daily. J. L. Kinmonth, publisher and proprietor.

OCEAN GROVE TIMES.—Ocean Grove. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. J. E. Quinn, editor. E. N. Woolston, manager.

THE ADVERTISER.—Eatontown. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. William T. Cole, editor, publisher and proprietor.

THE COAST STAR DEMOCRAT.—Manasquan. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. W. E. Hoskins, editor and proprietor.

MANASQUAN NEWS.—Manasquan. Weekly, on Thursday. Independent. Theo. F. Hulst, editor and proprietor.

THE COAST ECHO.—Belmar. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. Conrad Pinches, editor and publisher.

THE JOURNAL.—Atlantic Highlands. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. A. G. Hall, proprietor.

SEASIDE GAZETTE.—Spring Lake Beach. Weekly, on Friday. Republican. E. S. V. Stultz, editor and publisher.

MONMOUTH PRESS.—Atlantic Highlands. Republican. Weekly, on Saturday. William J. Leonard, editor.

SEA BRIGHT SENTINEL.—Sea Bright. Weekly, on Thursday (May to September). Independent. Sentinel Co., publishers.

SEA BRIGHT NEWS.—Sea Bright. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. Sea Bright Publishing Co.

ALLENTOWN MESSENGER.—Weekly, on Thursday. J. W. Naylor, editor and publisher.

HIGHLANDS HERALD.—Highlands. On Saturday. Independent. Co-operative Press Co., publishers. William J. Leonard, editor.

RED BANK INDEPENDENT.—Red Bank. On Saturday. Independent. Co-operative Press Co., publishers. William J. Leonard, editor.

OCEANIC ADVANCE.—Oceanic. On Saturday. Independent. Co-operative Press Co., publishers. William J. Leonard, editor.

MORRIS COUNTY.

THE JERSEYMAN.—Morristown. Weekly, on Friday. Republican. Pierson & Surdam, proprietors. I. R. Pierson, editor.

TRUE DEMOCRATIC BANNER.—Morristown. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. Vogt Brothers, editors and proprietors.

THE MORRIS COUNTY CHRONICLE.—Morristown. Weekly, on Tuesday. Republican. Pierson & Surdam, publishers.

THE EXPRESS.—Morristown. Democratic. Tuesday and Friday. Abraham L. Adams, editor and proprietor.

THE DAILY RECORD.—Morristown. Independent. E. H. Tomlinson, proprietor.

THE IRON ERA.—Dover. Weekly, on Friday. Republican. Dover Printing Co., editors and publishers.

DOVER INDEX.—Dover. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. Hummell & Tillyer, proprietors. Frank F. Hummell, editor.

THE DOVER ADVANCE.—Dover. Semi-weekly. Mondays and Thursdays. Independent. Harry R. Gill, editor and publisher.

THE BULLETIN.—Boonton. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. Samuel L. Garrison, editor and publisher.

THE TIMES.—Boonton. Weekly, on Thursday. Independent. Charles L. Grubb, editor and proprietor.

THE EAGLE.—Madison. Weekly, on Friday. Independent. Edgar C. Markham, editor and publisher.

THE RECORD.—Rockaway. Weekly, on Friday. Independent. Sidney Collins, editor and publisher.

THE STANHOPE EAGLE.—Netcong. Independent. Weekly, on Wednesday. George T. Keech, editor and proprietor.

UNION TIMES.—Netcong. Weekly, on Wednesday. Independent. Charles W. Eaton, editor and publisher.

- CHATHAM PRESS.**—Chatham. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. J. Thomas Scott, editor and proprietor.
- THE CHURCH AND HOME.**—Morristown. Weekly, on Wednesday. Religious. Rev. W. H. Sherman, editor.
- THE ARGUS.**—Butler. Weekly, on Friday. Independent. Finch & Decker, editors and publishers.
- THE BUTLER PRESS.**—Butler. Weekly, on Friday. Lewis H. Decker, editor and publisher.

OCEAN COUNTY.

- NEW JERSEY COURIER.**—Toms River. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. W. H. Fischer, editor and proprietor.
- OCEAN COUNTY DEMOCRAT.**—Toms River. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. C. Leland Haslett, editor and publisher.
- TIMES AND JOURNAL.**—Lakewood. Weekly, on Friday. Republican. Leslie R. Fort, editor and publisher.
- THE BEACON.**—Point Pleasant. Weekly, on Saturday. Roy and Fred Havens, editors and proprietors.
- THE TUCKERTON BEACON.**—Tuckerton. Weekly. Benjamin H. Crosby, editor and publisher.
- LAKEWOOD CITIZEN.**—Lakewood. Weekly, on Friday. Harry T. Hagaman, editor and publisher.
- PRESS.**—New Egypt. Weekly, on Friday. Moore Bros., editors and publishers.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

- PATERSON GUARDIAN.**—Paterson. Afternoon and Weekly. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. Guardian Printing and Publishing Co., publishers and proprietors. Clarence H. Baxter, editor.
- THE PATERSON PRESS.**—Paterson. Afternoon and Weekly. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. The Press Printing and Publishing Co., publishers and proprietors. George Wurts, editor.
- THE MORNING CALL.**—Paterson. Daily, except Sunday. Republican. The Call Printing and Publishing Co., proprietors and publishers. Joseph E. Crowell, editor.
- EVENING NEWS.**—Paterson. Daily, afternoon, except Sunday. Democratic. News Printing and Publishing Co., proprietors. E. B. Haines, editor.

- SUNDAY CHRONICLE.—Paterson. Sunday. Independent. Paterson Chronicle Co., proprietors. Charles A. Shriner, editor and manager.
- PATERSON VOLKS-FREUND (German). — Paterson. Daily, afternoon. Democratic. The German-American Printing and Publishing Co., proprietors and publishers.
- DE TELEGRAF (Holland).—Paterson. Semi-weekly. Republican. Tanis & Schrauder, publishers.
- THE LABOR STANDARD.—Paterson. Weekly, on Saturday. Labor. J. P. McDonnell, editor and proprietor.
- PATERSON CENSOR.—Paterson. Monday. Printed record of the counties of Bergen and Passaic. A. E. & B. Vanderhoven, editors and proprietors.
- PASSAIC HERALD.—Passaic. Daily, afternoon. Democratic. Robert G. Bremner, editor.
- PASSAIC DAILY NEWS.—Passaic. Afternoon. Independent. George M. Hartt, editor. News Publishing Co., proprietors and publishers.
- THE RECORD.—Passaic. Weekly. Republican. O. S. Freeman, editor and publisher.

SALEM COUNTY.

- SALEM STANDARD AND JERSEYMAN—Salem. Weekly, on Wednesday. Republican. Standard and Jerseyman Co., publishers. William H. Chew, editor.
- SALEM SUNBEAM.—Salem. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. Robert Gwynne, editor. Sunbeam Publishing Co., publishers.
- THE MONITOR-REGISTER.—Woodstown. Weekly, on Friday. Independent. Benjamin Patterson, proprietor.
- PENNSGROVE RECORD.—Pennsgrove. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. W. A. Summerhill, proprietor.
- ELMER TIMES.—Elmer. Weekly, on Friday. Independent. S. P. Foster, editor and publisher.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

- THE SOMERSET MESSENGER.—Somerville. Weekly, on Wednesday. Democratic. John H. Mattison, editor and publisher.
- THE UNIONIST-GAZETTE.—Somerville. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. The Unionist-Gazette Association, publishers. Charles H. Bateman, editor and manager.

- THE SOMERSET DEMOCRAT.**—Somerville. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. Somerset Publishing Co., publishers. Carlton P. Hoagland, editor and manager.
- BOUND BROOK CHRONICLE.**—Bound Brook. Weekly, on Friday. Republican. W. B. R. Mason, editor and publisher.
- STATE CENTRE-RECORD.**—Bound Brook. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. Daniel Clark, editor.
- DER SOMERSET BOTE** (German).—Bound Brook. Weekly, on Tuesday. Democratic. Walter Reiss, editor and publisher.
- THE NEWS.**—Bernardsville. Weekly, on Friday. Independent. H. E. Rowell, editor.
- THE TIMES.**—Bernardsville. Weekly, on Wednesday. Independent. Joseph Kronenburg, editor.
- THE ROYAL CRAFTSMAN.**—Somerville. Monthly. Devoted to Masonry. Somerset Publishing Co., publishers.
- NORTH PLAINFIELD WEEKLY REVIEW.**—North Plainfield. Weekly, on Friday. Republican. Harry H. Webb, publisher.

SUSSEX COUNTY.

- THE SUSSEX REGISTER.**—Newton. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. Richard F. Goodman, editor and publisher. Robert E. Foster, assistant editor.
- THE NEW JERSEY HERALD.**—Newton. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. Jacob L. Bunnell and Martin J. Cox, editors and proprietors. Henry C. Bonnell, assistant editor.
- SUSSEX INDEPENDENT.**—Sussex. Weekly, on Friday. Independent. J. J. Stanton and C. A. Wilson, editors.
- THE WANTAGE RECORDER.**—Sussex. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. C. E. Stickney, editor.
- THE MILK REPORTER.**—Sussex. Monthly. Agriculture. John J. Stanton, editor and proprietor.
- NEWTON RECORD AND BRANCHVILLE TIMES.**—Newton. Weekly, on Friday. Independent. J. K. Baillie, Jr., editor.

UNION COUNTY.

- ELIZABETH DAILY JOURNAL.**—Elizabeth. Afternoon. Republican. Joseph D. Lowden, editor. Augustus S. Crane, manager.
- THE SUNDAY LEADER.**—Elizabeth. Independent. J. Madison Drake, Jr., editor and publisher.

- THE EVENING TIMES.—Elizabeth. Democratic. The Elizabeth Printing and Publishing Co. Nelson E. Barton, manager. J. Leo Sauer, editor.
- UNION COUNTY RECORD.—Elizabeth. Weekly, on Saturday. Isaac Newton Lewis, editor and publisher.
- THE UNION DEMOCRAT.—Rahway. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. Lewis S. Hyer, editor. J. I. Collins, business manager.
- THE NEW JERSEY ADVOCATE.—Rahway. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. H. B. Rollinson, editor and publisher.
- NEW JERSEY LAW JOURNAL.—Plainfield. Monthly. New Jersey Law Journal Publishing Co., publishers. A. V. D. Honeyman, editor.
- THE DAILY PRESS.—Plainfield. Published at the office of the CONSTITUTIONALIST. Democratic. A. L. Force, proprietor.
- CENTRAL NEW JERSEY TIMES.—Plainfield. Weekly, on Wednesday. Republican. Times Publishing Co.
- THE CONSTITUTIONALIST.—Plainfield. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. A. L. Force, publisher.
- THE PLAINFIELD COURIER-NEWS.—Plainfield. Afternoon. Republican. George H. Frost, editor and proprietor.
- THE SUMMIT RECORD.—Summit. Democratic. Weekly. Alfred J. Lane, proprietor.
- THE SUMMIT HERALD.—Summit. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. J. W. Clift, publisher.
- THE UNION COUNTY STANDARD.—Westfield. Weekly, on Saturday. The Standard Publishing Concern. Lloyd Thompson, editor and manager.
- THE CRANFORD CHRONICLE.—Weekly, on Wednesday. John Alfred Potter, editor and publisher.
- THE CRANFORD CITIZEN.—Cranford. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. E. R. Clyma, editor and manager.
- THE WESTFIELD LEADER.—Westfield. Weekly, on Wednesday. Republican. G. A. V. Hankinson, editor.
- NORTH JERSEY ENTERPRISE.—Roselle. Weekly, on Thursday. Walter Scott, editor. Thomas H. Evans, business manager and publisher.

WARREN COUNTY.

BELVIDERE APOLLO.—Belvidere. Weekly, on Friday. Republican. Josiah Ketcham estate.

THE WARREN JOURNAL.—Belvidere. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. Smith Brothers, editors and publishers.

HACKETTSTOWN GAZETTE.—Hackettstown. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. Charles Rittenhouse, editor and publisher.

WARREN REPUBLICAN.—Hackettstown. Weekly, on Friday. Republican. Curtis Brothers, proprietors. George P. Curtis, editor.

THE WASHINGTON STAR.—Washington. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. Charles L. Stryker, editor and proprietor.

THE BLAIRSTOWN PRESS.—Blairstown. Weekly, on Wednesday. Independent. De Witt C. Carter, editor and publisher.

THE WARREN TIDINGS.—Washington. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. J. B. R. Smith, proprietor.

THE POST.—Phillipsburg. Evenings, except Sunday. Republican. Michael T. Lynch, proprietor and publisher.

SUMMARY.

There are 51 daily, 261 weekly and 6 Sunday papers altogether in New Jersey, of which 105 are Republican, 78 Democratic, 93 Independent, 23 Neutral, 5 Labor, 2 Religious, and 1 each as follows: Military, Agricultural, Milk, Poultry, Populist, Railroad Employes, Law, Masonic, Prohibition, State School for Boys, College, Commercial and Theatrical. Twenty-one are published in the German language, two in Italian, one Holland and one Danish-Norwegian.

The summary by counties is as follows: Atlantic, 15; Bergen, 17; Burlington, 15; Camden, 15; Cape May, 10; Cumberland, 13; Essex, 28; Gloucester, 9; Hudson, 25; Hunterdon, 15; Mercer, 17; Middlesex, 20; Monmouth, 28; Morris, 18; Ocean, 7; Passaic, 14; Salem, 5; Somerset, 10; Sussex, 6; Union, 18; Warren, 8. Total, 318.

THE APPROPRIATION LAW.

(For the years ending October 31, 1906.)

CHAPTER 264.

An Act making appropriations for the support of the State government and for several public purposes for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1906.

Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:

1. The following sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and they are appropriated out of the state fund for the respective public officers and for the several purposes herein specified, for the fiscal year ending on the 31st day of October, in the year 1906, namely:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

For the governor, for salary, \$10,000;

For the private secretary of the governor, for salary, \$3,000;

For compensation for assistants in the executive department, \$3,000;

For blanks and stationery for the use of the executive department, \$400;

For postage, expressage and other incidental expenses for the executive department, \$1,200.

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER.

For the comptroller, for salary, \$6,000;

For the deputy comptroller, for salary, \$3,600;

For compensation for other clerical service in the comptroller's office, \$4,600;

For additional allowance for compensation for other clerical service in the comptroller's office, \$1,400;

For salaries and expenses of assistants employed in the comptroller's office, including the salary and expenses of a state auditor, \$3,500;

For additional allowance for salaries and expenses of assistants employed in the comptroller's office, including the salary and expenses of a state auditor, \$100;

For blanks and stationery for use in the office of the comptroller, \$700;

For postage, expressage and other incidental expenses for the comptroller's office, \$1,200.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER.

For the treasurer, for salary, \$6,000;

For compensation for clerical services in the office of the treasurer, \$8,500;

For blanks and stationery for use in the office of the treasurer, \$650;

For postage, expressage and other incidental expenses for the office of the treasurer, \$650.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

For the secretary of state, for salary, \$6,000;

For the assistant secretary of state, for salary, \$3,000;

For compensation for all clerical services in the office of secretary of state \$11,350;

For postage, expressage and other incidental expenses for the office of secretary of state, \$2,500;

For blanks and stationery for use in the office of the secretary of state, \$5,300;

For the purpose of compiling, indices of wills, deeds and other records, in the general vault of the office of the secretary of state, \$2,400;

For services and expenses for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of "An act respecting the recording of certificates and other papers relating to and affecting corporations," approved March 28, 1904, \$1,750.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

For the attorney-general, for salary, \$7,000;

For the assistant attorney-general, for salary, \$5,000;

For compensation and expenses of assistants employed by the attorney-general, \$9,700;

For blanks and stationery for use in the office of the attorney-general, \$500;

For postage, expressage and other incidental expenses for the attorney-general's department, \$1,200.

STATE BOARD OF ASSESSORS.

For the members of the state board of assessors, for salaries, \$10,000;

For secretary of the state board of assessors, for salary, \$2,500;

For compensation for clerical service in the office of the state board of assessors, \$6,000;

For additional allowance for compensation for clerical services in the office of the state board of assessors, \$2,000; provided, a bill pending entitled "A further supplement to an act entitled 'An act to revise and amend "An act for the taxation of railroad and canal property," approved April 10, 1884,' which act was approved March 27, 1888," becomes a law;

For blanks and stationery for use in the office of the state board of assessors, \$900;

For postage, expressage and other incidental expenses for the state board of assessors, \$900;

For compensation of local assessors and witnesses, and compensation and expenses of surveyors, pursuant to chapter 101 of the laws of 1884, \$5,000.

DEPARTMENT OF BANKING AND INSURANCE.

For the commissioner of banking and insurance, for salary, \$6,000;

For the deputy commissioner of banking and insurance, for salary, \$2,500;

For compensation for assistants in the department of banking and insurance, \$8,000;

For blanks and stationery for use in the department of banking and insurance, \$1,800;

For postage, expressage and other incidental expenses for the department of banking and insurance, \$1,500;

For compensation of building and loan association examiners, \$15,300;

For actual and necessary traveling and incidental personal expenses of building and loan association examiners, \$6,500;

For necessary appraisals of real estate and all other incidental expenses in connection with examinations of building and loan associations, \$2,500.

BOARD OF TAXATION OF NEW JERSEY.

For salaries for president and four members, \$19,000; salary for secretary, \$2,500; salary of stenographer, \$900; for blanks, stationery, etc., \$300; for postage, expressage and incidentals, \$500; provided, the said board be created by enactment of the present legislature.

STATE LIBRARY.

For the librarian, for salary, \$2,000;

For compensation for assistants in the state library, \$2,100;

For the repair, preservation and purchase of useful books for the state library, \$3,500;

For blanks, stationery, postage, expressage and other incidental expenses for the state library, \$600.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

For the state board of health, pursuant to the provisions of chapter 68, laws of 1887, \$1,325;

For compensation of assistants in the office of the state board of health, pursuant to said chapter, \$7,340;

For additional compensation of assistants in the office of the state board of health, pursuant to said chapter, \$900;

For compensation to the secretary of said board, pursuant to said chapter, \$2,500;

For expenses to be incurred pursuant to chapter 225, laws of 1886, \$2,000;

For blanks and stationery for use in the office of state board of health, \$1,400;

For maintenance of the bacteriological laboratory, \$5,000;

For postage required in sending to the physicians of this state the annual report of the state board of health and of the bureau of vital statistics, \$350;

For the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of "An act to secure the purity of foods, beverages, confectionery, condiments, drugs and medicines, and to prevent deception in the distribution and sales thereof," passed at the legislative session of 1901, and "An act to prevent deception in the sale of oleomargarine, butterine or any imitation of dairy products, and to preserve the public health," pursuant to chapter 84 of the laws of 1886, \$14,880.

BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

For the chief of the bureau of statistics, for salary, \$2,500;

For the deputy chief of the bureau of statistics, for salary, \$2,000;

For the current expenses of the bureau of statistics, \$7,000;

For blanks and stationery for use in the office of the bureau of statistics, \$400.

STATE HOUSE COMMISSION.

For the governor, treasurer and comptroller, for the care and safe-keeping of the state capitol, the property therein and adjacent public grounds, and for expenses to be incurred in carrying out the provisions of chapter 339 of the laws of 1894, \$56,000.

STATE MUSEUM.

For curator, for salary, \$1,500;

For the commission to acquire new material for the museum and for blanks, stationery and other incidental expenses, \$1,600.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

For salaries and expenses of the department of the geological survey, including the continuance of forestry investigations and expenses in connection with the publication of the reports and maps of the geological survey, \$15,000.

SUPREME COURT.

For the chief justice and associate justices of the supreme court, for salaries, \$82,000;

For the judges of the circuit courts, for salaries, \$30,000;

For compensation of sergeants-at-arms and criers, \$1,300;

For the payment of expenses incurred by the order of the supreme court pursuant to chapter 149 of the laws of 1900, \$2,500;

For blanks and stationery for use of the chief justice and associate justices of the supreme court, \$200.

OFFICE OF CLERK OF THE SUPREME COURT.

For the clerk of the supreme court, for salary, \$6,000;

For compensation for clerical service in the office of the clerk of the supreme court, \$16,000;

For additional allowance for compensation for clerical service in the office of the clerk of the supreme court, \$500;

For blanks and stationery for use in the office of the clerk of the supreme court, \$1,250;

For postage, expressage and other incidental expenses for the office of the clerk of the supreme court, \$1,400.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

For the chancellor, for salary, \$10,000;

For the vice-chancellors, for salaries, \$63,000;

For compensation of sergeants-at-arms, \$4,200;

For additional allowance for compensation of sergeants-at-arms, \$100;

For compensation of stenographers, and for services pursuant to section 103 of chapter 158, laws of 1902, \$14,700;

For additional compensation of stenographers and for services pursuant to section 103 of chapter 158, laws of 1902, \$800;

For compensation and allowance of advisory masters, \$2,500;

For additional allowance for compensation and allowance of advisory masters, \$750;

For rent of rooms in Camden, Jersey City, Newark and Paterson, for the use of chancellor, vice-chancellors and advisory masters, \$7,000;

For miscellaneous expenses in connection with such rooms, \$200;

For compensation of stenographer for the chancellor, \$600;

For allowance for stationery for the court of chancery, \$500.

OFFICE OF CLERK IN CHANCERY.

For the clerk in chancery, for salary, \$6,000;

For compensation for clerical service in the office of the clerk in chancery, \$24,500;

For blanks and stationery for use in the office of the clerk in chancery, \$1,800;

For postage, expressage and other incidental expenses for the office of the clerk in chancery, \$2,075.

COURT OF ERRORS AND APPEALS.

For compensation of judges of the court of errors and appeals, \$11,000;

For compensation of officers of the court of errors and appeals, \$525;

For furnishing printed or typewritten copies of draft opinions under the direction of the presiding judge, \$500.

COURT OF PARDONS.

For compensation for judges of court of pardons, \$2,500;
For compensation of subordinate officers, \$300.

LAW AND EQUITY REPORTS.

For the publication of the chancery reports, \$5,300;
For the publication of the law reports, \$5,200;
For salary of chancery reporter, \$500;
For salary of supreme court reporter, \$500;
For binding chancery and law reports, \$1,200.

NATIONAL GUARD.

For expenses for division, brigade and regimental headquarters, \$4,000;

For allowances for two batteries of artillery, at \$750 each, \$1,500;

For allowances for two troops of cavalry, at \$2,000 each, including rent of armory, \$4,000;

For allowances for sixty companies of infantry, at \$500 each, \$30,000;

For allowance for one signal and telegraph corps, \$1,000;

For transportation for battalion drills, inspections, parades, and for pay and expenses of inspecting officers, \$5,000;

For compensation of officers and employes, and expenses incurred in connection with rifle practice, \$14,500;

For pay of officers and enlisted men, and expenses in connection with the annual encampment, \$33,000;

For compensation of the superintendent and employes, and for forage, fuel and maintenance of the state camp grounds, \$10,000;

For fuel, light and maintenance of the state arsenal, \$1,500;

For expenses of military boards and courts-martial, \$1,000;

For transportation of disabled soldiers of the late rebellion and the Spanish-American war, \$50;

For maintaining, heating and lighting armories at Jersey City, Camden, Newark, Paterson and Trenton, at \$4,500 each, \$22,500;

For pay and expenses of officer detailed from the United States army for military instruction to officers and enlisted men of the national guard, \$600;

For insuring regimental armories, buildings at the state camp grounds at Sea Girt, the state arsenal and all public military stores, \$5,500;

For ordnance stores, uniforms, clothing, camp and garrison equipage, freight and expressage and miscellaneous supplies, \$8,000;

For clerical services, postage, stationery and printing for officer detailed by the war department with the national guard, \$700;

For battery A, field artillery, in lieu of armory rent, to assist in the maintenance of the armory owned by the battery, \$1,000.

NAVAL RESERVE.

First battalion, in lieu of company allowances, \$1,500;

For battalion headquarters, \$300;

For pay of shipkeeper, maintenance and expenses, \$6,500;

For pay and expenses of officers and men on annual cruise, \$2,400;

Second battalion, in lieu of company allowances, \$1,500;

For battalion headquarters, \$300;

For pay of shipkeeper, maintenance and expenses, \$4,500;

For pay and expenses of officers and men on annual cruise, \$1,800.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

For the adjutant-general, for salary, \$2,500;

For compensation for clerical service in the adjutant-general's office, \$5,560;

For blanks and stationery for use in the adjutant-general's office, \$1,500;

For postage, expressage and other incidental expenses for the adjutant-general's office, \$750;

For clerical service, compiling data for the roster of officers and enlisted men of New Jersey in revolutionary and other wars, at Trenton, New Jersey, or elsewhere, \$1,200;

For annual dues to Interstate National Guard Association, for the year 1906, \$50;

For compensation for extra clerical service in the adjutant-general's office, for the year 1906, compiling roster of New Jersey troops in colonial, revolutionary and other wars, \$2,500.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

For the quartermaster-general, for salary, \$2,500;

For compensation for assistants in the department of the quartermaster-general, namely:

For chief clerk, for salary, \$2,100;

For clerk, for salary, \$1,500;

For stenographer, for salary, \$600;

For military storekeeper, for salary, \$1,200;

For carpenter, machinist and to the persons having in charge accoutrements, et cetera, cleaning arms, et cetera, teamster and laborer, for salaries, \$4,501;

For additional allowance for carpenter, machinist and to the persons having in charge accoutrements, et cetera, cleaning arms, et cetera, teamster and laborer, for salaries, \$78.25;

For blanks and stationery for use in the quartermaster-general's department, \$500;

For postage, expressage and other incidental expenses for the quartermaster-general's department, \$450.

MONMOUTH BATTLE MONUMENT.

For the commission having in charge the Monmouth battle monument and grounds, pursuant to chapter 118 of the laws of 1886, \$500.

TRENTON BATTLE MONUMENT.

For the Trenton battle monument association, for the purpose of keeping said property in good condition and repair, \$500.

PENSIONS.

For amount required to pay pensions, pursuant to various acts relative thereto, \$4,684.

HOME FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS AT KEARNY.

For support of the New Jersey home for disabled soldiers at Kearny, and for the chaplain thereof, \$50,000.

SOLDIERS' STATE PAY.

For claims of volunteers in the civil war, for state pay pursuant to chapter 13 of the laws of 1896, \$100.

WASHINGTON ASSOCIATION OF NEW JERSEY.

For trustees of the Washington association of New Jersey, \$2,500.

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

For the state board of agriculture, \$8,000;

For the state board of agriculture, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of an act to prevent the introduction into and spread of injurious insects in New Jersey, to provide a method for compelling their destruction, to create the office of state entomologist, to authorize inspection of nurseries and to provide for certificates of inspection, \$3,000.

TUBERCULOSIS COMMISSION.

For expenses and payments by the state tuberculosis commission, \$15,500.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.

For salaries and expenses of the agricultural experiment station, \$20,000;

For printing bulletins of the agricultural experiment station, \$1,500;

For expenses incurred by the New Jersey agricultural experiment station in carrying out the provisions of "An act concerning the regulation of the sale of concentrated commercial feeding stuffs," \$3,000;

To the agricultural experiment station for experiments and investigations concerning the mosquito problem, the sum of \$3,500; for state aid to municipalities, the sum of \$6,000; provided the bill authorizing such investigations, experiments and state aid becomes a law.

BOARD OF VISITORS TO THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY.

For the board of visitors to the agricultural college of New Jersey, for personal expenses incurred pursuant to chapter 365 of the laws of 1873, \$50;

For advertising pursuant to chapter 9 of the laws of 1879, \$90.

STATE HOSPITALS.

For traveling expenses of managers, \$900;
For expenses in transferring insane convicts, \$200;
For medical examination of insane convicts, \$300.

STATE HOSPITAL AT TRENTON.

For maintenance of county patients, at the rate of \$2 per week, \$100,000;

For support and clothing insane convicts, at the rate of \$5 per week for each insane convict, \$12,000;

For support and clothing of indigent patients, at the rate of \$4 per week, \$35,000;

For salaries of officers, \$12,000;

For additional allowance for salaries of officers, \$500;

For appraisement of personal property, \$75.

STATE HOSPITAL AT MORRIS PLAINS.

For maintenance of county patients, at the rate of \$2 per week, \$130,000;

For support and clothing of insane convicts, at the rate of \$5 per week for each insane convict, \$20,652;

For support and clothing of indigent patients, at the rate of \$4 per week, \$74,640;

For salaries of officers, \$14,550;

For appraisement of personal property, \$75.

COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

For the support of county patients in the Essex county lunatic asylum, \$100,000;

In the Hudson county lunatic asylum, \$60,000;

In the Camden county lunatic asylum, \$21,500;

In the Burlington county lunatic asylum, \$16,000;

In the Passaic county lunatic asylum, \$4,000;

In the Gloucester county lunatic asylum, \$1,200;

In the Cumberland county lunatic asylum, \$14,000;

In the Salem county lunatic asylum, \$2,000;

In the Atlantic county lunatic asylum, \$7,500.

STATE PRISON.

For maintenance of convicts, \$110,000;

For furniture, appliances and repairs of state prison, \$10,000;

For the principal keeper, for salary, \$3,500;

For the supervisor, for salary, \$3,000;

For the deputy keepers and employes, for salaries, \$95,000;

For the six inspectors, for salaries, \$3,000;

For the keeper, for payments to discharged convicts, \$2,500;

For teacher and moral instructor to the convicts in the state prison, pursuant to section 7, chapter 155 of the laws of 1876, for salary, \$1,000.

STATE HOME FOR BOYS.

For the trustees of the New Jersey state home for boys, \$72,500;

For the trustees of said home, for expenses incurred by them in the discharge of their duties, \$500;

For establishing and maintaining a graded school system, \$3,500.

STATE HOME FOR GIRLS.

For the trustees of the New Jersey state home for girls, for the support and necessary repairs to the home, \$25,000;

For the trustees of said home, for expenses incurred in the discharge of their duties, \$300;

For the assistant engineer, for salary, \$600.

STATE BOARD OF ARBITRATION.

For the members of the board of arbitration, for salary, \$6,000.

For the secretary of the state board of arbitration, for salary, \$200;

For blanks, stationery and other incidentals for use in the office of the state board of arbitration, \$50.

BOARD OF FISH AND GAME COMMISSIONERS.

For the fish and game wardens, including the fish and game protector, for compensation, \$15,600;

For expenses of the fish and game wardens and fish and game protector, \$5,100;

For the purpose of stocking the waters of the state with food fishes and for defraying the cost of maintaining a hatchery and for the protection and propagation of birds and game animals within this state, \$5,000;

For expenses of the fish and game commissioners, \$1,000;

For printing game laws, license blanks, et cetera, \$750.

BLIND AND FEEBLE-MINDED.

For clothing, maintenance, support and instruction of the blind persons, inhabitants of this state, \$15,000;

For clothing, maintenance, support and instruction of the feeble-minded persons, inhabitants of this state, \$72,000;

For maintenance, support and instruction of feeble-minded women, \$30,000.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

For the commissioner, for salary, \$2,500;

For the assistant commissioner, for salary, \$1,500;

For eleven inspectors, for salaries, \$11,000;

For department clerks, for services, \$2,400;

For additional allowance for department clerks, for services, \$350;

For printing, postage, expressage and other incidental expenses, \$1,000;

For expenses of commissioner, assistant commissioner and inspectors, \$5,150.

STATE CHARITIES AID ASSOCIATION.

For expenses of the association, \$600.

STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

To the treasurer of the New Jersey state horticultural society, the sum of \$400.

STATE OYSTER COMMISSION FOR THE DISTRICT OF OCEAN COUNTY.

For the commissioners, for salaries, \$750;

For the superintendent, for salary, \$1,000;

For patrol service, \$1,000;

For incidental expenses, \$500; provided, all bills are approved by the Governor;

For office rent, \$50.

ADVERTISING.

For advertising proclamations issued by the governor, notices of the attorney-general in relation to delinquent miscellaneous corporations, and notices of the comptroller in regard to public printing, et cetera, \$5,000.

PRINTING.

For printing and binding public documents, \$40,000;

For compensation of an expert printer for services in preparation of specifications for bids, supervision of work, examination of bills, and such other duties as may by law be imposed upon him, \$600;

For preparing index of session laws, \$100;

For printing and circulation of the laws, \$7,500.

PUBLIC ROADS.

For public roads, \$270,000;

For the state commissioner of public roads, for salary, \$2,500;

For compensation of supervisor for assisting the state commissioner of public roads in supervising, constructing and performing such other duties as necessity may require, \$1,500;

For traveling expenses of supervisor, \$500;

For expenses for clerk hire, attorney and consulting engineer, fees, stationery and actual traveling expenses, \$2,000;

For additional allowance for expenses for clerk hire, attorney and consulting engineer, fees, stationery and actual traveling expenses, \$500.

OYSTER COMMISSION.

To promote the propagation and growth of seed oysters, and to protect the natural oyster-seed grounds of this state, \$10,000;

For the preservation of clams, \$2,000.

NEW JERSEY OYSTER AND SHELL COMMISSION.

For the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of chapter 185 of the laws of 1900, \$300;

For the director of the biological department of the New Jersey agricultural college experiment station at New Brunswick, to establish and maintain one or more stations for the scientific investigation of oyster propagation, \$300.

LEGISLATURE.

For compensation of senators and members of the general assembly, \$40,833.32;

For compensation of officers and employes of the legislature, \$30,150;

For stationery for use of the legislative session, pursuant to chapter 208 of the laws of 1868, \$500;

For manuals of the legislature of New Jersey, \$2,000;

For indexing the journal of the senate and minutes of the executive sessions and the minutes of the house of assembly, and other incidental and contingent expenses of the legislature, \$6,700;

For toilet and other necessary supplies for use at the legislative session, to be furnished by the state house commission, \$1,000.

COLLATERAL INHERITANCE TAX.

For surrogates' fees, appraisers' compensation and expenses, legal and other disbursements, pursuant to chapter 210 of the laws of 1894, \$12,000.

INSURANCE.

For insurance upon state house and contents thereof, \$500.

REFUNDING TAXES ON MISCELLANEOUS CORPORATIONS.

For taxes improperly levied upon corporations and to be refunded, pursuant to law, \$500.

WEATHER SERVICE.

For the continuance of weather stations and preparation, printing and distribution of reports, pursuant to chapter 258 of the laws of 1892, \$1,000.

BODIES THROWN UPON SHORES OF THE STATE BY SHIPWRECK.

For expenses incurred in viewing bodies cast upon shores by shipwreck, \$100.

COURT EXPENSES.

For compensation of judges of the court of common pleas, pursuant to section 49, chapter 149 of the laws of 1900, \$1,000.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FUND.

To the treasurer of Rutgers College, for interest on \$116,000, certificates of indebtedness of the state of New Jersey, due January 1 and July 1, 1906, pursuant to the provisions of chapter 135 of the laws of 1896, \$5,800.

RIPARIAN COMMISSION.

For salaries of riparian commissioners, \$6,000;

For salaries and expenses incurred in the prosecution of the work of the commissioners, \$6,500.

OBSTRUCTIONS TO NAVIGATION.

For expenses incurred in removing any boat, barge or scow stranded or sunk in any of the navigable rivers of this state, \$300.

MANUAL TRAINING AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL
FOR COLORED YOUTH.

For maintenance of the manual training and industrial school for colored youth, \$6,000.

NEW JERSEY SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

For the New Jersey school for the deaf for the teaching, maintenance and clothing of pupils taught therein, for purchase and repair of furniture, school apparatus and other appliances, for making needed improvements and repairs in the buildings and grounds, for insurance thereof, and for maintaining the system of manual and industrial education in said school, \$45,000.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

For the support of the state normal school, \$50,000;

For necessary repairs to the grounds, buildings and furniture, and for keeping the same insured, \$1,000.

FREE SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

For the formation of libraries in the free public schools of the state, \$7,000.

FARNUM PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

For the support of the Farnum preparatory school at Beverly, \$2,000.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

For payments to schools established for industrial education, pursuant to chapter 164 of the laws of 1881, \$15,000;

For payment to schools for manual training, \$50,000.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

For salary of state superintendent of public instruction, \$5,000;

For salary of assistant superintendent and for clerical services in the office of state superintendent of public instruction, \$8,500;

For additional allowance for salary of assistant superintendent and for clerical services in the office of state superintendent of public instruction, \$500;

For stationery and blanks, \$4,000;

For necessary incidental expenses incurred by the state superintendent of public instruction in the performance of his official duties and for supervision of manual training, \$2,500;

For one thousand copies of the manual of the legislature of New Jersey, as provided by chapter 109, laws of 1904, \$1,000.

SCHOOL FUND EXPENSES.

For necessary legal and other expenses incurred by or under the direction of the trustees for the support of public schools in the investment and protection of the school fund, and in the collection of the income thereof, \$3,500.

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

For necessary expenses of the state board of education, \$2,500;

For procuring plans for school houses, \$500;

For supervising plans of new school houses by state board of education, \$1,000;

For expenses of bureau of information for teachers and school officers, \$500.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE AND HIGH SCHOOL INSPECTION

For expenses of teachers' institutes and high school inspection, \$4,000.

TEACHERS' LIBRARIES.

For the establishment and maintenance of libraries for use of teachers, \$600.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

For county superintendents of schools, for salaries, \$36,500;

For additional allowance for county superintendents of schools, for salaries, \$5,500; provided, such sum is authorized by enactment of the present legislature.

EMERGENCY.

For the governor, to enable him to meet any emergency requiring the expenditure of money not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$10,000, said sum, or any part thereof, to be paid by the treasurer on the warrant of the comptroller upon accounts approved by the governor.

STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

For expenses incurred by the state board of examiners and compensation for the person appointed by the state board of education, \$250.

STATE SEWERAGE COMMISSION.

For salaries of commissioners, \$7,500;

For salary of secretary, \$750.

For additional allowance for salary of secretary, \$450;

For rent and necessary expenses of the commissioners, including experimental work, \$5,000; provided, said expenses are approved by the governor.

NEW JERSEY HOME FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS,
SAILORS, MARINES AND THEIR WIVES, AND
FOR THEIR WIDOWS, AT VINELAND.

For maintenance, salaries and all other expenses, \$20,000.

STATE OYSTER COMMISSION.

For the better regulation and control of the taking, planting and cultivating of oysters on the lands lying under the tidal waters of the Delaware river, Delaware bay, Maurice river cove and Raritan bay, in the state of New Jersey, \$12,000;

For the protection of the natural seed oyster grounds on lands lying under the tidal waters of the Delaware river and Delaware bay, north of "southwest line," in the state of New Jersey, \$2,000;

For expenses of surveying and mapping lands to be leased for oyster culture under the tidal waters of the Delaware river, Delaware bay, Maurice river cove and Raritan bay, in the state of New Jersey, \$300.

STATE BOARD OF CHILDREN'S GUARDIANS.

To the state board of children's guardians, for expenses, \$7,500.

PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION.

For the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of chapter 62, laws of 1900; for clerical assistance, necessary traveling and other expenses incurred by the commission, and for carrying into effect the provisions of chapter 175, laws of 1898, and its supplements, providing for the establishing and maintenance of a system of traveling libraries, \$3,000.

TRENTON ARMORY.

For the purpose of erecting and equipping an armory in the city of Trenton, \$50,000.

NEW JERSEY REFORMATORY.

For traveling and other official expenses of commissioners, \$1,000;

For the superintendent, for salary, \$3,000;

For the subordinate officers and employes, for salaries, \$38,000;

For additional allowance for the subordinate officers and employes, for salaries, \$2,000;

For maintenance, \$40,000;

For furniture, appliances and repairs (including industrial departments), \$15,000;

For the superintendent, for payments to discharged inmates, \$2,500;

For traveling expenses of parole officer, \$500.

VILLAGE FOR EPILEPTICS.

For the superintendent, for salary, \$2,500;

For the steward, for salary, \$1,000;

For the assistant physician, for salary, \$800;

For maintenance, including fuel and light, \$45,000;

For excavating and building concrete reservoir near power house and for air-lift to raise water from wells to reservoir, including engineer's fees, \$5,200; plans and specifications for the same to be approved by the governor;

For one 125-horsepower boiler, complete, with fittings, foundation and setting of the same, \$5,000;

For one horizontal pump, capacity 10,000 gallons per hour, to raise water to tank, \$700.

STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

For the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of "An act to provide for the establishment of a course in practical and scientific instruction in the art of clay-working and ceramics in the state agricultural college," approved March 17, 1902, \$2,500.

PRESERVATION OF RECORDS.

For the purpose of publishing and completing the early records of this state, known as "New Jersey Archives," \$3,500.

STENOGRAPHIC REPORTERS.

For amount to be refunded to the various counties in this state for salaries of stenographic reporters appointed by the justices of the supreme court, pursuant to chapter 81 of the laws of 1901, \$10,000.

STATE SCHOOL TAX.

For the purpose of reducing the state school tax to be assessed for the year 1906, a sum equal to 35 per centum of the entire amount to be so raised is hereby appropriated, approximating \$1,000,000.

BUREAU OF SHELL FISHERIES.

For the chief of the bureau, for salary, \$1,200;

For blanks, stationery and other incidental expenses, \$1,000.

FOREST FIRES.

For the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of "An act concerning forest fires and the prevention thereof," approved April 3, 1902, \$500.

SANITARIUM FOR TUBERCULOUS DISEASES.

For equipment of the sanitarium, \$30,000;

For maintenance, \$20,000.

TENEMENT HOUSE SUPERVISION.

For rent of offices, \$2,000;

For furnishing office, \$500;

For printing and stationery, \$2,000;

For clerical service and stenographer, \$2,100;

For architect and plan examiner, \$2,500;

For ten inspectors, \$1,000 each, \$10,000;

For secretary and executive officer, \$2,500;

For incidentals, postage and expressage, \$500;

For inspectors' expenses, \$1,250.

VOTING MACHINES.

For the state board of voting machine commissioners, \$50,000.

JAMESTOWN TER-CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.

For the board of commissioners appointed to represent the state of New Jersey at the Jamestown Ter-Centennial Exposition, to be held on and near the waters of Hampton Roads, in the state of Virginia, during the year 1907, \$25,000; provided, such sum is authorized by enactment of the present legislature.

PUBLICATION OF PUBLIC ACTS.

To the revision commissioners appointed under chapter 227, laws of 1904, for expenses and for compensation of assistants, \$12,000.

For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of a bill pending entitled "An act for the better regulation and control of the taking, planting and cultivating of oysters and clams on lands lying under the tidal waters of the county of Atlantic, in the state of New Jersey," \$5,000; provided, said bill becomes a law.

For additional salary for the chancellor, chief justice and associate justices of the supreme court, \$10,000; provided, the bill pending entitled "A supplement to an act entitled 'An act relative to the court of errors and appeals' (Revision, 1900) approved March 23, 1900," becomes a law.

DEPARTMENT OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

For salary of commissioner, \$3,000;

For salary of assistant (architect), \$2,500;

For clerical hire, \$900;

For traveling expenses of commissioner and assistant, \$600;

For blanks, stationery, postage, et cetera, \$500.

FOREST PARK RESERVATION COMMISSION.

For the purchase of forest lands and expenses therewith by the state board of forest park reservation commissioners, pursuant to chapter 47, laws of 1905, \$10,000;

For the use of the state board of forest park reservation commissioners, pursuant to said chapter, including maintenance of state forest lands, \$3,500.

STATE HOME FOR GIRLS.

For maintenance, \$10,000; provided, a further supplement to the present law (Revision of 1900) increasing the age limit, becomes a law.

2. The following sum is hereby appropriated out of the income of the school fund for the purpose specified for the fiscal year ending on the 31st day of October, in the year 1906:

FREE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

For the support of free public schools, \$200,000;

There shall be paid from the income of the school fund such sums required to pay premiums and accrued interest on bonds purchased by the trustees for the support of public schools.

3. Before any building or buildings shall be commenced for the cost of which money is appropriated by this act, the plans, specifications and contracts necessary for the entire completion thereof shall, and each of them shall, be submitted to and approved by the governor, and such contracts shall not be approved or entered into if the total expenditure under all of the contracts necessary to the entire completion of such building or buildings according to such plans and specifications shall exceed the amount appropriated by this act for such building or buildings; and in any and every case where it shall appear that the appropriation is insufficient to complete

such building or buildings, the appropriation hereby made therefor shall not be applied toward the construction of such building or buildings, but shall lapse and no payment shall be made therefrom.

4. No money shall be drawn from the treasury except for objects as hereinabove specifically appropriated, and except such sums which are by law devoted to specific purposes, namely, state school tax, United States appropriation to agricultural college, United States appropriation for disabled soldiers, United States appropriation for disabled soldiers, sailors, marines and their wives, agricultural college fund and taxes for the use of taxing districts in this state, and loans to "state school fund," which last-named sums shall be paid pursuant to the laws applicable thereto; this section shall not be construed to prohibit the payment due upon any contract made under an appropriation of the previous year.

5. In addition to the specific appropriations above made to the several boards and institutions which are now by law authorized to receive moneys derived from the sales of their products or paid for board, tuition or maintenance in any institution, or received for license fees, there shall be available and there is hereby further appropriated to the institutions or boards on whose account the same are received by the state, for maintenance and general expenses, the amount of such moneys as shall be paid into the state treasury for such license fees or for the products of, or on account of board, tuition and maintenance in, any such institution; provided, that nothing in this section contained shall apply to the New Jersey reformatory or state prison; provided, further, that this section shall be inoperative unless Assembly Bill No. 223 of the present legislature becomes a law.

6. This act shall take effect on the first day of November, 1905.

Approved June 26, 1905, except item 2, in paragraph 2, and item 4, in paragraph 71.

I am compelled to disapprove item No. 2, in paragraph 2, because I do not think the salaries of state officials should be regulated in an appropriation bill.

I disapprove of item 4, in paragraph 71, because by the creation of the Department of Charities and Corrections, the architect therein provided for, can, I think, perform these duties without this appropriation.

SYNOPSIS OF SCHOOL LAW.

The State Board of Education consists of two members from each Congressional District. It has control of the State Normal School, the School for the Deaf, the Farnum School, and the Manual Training and Industrial School for Colored Youth. It appoints the county superintendents of schools, decides appeals from the decisions of the State Superintendent, and makes rules for the granting of teachers' certificates and for carrying into effect the school laws of the State.

The State Superintendent of Public Instruction is appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. He decides controversies that arise under the school law; may withhold the State school moneys from any district for neglect or refusal to comply with the provisions of the school law, and has general supervision of the public schools. He is a member of all boards of examiners for teachers' certificates.

There is a superintendent of schools for each county, appointed by the State Board of Education. The County Superintendent apportions the school moneys among the districts in his county, has general supervision of the schools and, in connection with the local Board of Education, prescribes the course of study to be pursued in the district. He is the chairman of the County Board of Examiners and appoints the other members of the board.

Each municipality in the State constitutes a school district, unless by a vote of the people two or more municipalities decide to unite and form one district. There are two classes of school districts, cities forming one class and all other municipalities the other, but a district in either class may, by a vote of the people, be transferred to the other class. The members of the Board of Education in a city school district may be appointed by the Mayor or elected at the regular municipal election as determined by the legal voters, but until so determined the members shall be selected in the same manner as prior to the passage of the present law.

In order to be eligible to membership in the Board of Education, a person must have been a resident of the district for at least three years immediately preceding his election and must be able to read and write. A city school

district may have a city superintendent, but until one is appointed the County Superintendent has supervision of the schools.

In each city school district there is a Board of School Estimate, consisting of the Mayor, two members of the body having the power to make appropriations for city purposes, and two members of the Board of Education. The Board of Education presents its estimate of the amount of local appropriation needed, and the Board of School Estimate certifies to the body in the city having power to make appropriations, the amount to be raised for school purposes.

In districts other than cities the Boards of Education consist of nine members each, elected by the people on the third Tuesday in March. The qualifications for membership are the same as in city school districts. The special district school tax is voted either at the annual meeting or at a special school meeting called by the Board of Education. Bonds for school houses are authorized by the legal voters. Women may vote at district meetings on all questions except the election of members of the Board of Education, which is prohibited by the Constitution.

Funds for the support of schools come from the following sources: First, from the income of the State School Fund. The principal of this fund is derived almost entirely from the sale and rental of lands under water belonging to the State. The principal cannot be used for any purpose, and the income can be used only for the support of public schools. This income amounts to \$200,000 per annum. Second, from State appropriation made by the Legislature to reduce the State school tax. Third, from State school tax, an amount which when added to the State appropriation will make a sum equal to two and three-fourths mills on each dollar of the taxable property in the State. Fourth, interest of surplus revenue, and, Fifth, local school tax.

The \$200,000 from the school fund is apportioned among the counties by the State Superintendent on the basis of the total days' attendance of pupils in the public schools. The State appropriation is apportioned among the counties by the State Comptroller on the basis of the ratables. Ninety per cent. of the State school tax paid by each county is returned to it, and the 10 per cent. received from all the counties forms the reserve fund, which is apportioned among the counties in the discretion of the State Board of Education.

The County Superintendent apportions to each district \$600 for the superintendent or supervising principal, if there be one; \$200 for each teacher employed for the full time the school was in session; \$80 for each teacher employed over four months, but less than the time the school was in session, and \$30 for each evening school teacher, and divides the amount remaining, after deducting the amount apportioned on the basis of the number of teachers employed, among the districts on the basis of total number of days' attendance of pupils.

The custodian of municipal funds is the custodian of school moneys, unless the Board of Education appoints the collector as custodian. In either case, the compensation of the custodian must be fixed by the municipal authorities and paid from municipal funds. If there are two or more municipalities in the district, the Board of Education may appoint its own custodian and fix his compensation, which then is paid from school moneys.

Each collector must pay to the county collector the amount of State school tax due from his taxing district not later than December twenty-second. If the tax is not paid by that date the County Superintendent must withhold the amount of reserve fund apportioned to the district and divide it the following year among all the districts in the county. The county collector must pay the State school tax to the State Treasurer not later than January twentieth.

If a district provides a course in manual training, and such course is approved by the State Board of Education, the State will give to such district each year a sum equal to that raised in the district for manual training, provided the amount raised is not less than \$250 or more than \$5,000.

Every district must provide free text-books and supplies for all pupils and must also provide a flag for each school house, which flag must be displayed every day the school is in session. The selection of a text-book requires the vote of a majority of the whole number of members of the Board of Education. A Board of Education may employ medical inspectors and truant officers.

Every school which raises \$20 to establish a school library may receive a like amount from the State. After the first payment, the State will give \$10 each year that the school raises the same amount. Library moneys may be used for library books, reference books, apparatus, or educational works of art.

All plans for school houses must be submitted to the State Board of Education for suggestion and criticism.

Every school house hereafter erected must comply with the following requirements: First, light must be admitted to the class rooms only from the left and rear. Second, the total light area must equal 20 per cent. of floor space. Third, there must be 18 square feet of floor space and not less than 200 cubic feet of air space for each pupil. Fourth, all rooms must have a proper system of ventilation which will supply 30 cubic feet of fresh air per minute for each pupil. Fifth, all ceilings must be at least 12 feet in height and all stairs must be at least 4 feet wide, with intermediate landings, enclosed in brick walls or by partitions of slow-burning construction, and without open wall holes. Sixth, a school house having eight rooms must have two flights of stairs, each four feet in width, or one flight not less than six feet in width, one having from eight to sixteen rooms, two flights of stairs not less than five feet in width, and one having sixteen or more rooms, four flights of stairs not less than four feet in width, or two flights not less than six feet in width. Seventh, all ceilings must be either metal, wood or plaster on metal laths and painted white or some light tint.

A person cannot be legally employed as a teacher unless he holds a teacher's certificate in full force and effect at the time he begins teaching. Before beginning to teach he must show his certificate to the Superintendent of Schools. A Board of Education may adopt rules governing the employment of teachers. In the absence of rules, the contract must be in writing in triplicate, one copy filed with the Board of Education, one with the County Superintendent, and one with the teacher. The employment, promotion or dismissal of a teacher requires the vote of a majority of the whole number of members of the Board of Education.

The State Board of Examiners consists of the State Superintendent, the Principal of the Normal School and a person appointed by the State Board of Education. This Board issues certificates valid in all parts of this State and in any school or grade.

The County Board of Examiners consists of the County Superintendent and three teachers appointed by him. This Board issues certificates valid in the county. The third grade certificate is valid in an ungraded school or primary department; the second grade in an ungraded school or in any grade below the eighth; the first grade in any school in the county. City certificates are good only in the city. All kindergarten teachers must hold special

kindergarten certificates. Special certificates may be issued for kindergarten, physical training, manual training, music, drawing, ancient or modern languages, and commercial branches. All applicants for certificates must file testimonials of good moral character, and in case of previous experience, of success as teachers.

Graduates of the Normal School receive State certificates. Graduates of normal schools in other States may have their diplomas endorsed, provided the course of study pursued is equivalent to the course in the New Jersey Normal School, and the State in which they were issued grants reciprocal privileges to graduates of the New Jersey Normal School.

All children between the ages of 5 and 20 are entitled to attend the public schools in the districts in which they reside. If a kindergarten has been established, children 4 years of age may attend. A Board of Education must provide suitable school facilities for all the children desiring to attend school. The Board of Education may provide for the education of pupils in the higher grades by payment of tuition fees to adjoining districts. If a child lives remote from any school in the district, the Board may transport such child to school or pay for its tuition in another district. A Board of Education may close a school and transport all the children to another school. When this is done the district continues to receive the \$200 theretofore apportioned for the teacher employed in the school which was closed. Children who have never attended any school can be admitted to a public school only during the ten days immediately following the opening of the school in the fall and during the first five days in January and April, except by the vote of a majority of all the members of the Board of Education.

All children between the ages of 7 and 14 must attend either a public or private school every day such school is in session, unless they are taught at home or are physically or mentally unfit to attend. The parent of a child who does not attend school may be proceeded against before a magistrate as a disorderly person. If the parent is unable to control the child, such child may be proceeded against as a disorderly person.

Corporal punishment in all public and private schools is absolutely prohibited.



Map of the New Jersey Congressional Districts

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

(Formed by an act of the Legislature of 1901, approved March 19. See page 94, pamphlet laws.)

Ratio, 194,182.

FIRST—The counties of Camden, Gloucester and Salem. Population, 165,078. Vote cast in 1904—Republican, 26,169; Democratic, 15,365; Prohibition, 1,196; Socialist, 442; People's Dem., 204; Social-Lab., 58. Total vote, 43,434. Republican plurality, 10,804.

SECOND—The counties of Cape May, Cumberland, Atlantic and Burlington. Population, 169,037. Vote cast in 1904—Republican, 26,296; Democratic, 13,035; Prohibition, 1,406; Socialist, 354; People's-Dem., 209; scattering, 3. Total vote, 41,303. Republican plurality, 13,261.

THIRD—The counties of Middlesex, Monmouth and Ocean. Population, 181,566. Vote cast in 1904—Republican, 24,565; Democratic, 17,862; Prohibition, 740; Social-Lab., 113; Socialist, 217; People's-Dem., 273; scattering, 15. Total vote, 43,785. Republican plurality, 6,703.

FOURTH—The counties of Hunterdon, Somerset and Mercer. Population, 162,820. Vote cast in 1904—Republican, 22,579; Democratic, 16,953; Prohibition, 767; Socialist, 587; Social-Lab., 165; People's Dem., 233. Total vote, 41,284. Republican plurality, 5,626.

FIFTH—The counties of Union, Morris and Warren. Population, 202,290. Vote cast in 1904—Republican, 24,488; Democratic, 19,254; Prohibition, 1,183; Socialist, 1,014; Social-Lab., 336; People's Dem., 524; scattering, 6. Total vote, 46,805. Republican plurality, 5,234.

SIXTH—The counties of Bergen, Passaic and Sussex. Population, 257,777. Vote cast in 1904—Republican, 26,612; Democratic, 26,102; Prohibition, 653; Socialist, 1,252; Social-Lab., 472; People's Dem., 534; scattering, 2. Total vote, 55,627. Republican plurality, 510.

SEVENTH—The First, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Eleventh and Fifteenth wards of the city of Newark, and the city of Orange, and the towns of Bloomfield, Montclair and West Orange, and the boroughs of Glen Ridge, Caldwell and North Caldwell, and the townships of Franklin, Belleville, Livingston, Verona and Caldwell, all in the county of Essex. Population, 177,106. Vote cast in 1904—Republican, 25,578; Democratic, 14,347; Prohibition, 342; Socialist, 756; Soc.-Lab., 228; People's Dem., 428. Total vote, 41,639. Republican plurality, 11,231.

EIGHTH—The Second, Third, Fifth, Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth wards of the city of Newark, and the city of East Orange, and the town of Irvington, and the borough of Vailsburgh, and the village and township of South Orange, and the townships of Clinton and Milburn, all in the county of Essex. Population, 181,947. Vote cast in 1904—Republican, 24,148; Democratic, 11,607; Socialist, 1,659; Soc.-Lab., 407; People's Dem., 415. Total vote, 38,236. Republican plurality, 12,541.

NINTH—The city of Bayonne, the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth wards of the city of Jersey City, and all the Sixth ward of said city of Jersey City excepting the first and second precincts, or that portion which lies north of the Morris canal and east of Summit avenue, and the towns of Kearney and Harrison, and the borough of East Newark, all in the county of Hudson. Population, 176,319. Vote cast in 1904—Republican, 19,824; Democratic, 17,399; Prohibition, 228; Socialist, 1,183; Soc.-Lab., 230; People's Dem., 267. Total vote, 39,131. Republican plurality, 2,425.

TENTH—The First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth wards of the city of Jersey City, and all that portion of the Sixth ward of said city (the first and second precincts) which lies north of the Morris canal and east of Summit avenue, and the city of Hoboken, and the towns of West Hoboken, Union, West New York and Guttenburg, and the townships of North Bergen and Weehawken, and the borough of Secaucus, all in the county of Hudson. Population, 209,729. Vote cast in 1904—Republican, 15,959; Democratic, 21,293; Prohibition, 139; Socialist, 1,453; Soc.-Lab., 417; People's Dem., 307. Total vote, 39,568. Democratic plurality, 5,334.

SUMMARY.

Districts.	Popu- lation.	Total Vote.	Rep. Plur.	Dem. Plur.
First	165,078	43,434	10,804	....
Second	169,037	41,303	13,261	....
Third	181,566	43,785	6,703	....
Fourth	162,820	41,284	5,626	....
Fifth	202,290	46,805	5,234	....
Sixth	257,777	55,627	510	....
Seventh	177,106	41,369	11,231	....
Eighth	181,947	38,236	12,541	....
Ninth	176,319	39,131	2,425	....
Tenth	209,729	39,568	....	5,334
Total	1,883,669	430,542	68,335	5,334
Net Republican plurality, 63,001.				

BIOGRAPHIES.

GOVERNOR OF NEW JERSEY.

EDWARD CASPER STOKES.

Governor Stokes is a lineal descendant of Thomas Stokes, the first of that name to come to America, in the seventh generation. His father is Edwin H. Stokes, son of William Stokes and Ann Williams. His mother was Matilda G. Kemble, who comes of an English family which settled in Burlington county in the latter part of the seventeenth century. The Governor's father and all his antecedents were Quakers, and native Jerseymen, most of them having been born in Burlington; but Miss Kemble was a Methodist. Having studied pharmacy with his brother, Isaac Stokes, his father left Medford, Burlington county, and went to Philadelphia, Pa., to follow his profession. Although Governor Stokes was born in Philadelphia, all of his ancestors on both sides were Jerseymen.

Soon after the birth of the Governor, which occurred December 22, 1860, his father moved to Frenchtown, Hunterdon county; then to Woodbury, Gloucester county, and then to Medford, Burlington county. In 1871 he settled in Millville, where the Governor grew up and laid the foundation of that political career which has brought him to his present position.

From this it is easy to see that but for the mere accident of his birth in Pennsylvania, the Governor is by ancestry, education and affiliations a thorough Jerseyman.

The Governor was educated in the public schools of Millville. He took a course preparatory for college at the Friends' School, Providence, R. I., and graduated with second honors at Brown University in 1883. On account of the ill health of the president, Mr. Stokes was given a position in the Millville National Bank, of which his father was cashier. He soon began to interest himself in the educational work of the city, and in 1889 was elected Superintendent of Public Schools. In the following year

he was elected a member of the House of Assembly, and re-elected in 1891. In 1892 he was elected a member of the Senate of New Jersey, and re-elected for two additional terms. He was chosen President of the Senate in 1895. While he was a member of the House of Assembly he took an active part in opposing the race track bills and coal combine legislation, and he introduced and pressed to its passage the bill providing for the weekly payment of wages in cash.

Mr. Stokes has always been especially interested in affairs relating to public education. He was chairman of the commission which revised and codified the present school laws. He was the originator of the principle under which nearly a million dollars of the State's funds are annually appropriated for local school purposes, and by which the State school tax has been reduced. He has been a leader in formulating and urging the passage of various bills to this end. Every increase in the State's appropriations for public schools has been earnestly advocated by him.

As a business man he has spent his life in connection with banking institutions, having been elected President of the Mechanics National Bank of Trenton in 1899. He has naturally, therefore, taken an active interest in the State's finances. He was the first President of the New Jersey Bankers' Association. He was chairman of the Legislative Committee on Appropriations in 1900, and has been especially noted for his opposition to extravagant uses of public moneys. At the close of his term as State Senator he was appointed Clerk in Chancery, and in 1902 he came within one vote of receiving the caucus nomination for United States Senator. For three years he served as Acting Chairman of the Republican State Committee.

He was elected Governor of New Jersey for a term of three years, on November 8, 1904, by a plurality of 51,644 over Charles C. Black, the Democratic candidate. This is the largest plurality ever given a Governor in New Jersey.

Stokes, Republican, 231,363; Black, Democrat, 179,719; Parker, Pro., 6,687; Kearns, Socialist, 8,858; Herrschaft, Socialist-Labor, 2,526; Honnecker, People's Democrat, 3,285. Stokes' plurality, 51,644.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

JOHN KEAN, Elizabeth.

Senator Kean was born at Ursino, Union county, New Jersey, in the house where he now resides, on December 4th, 1852. The house is historic, being known as "Liberty Hall," and was erected by Governor Livingston in 1772. Washington held many conferences with his Generals within its walls, and Alexander Hamilton studied law there. And in the same house John Jay was married to one of the daughters of the Governor. Another home, at 3 East Fifty-sixth street, New York city, also belongs to Mr. Kean, where he spends much of his time during the winter.

When a young boy the Senator was sent to a boarding-school in Stockbridge, Mass., and was transferred from there to a private academy at Sing Sing on the Hudson, where he received a much higher education than was necessary for him to enter Yale College, which he did in 1876. He afterward took a course in the Columbia College Law School, and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey in 1877.

Mr. Kean was elected to Congress in 1882, and again in 1886. In 1892 he was defeated for Governor by his Democratic opponent, George T. Werts.

The Senator is a prominent business man, and is engaged in numerous manufacturing, mercantile, railroad and financial enterprises, which furnish employment to a large number of mechanics and artisans, especially in the city of Elizabeth, where he is so well and favorably known. He has helped materially in promoting the growth of that city, and to him, more than to any other person, is due its present prosperity. He fills many positions of honor and trust in the banking and commercial communities. He is President of the National State Bank, of Elizabeth, and a director in the Elizabeth Banking Company. He is also President of the Elizabeth Water Company and the Gas Light Company of the same city. He holds the largest interest in the Elizabeth Street Railway Company, and his latest undertaking was the construction of a trolley line from Elizabeth to Plainfield, for the franchise of which he paid a large sum of money.

The Senator has always been an active Republican, and for several years he served as the Treasurer of the State

Committee of his party. He was the unanimous choice of the Republican caucus for United States Senator in January, 1899, and received the full vote of his party when he was elected to that office in a joint meeting of the Legislature, held soon afterward, his Democratic opponent being the then incumbent, James Smith. Senator Kean was elected for a term of six years in 1899 and was re-elected in 1905 for a similar term, which will expire in 1911.

JOHN F. DRYDEN, Newark.

Senator Dryden is president of the Prudential Insurance Company of America and a leader in banking and other large enterprises, and has his home in Newark. In person he is tall, spare and well knit. In demeanor he is dignified, yet kindly and courteous. In mental ability he is equalled by few of the men who have attained, like him, great success in life, and few men are equal to the great burdens and responsibilities that Mr. Dryden has borne for years and that he seems to bear lightly.

Senator Dryden is of old New England stock. He was born on August 7, 1839, at Farmington, Me., and was educated for the legal profession. His training in law has been of great use to him in his subsequent career. He was not very strong physically and was of a retiring and studious disposition. At Yale University, where his parents sent him, he devoted himself closely to study, which resulted in the impairment of his health, and by advice of physicians he was compelled to give up his hopes of graduation and left the university. He was later restored to the full privileges of his class, however, an honor rarely bestowed by Yale, and given the degree of A. M.

The subject of life insurance early engaged Mr. Dryden's attention and he devoted his time to a study of its principles, mastering the theory of finance, the construction of tables, averages, percentages, futurities and scientific monetary economy. About 1865 he obtained a report on the subject of industrial insurance, submitted to the Massachusetts Legislature by Professor Elizur Wright, then State Insurance Commissioner. It criticised the methods of the Prudential Assurance Company (Limited) of London, England. Mr. Dryden procured all the reports of the company and analyzed them, and decided that the Insurance Commissioner was wrong. This gave him the idea of formulating an industrial insurance system for the United States. He submitted plans to some New England capitalists, but they were not received with favor.

In 1873 Mr. Dryden visited Newark and interested in the enterprise such men as Noah F. Blanchard, William H. Murphy, father of Governor Murphy, Horace Alling, Leslie D. Ward and others. A bill was passed by the Legislature and in 1875 the Prudential Insurance Company of America was founded. From its inception Mr. Dryden was the soul and spirit of the enterprise. For several years he was secretary, and when Noah F. Blanchard, the president, retired, Mr. Dryden succeeded him.

The steady faith, the unconquerable will and indomitable energy of Mr. Dryden carried the company through several crises and overcame many formidable difficulties, until the company became firmly planted and began its great growth. From the basement of the State Bank the institution moved into the Kremlin Building, and thence to the \$2,000,000 stone structure at Broad and Bank streets, built by the company, which has recently been added to by other great and ornate buildings, making the finest single group of office buildings in the world.

Mr. Dryden was one of the founders of the Fidelity Trust Company, of Newark, started sixteen years ago, which has a capital of \$5,000,000. He is largely interested in the North Jersey Street Railroad Company, and is one of three owners of the Newark and South Orange line, a subsidiary company of the North Jersey system. These and other interests are, however, commonplace to him compared with his love for the Prudential, the great child of his creation, and his interest in its workings. He is in close touch with the multitude of details of the vast system. In the construction of the handsome new office buildings in which are provided accommodations for upwards of 1,300 clerks, managers and medical examiners, he gave daily audience to the architect, and worked on the plans and estimates with an interest that never lagged. His recreation is taken in a superb home at Bernardsville, N. J.

A Republican all his life, Mr. Dryden has taken an active interest in public affairs. In 1896 he was one of the New Jersey Republican electors and served again in that capacity in 1900. When the term of United States Senator Smith expired Mr. Dryden was put forward as a candidate for the seat, but he made no effort to attain it and gave no encouragement to his friends. Engrossed with business affairs, he had shown no desire for public office, though always keenly alive to party interests. In the campaign for Governor in 1901 he appeared at the great meeting in the Newark Auditorium and made a brilliant speech in favor of the election of Franklin Murphy. To the party

organization he has been a generous contributor. He is one of the state committee to raise a fund for a memorial to the late President William McKinley, at Canton, Ohio, and he is a steady contributor to religious and charitable objects. On January 29, 1902, the Legislature of New Jersey elected Mr. Dryden to fill the unexpired term of Senator William J. Sewell, deceased. He was sworn into office on February 4. His term will expire on March 4, 1907.

NEW JERSEY CONGRESSMEN.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Camden, Gloucester and Salem Counties.
(Population, census of 1900, 165,078.)

HENRY C. LOUDENSLAGER.
(Rep., Paulsboro.)

Mr. Loudenslager was born in Mauricetown, Cumberland county, N. J., May 22d, 1852. His parents moved to Paulsboro, Gloucester county, in March, 1856, where he has continuously resided ever since. His education was obtained in the common schools. After leaving the farm of his father, he entered the produce commission business in Philadelphia, and continued in it for ten years, from 1872 to 1882. During this time his father was the County Clerk of Gloucester, and except when engaged in the market during the produce season, the son was employed in the office. He was elected to the office in 1882, and was re-elected in 1887. At both of his elections he ran far ahead of his ticket, his plurality the last time being 946. He was a member of the State Republican Committee for several years. Mr. Loudenslager is well known all over the State from his secret society connections. He has been the Great Keeper of Wampum, Improved O. R. M., of this State. He is a member of Florence Lodge, No. 87, F. & A. M., and is a 32d-degree Mason. In 1904 he was elected to a seventh term in Congress by a plurality of 10,804 over Swackhamer, Democrat.

1904—Loudenslager, Rep., 26,169; Swackhamer, Dem., 15,365; Powell, Pro., 1,196; Wittman, Soc., 442; Romany, Soc.-Lab., 58; Wright, People's Dem., 204.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Cape May, Atlantic, Cumberland and Burlington Counties.
(Population, census of 1900, 169,037.)

JOHN J. GARDNER.
(Rep., Egg Harbor.)

Mr. Gardner was born in Atlantic county, October 17, 1845, and since 1856 has resided in Atlantic City, excepting during his term of service in the Civil War. He was reared a waterman until sixteen years of age, when he enlisted for three years in the Sixth New Jersey Volunteers; in March, 1865, he enlisted for one year in the United States Veteran Volunteers. He is in the real estate and insurance business. He was elected Mayor of Atlantic City in 1868, '69, '70, '73 and '74—having declined the nomination in 1872 and 1875. In the latter year he was elected a member of the Common Council, and one of the Coroners of the county. He was elected Senator in 1877, and was re-elected in 1880, '83, '86 and '89. He beat the record, with regard to the length of service, of any State Senator in the history of the State, having served five consecutive terms, or fifteen years altogether. In the session of 1883 he was President of the Senate, when he discharged the duties of the position with much ability and impartiality. He always took a prominent part in legislation, and during many years was the leader of his party in the Senate. He was a delegate-at-large to the National Republican Convention at Chicago in 1884. He is a member of the State Republican Committee. He was elected to a seventh term in Congress in 1904 by a plurality of 13,261 over Perry, Democrat.

1904—Gardner, Rep., 26,296; Perry, Dem., 13,035; Landon, Pro., 1,406; Barckley, Soc., 254; Owen, People's Dem., 209.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Middlesex, Monmouth and Ocean Counties.
(Population, census of 1900, 181,566.)

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN HOWELL.
(Rep., New Brunswick.)

Mr. Howell was born in Cumberland county, N. J., January 27th, 1844, and is President of the People's National Bank of New Brunswick. He was Surrogate of Middlesex county for ten years, from November, 1882, until November,

1892. He served with the Twelfth New Jersey Volunteers throughout the Civil War. He came to South Amboy, where he entered business, and continued his residence there until 1882, when he was elected Surrogate and removed to New Brunswick. He served three years as a member of the Township Committee, and two years as Chosen Freeholder, during the last year of which he was Director of the Board. He is a Director of the New Brunswick Savings Bank and Vice-president of the First National Bank of Perth Amboy. In 1892 he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Minneapolis. He was elected to a sixth term in Congress in 1904 by a plurality of 6,703 over Otis, Democrat.

1904—Howell, Rep., 24,565; Otis, Dem., 17,862; Sperle, Soc.-Lab., 113; Rippen, Sec., 217; Brown, Pro., 740; La Baw, People's Dem., 273.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Hunterdon, Somerset and Mercer Counties.
(Population, census of 1900, 162,820.)

IRA WELLS WOOD. (Rep., Trenton.)

Mr. Wood was born in Wilkes Barre, Pa., June 19, 1856; is an alumnus of Princeton University, class of '77; is a counsellor-at-law of the Bar of New Jersey; was a member of the Board of Education and Common Council of the city of Trenton; was President of Trenton Board of Trade; was a Member of Assembly in the New Jersey Legislature, 1899 and 1900; was appointed by Governor Murphy a Commissioner for New Jersey to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition; was elected to fill the vacancy in the Fifty-eighth Congress caused by the resignation of the Hon. William M. Lanning, who was appointed United States District Judge for the District of New Jersey, vice Hon. Andrew Kirkpatrick, deceased, and also for the full term in the Fifty-ninth Congress.

1904—(Full term), Wood, Rep., 22,579; Stevens, Dem., 16,953; Brown, Pro., 767; Wooton, Soc., 587; Katz., Soc.-Labor., 165; Kearns, People's Dem., 233. Wood's plurality, 5,626.

1904—(Short term), Wood, Rep., 22,318; Stevens, Dem., 16,663; Brown, Pro., 728. Wood's plurality, 5,655.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Union, Warren and Morris Counties.
(Population, census of 1900, 202,290.)

CHARLES NEWELL FOWLER.
(Rep., Elizabeth.)

Mr. Fowler was born at Lena, Illinois, November 2d, 1852, and is in the banking business. His earlier years were passed on his father's farm, where he remained until his eighteenth year, when he became a student at Beloit College, Wisconsin. Two years later he entered Yale College, from which he was graduated in 1876. He read law in the office of Williams & Thompson, in Chicago, and attended the Chicago Law School, and was graduated in 1878. He has been more or less engaged in active politics since he came to Elizabeth twenty years ago, and for some time he was Chairman of the City Republican Central Committee. He has served as a member-at-large of the Republican State Committee since 1898. He was elected to a sixth term in Congress in 1904, by a plurality of 5,234 over James E. Martine, the Democratic candidate.

1904—Fowler, Rep., 24,488; Martine, Dem., 19,254; Potter, People's Dem., 524; Lefferts, Pro., 1,183; Rolf, Soc., 1,014; Fruth, Soc.-Lab., 336.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Bergen, Passaic and Sussex Counties.
(Population, census of 1900, 257,777.)

HENRY CROSBY ALLEN.
(Rep., Little Falls.)

Mr. Allen was born in Paterson, N. J., May 13, 1872, and is a lawyer by profession. He was prepared for college in the Paterson Schools and at St. Paul's, Garden City, N. Y.; was graduated from the Yale University, class of 1893, and from the New York Law School, class of 1895. Having been admitted as an attorney and counsel at the Bar of New Jersey, he took up the practice of his profession in Paterson, where it is now continued. He was elected to the Fifty-ninth Congress by a plurality of 510 over William Hughes, Democrat, his predecessor in office.

1904—Allen, Rep., 26,612; Hughes, Dem., 26,102; Greenfel, Pro., 653; Tidabeck, People's Dem., 534; Wyatt, Soc., 1,252; Butterworth, Soc.-Lab., 472.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

The First, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Eleventh and Fifteenth wards of the city of Newark, and the city of Orange, and the towns of Bloomfield, Montclair and West Orange, and the boroughs of Glen Ridge, Caldwell and North Caldwell, and the townships of Franklin, Belleville, Livingston, Verona and Caldwell, all in the county of Essex.

(Population, census of 1900, 177,106.)

RICHARD WAYNE PARKER.

(Rep., Newark.)

Mr. Parker was born in Morristown, N. J., August 6th, 1848, and is a lawyer by profession. He was graduated from Princeton College in 1867, studied law in the Columbia Law School, New York, and was admitted to the bar in 1870. He then became the law partner of his father, Cortlandt Parker, and the partnership still exists. He was a member of Assembly from Essex county in 1885 and 1886, when he took a prominent part in legislation. In 1892 he was defeated for Congress by the late Thomas Dunn English. In 1904 he was elected to a sixth term in Congress by a plurality of 11,231 over Jackson, Democrat.

1904—Parker, Rep., 25,578; Jackson, Dem., 14,347; Green-
gress, Pro., 302; Billings, Soc., 756; Burgholz, Soc.-Lab.,
228; Rusby, People's Dem., 428.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

The Second, Third, Fifth, Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth wards of the city of Newark, and the city of East Orange, and the town of Irvington, and the borough of Vailsburgh, and the village and township of South Orange, and the townships of Clinton and Milburn, all in the county of Essex.

(Population, census of 1900, 181,947.)

WILLIAM H. WILEY.

(Rep., East Orange.)

Major Wiley, son of the late John Wiley, of East Orange, was born in New York city in 1842. He was graduated from the College of the City of New York in the class of '61, known as the war class. He enlisted in the army at the age of 19. He was commissioned as First Lieutenant, was promoted to a Captaincy, and was finally rewarded with

the brevet rank of Major for gallant and meritorious services. He had charge of a battery on Morris Island in the bombardment of Fort Sumter and for a time was in command of Fort Wagner. After the war he entered the Troy Polytechnic Institute and was duly graduated therefrom. He has been assistant engineer of the Brooklyn Water Works and of the Croton Water Works, also of Riverside Park in Chicago. He was also resident engineer of the Reading Railroad for a time. He was engaged in making surveys in Pennsylvania for the Newhope and Philadelphia Railroad, afterward connected with the Bound Brook route. He was superintendent of a mine in the Hocking Valley, Ohio, with headquarters in Zanesville. In 1875 he became a member of the publishing house of John Wiley & Sons, which is now composed of himself and his brother Charles Wiley. Major Wiley is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, is Treasurer of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the Society for the Advancement of Science, the Metropolitan Museum of Arts, the Municipal Arts Society, and the National Geographical Society.

He was at one time Vice-president of the Engineer's Club, of New York; is a member of the Loyal Legion, Army and Navy Club, and University Club, and Aldine Club, all of New York, and the Republican Club of East Orange. He used to be quite active in East Orange affairs, and in 1886, 1887 and 1888 was a member of the Township Committee, serving as Chairman a part of the time. His advice and experience were most valuable in connection with the introduction of sewerage, that great improvement having been inaugurated during his membership.

In 1897 he was made President of one of the Juries at the Brussels Exposition, and although the rules of the Exposition forbid any member of a Jury to be a member of the Superior Jury, that body passed a resolution by which he was made a member of it and served during their deliberations. For his services he received a decoration from King Leopold, but has been often heard to say the Loyal Legion badge was all the decoration that any American needed in the presence of his countrymen. Governor Murphy appointed him a member of the New Jersey Commission of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

In 1904 the Major was re-elected to Congress by a plurality of 12,541 over Seymour, Democrat.

1904—Wiley, Rep., 24,148; Seymour, Dem., 11,607; James, Soc., 1,659; Maddick, Soc.-Lab., 407; Pomeroy, People's Dem., 415.

NINTH DISTRICT.

The city of Bayonne, the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth wards of the city of Jersey City, and all the Sixth ward of said city of Jersey City excepting the first and second precincts, or that portion which lies north of the Morris canal and east of Summit avenue, and the towns of Kearny and Harrison, and the borough of East Newark, all in the county of Hudson.

(Population, census of 1900, 176,319.)

MARSHALL VAN WINKLE.

(Rep., Jersey City.)

Mr. Van Winkle was born in Jersey City in 1869. He attended public school, and afterwards studied law with Vredenburg & Garretson. He was admitted as an attorney when 21, and a counselor three years later in due course. He then formed a partnership with Thomas F. Bedle, son of former Governor Bedle, and later with former Assemblyman William M. Klink. He was appointed counsel to the County Tax Board, and resigned that position to become Assistant Prosecutor of the Pleas of Hudson county. He resigned the latter office January, 1901, to enter into partnership with James B. Vredenburg, Albert C. Wall and Robert S. Green, son of former Governor Robert S. Green, the firm name being Vredenburg, Wall & Van Winkle. Mr. Green died in 1904. Mr. Van Winkle was elected to Congress by a plurality of 2,425.

1904—Van Winkle, Rep., 19,824; Benny, Dem., 17,399; Wilson, Pro., 228; Headley, Soc., 1,183; Herrschaft, Soc.-Lab., 230; Grady, People's Dem., 267.

TENTH DISTRICT.

The First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth wards of the city of Jersey City, and all that portion of the Sixth ward of said city (the first and second precincts) which lies north of the Morris canal and east of Summit avenue, and the city of Hoboken, and the towns of West Hoboken, Union, West New York and Guttenburg, and the townships of North Bergen and Weehawken, and the borough of Secaucus, all in the county of Hudson.

(Population, census of 1900, 209,735.)

ALLAN LANGDON McDERMOTT.
(Dem., Jersey City.)

Mr. McDermott was born in South Boston, Mass., on the 30th of March, 1854. His father was Hugh Farrer McDermott, who, to use the language of the memorial resolutions adopted by the New York Press Club, on his decease, in 1890, "in the wide scope of his literary labors, as journalist, dramatist, author and poet, made a conspicuous place and earned enduring fame for himself." His mother's maiden name was Annie J. Langdon, and she was of one of the oldest families in New England. In 1870 the subject of this sketch determined to follow journalism, and, as a preliminary step, learned to set type and run a press. A few verses published in a Boston paper, and reprinted in the New York Telegram, in 1870, show that Mr. McDermott had a very narrow escape from a literary tomb. In 1876 he entered the law school of the University of the City of New York, and was graduated the following year, delivering an essay on "The Sanction of the Law," at the commencement exercises held at the Academy of Music in June, 1877. The same year he was admitted to the bar of New Jersey, becoming a counselor in 1880. While he was a student in the office of the late Leon Abbett there was formed a friendship between preceptor and pupil which had grown with the years, and had on more than one occasion evidenced a steadfastness which is rarely found in the harsh lines of political association. In 1878 Mr. McDermott was defeated as a candidate for Assembly from the Fourth District of Hudson county, but was elected in 1879 and 1880, and in 1881 was the Democratic candidate for Speaker of that body. From 1878 to 1883 he was Corporation Attorney of Jersey City, resigning that position when appointed Judge of the Second District Court by Governor Ludlow. In 1884 Governor Abbett appointed Mr. McDermott a member of the State Board of Assessors. In that position he formulated the rules which have ever since been followed in the taxation of railroad property and corporate franchises in New Jersey. In 1886 Governor Abbett nominated him as Clerk in Chancery, and he was confirmed by the Senate. In communicating the fact to the Legislature, the late ex-United States Senator Cattell, also a member of the State Board, wrote: "The Hon. Allan L. McDermott, one of the original members of the Board, was during the last session of the Legislature appointed and confirmed as Clerk in the Court of Chancery, and on the 1st of April resigned as a member

of this Board to enter upon his new position. Much of the success of the early work of this Board is due to the intelligent and faithful service of Mr. McDermott, largely supplemented by his legal knowledge, which was invaluable. The Board parted with him most regretfully, and we are free to say that in our judgment it will be difficult to find one who will in all respects fill his place." In 1884, '85 and '86 Mr. McDermott was President of the Board of Finance and Taxation of Jersey City. Upon his retirement from that position the *Argus* said: "The withdrawal of Allan L. McDermott from the management of our municipal finances is a public calamity. His clear head, his honesty of purpose and untiring energy have rendered him of inestimable value to our city. He has introduced and enforced rigid principles of economy in our local expenditures, and has, with the aid of his colleagues, established an admirable financial system, which has placed our credit above cavil or suspicion." He was renominated for Clerk in Chancery, in 1891, by Governor Abbett, and he was again confirmed by the Senate. In 1892 Mr. McDermott was, because of dissatisfaction with the existing local government, defeated in a canvass for the Mayoralty of Jersey City. In 1894 he was nominated by Governor Werts as a member of the commission appointed to revise the State Constitution. He was chairman of the State Democratic Committee from 1886 until 1896, and drafted every platform, with one exception, adopted by a State Democratic Convention during that time.

In 1898 he was appointed by Mayor Hoos Corporation Counsel of Jersey City. He resigned that office in 1902. In the former year he was elected to the State Senate by a plurality of 9,528. He served two years in that body and resigned the office in the fall of 1900. He was nominated for Congress to fill the unexpired term of the late William D. Daly, and he was also nominated for a full term, with small opposition in his own party. He was elected for the short term by a plurality of 3,426 and for the long term by a plurality of 3,241 over Marshall Van Winkle, the Republican candidate. He was elected to Congress in the new Tenth district in 1902 by a plurality of 8,716 over James D. Manning, who was the candidate of the Republicans and Independent Democrats, and in 1904 he was re-elected by a plurality of 5,334 over Walker, Republican.

1904—McDermott, 21,293; Walker, Rep., 15,959; Low, Pro., 139; Ufert, Soc., 1,453; Dwyer, People's Dem., 307; Gilmore, Soc.-Lab., 417.

EXTRA SESSIONS OF THE LEGISLATURE AND SPECIAL SESSIONS OF THE SENATE.

- 1861—An extra session of the Legislature was convened on April 30th, and adjourned on May 10th, 1861, called in obedience to Governor Olden's proclamation, to raise troops for the war. Laws enacted, 13; Joint Resolutions, 2.
- 1877—A special session of the Senate was convened in 1877, for the purpose of acting on the Governor's nominations of District Court Judges. It met on March 28th and adjourned on March 30th.
- 1884—A special session of the Senate was convened in 1884, to act on the Governor's nominations for members of the State Board of Assessors. It met on April 23d and lasted two hours.
- 1897—An extra session of the Legislature was called on May 25th, 1897, to correct an error in a law providing for the submission to the people of proposed amendments to the Constitution. The session met at noon and adjourned sine die the same day at 6:47 P. M.
- 1903—An extra session of the Legislature was convened April 21st, 1903, to correct an error in the "Passaic Valley Sewerage District act" of 1903. The session lasted about five hours and a final adjournment was effected on the same day.
- 1903—Another extra session of the Legislature was convened on October 15th, 1903, to pass an act to establish a system of public instruction to take the place of an act of March 26th, 1902, which had been declared unconstitutional by the Court of Errors and Appeals. The session covered four days, and a final adjournment was effected on October 19th. The action of the Legislature was confined to the subject for which it was convened in extraordinary session.
- 1904—An extra session of the Legislature was convened on April 12th to consider the report of the Morris Canal Commission and the bill to prevent the shooting of pigeons from traps. The session was adjourned on the night of the same day, after having passed four bills which became laws.

STATE SENATORS.

Atlantic County.

(Population, 59,862.)

EDWARD SPROGELL LEE.

(Rep., Atlantic City.)

Senator Lee was born in Philadelphia, October 22, 1857, and is a builder and contractor, and has been a resident of Atlantic City since 1877. His first political position was as a member of the Board of Health in 1886-87, of which body he was Treasurer in the latter year. In March, 1888, he was elected to the City Council, for three years, and was re-elected in '91-'94, '97 and 1900, being five consecutive terms. In 1901 he was elected to the State Senate by a plurality of 211 over William B. Loudenslager, the Democratic candidate, and in 1904, he was re-elected by a plurality of 2,289 over Cole, Democrat.

Last year he served as chairman of the committees on Education, Commerce and Navigation, and Printing, and as a member of the committees on Municipal Corporations, Riparian Rights, Banks and Insurance, State Library, and State Prison.

1904—Lee, Rep., 6,603; Cole, Dem., 4,414; scattering, 59. Lee's plurality, 2,289.

Bergen County.

(Population, 100,003.)

EDMUND W. WAKELEE.

(Rep., Demarest.)

Senator Wakelee was born at Kingston, N. Y., November 21st, 1869, and is a lawyer by profession. He was the youngest member of the Senate of 1903. He was graduated from the Kingston Academy and then entered the New York University, from which institution he was graduated in 1891. He was admitted to the bar in the same year. He made his home in Bergen county, where he is now practicing law, having an office in Englewood, and also in New York city. He is a member of Alpine Lodge, No. 77, F. & A. M., of Closter, New Jersey Sovereign Consistory, Hack-

ensack Lodge, No. 658, B. P. O. E., Tenaflly Council, Royal Arcanum, and of Northern Valley Lodge, Knights of Honor, Tenaflly, and all the prominent clubs in Bergen county. He served two years in the House of Assembly, in 1899 and 1900, and during the latter year he was the Republican leader on the floor of the House. He took a prominent part in legislation and made himself so popular that, when William M. Johnson resigned his seat in the Senate as a representative from Bergen county to accept the office of First Assistant Postmaster-General of the United States, Mr. Wakelee was nominated by his party to fill the vacancy, and he was elected by a plurality of 2,163 over his Democratic opponent, Frank O. Mittag. In 1901 the Senator was elected for a full term of three years by a plurality of 1,321 over Conkling, the Democratic candidate, and in 1904 he was re-elected by a plurality of 2,137 over Johnson, Dem. In the session of 1903 he was the Republican leader on the floor of the Senate and discharged the duties of that position with rare tact and ability. In 1904 he served as President of the Senate, when he discharged the duties of that office with much ability and impartiality. While Governor Murphy was in Europe, from April 23d to June 5th, and while on a visit to Chicago and St. Louis, from June 14th to 27th, President Wakelee, by virtue of his office, served as Acting Governor and gave every satisfaction in his occupation of the position. In 1905 the Senator served as chairman of the Committees on Judiciary, Education, Unfinished Business, New Jersey Reformatory, and Home for Feeble-minded Women, and as a member of the Committees on Corporations and Public Grounds and Buildings.

1904—Wakelee, Rep., 9,701; Johnson, Dem., 7,564; Fletcher, Pro., 198; West, 389. Waklee's plurality, 2,137.

Burlington County.

(Population, 62,042.)

JOHN G. HORNER.

(Rep., Palmyra.)

Senator Horner was born on his father's farm near Pennsville, Camden county, N. J., November 17th, 1872, and is a lawyer by profession. He is now attorney for Palmyra township, which is the only office he ever held before his election to the Legislature. He is a son of the late Judge

Asa P. Horner of Camden county. He attended the public schools; Farnum Preparatory School at Beverly, N. J.; South Jersey Institute at Bridgeton, N. J., and was graduated in June, 1890. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in June, 1893. He studied law with Lindley M. Garrison and Lewis Starr, at Camden, N. J., was admitted to the bar as an attorney in June, 1895, and as a counselor in June, 1898. His offices are at Camden and Palmyra. He was elected to the Assembly in 1900 and 1901, and was re-elected in 1902 for a third term by a plurality of 3,028 over Durell, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket. In 1902 he was the leader of his party on the floor of the Assembly chamber, when he served as Chairman of the Committee on Judiciary and also as a member of the Committees on Claims, and Revolutionary Pensions, and State Library. He served as Speaker in 1903 and made a brilliant record as a presiding officer. At the close of the session he was complimented by the entire House—the minority as well as the majority—for the ability and impartiality exhibited during his term of service. He was unanimously nominated for Senator by his party in Burlington county in 1903, and was elected by a plurality of 3,199 over Conrow, the Democratic candidate. He was the youngest member of the Senate of 1905 and when elected was scarcely over the required age for a Senator. Last year he served as chairman of the Committees on Public Health, Revision of Laws, and Passed Bills, and as a member of the Committees on Agriculture, Miscellaneous Business, Stationery and Incidental Expenses, Sinking Fund, and Sanatorium for Tuberculous Diseases. 1903—Horner, Rep., 6,125; Conrow, Dem., 2,926; Robbins, Pro., 667. Horner's plurality, 3,199.

Camden County.

(Population, 121,555.

WILLIAM J. BRADLEY.

(Rep., Camden.)

Senator Bradley was born in Maryland, May 6th, 1852, and is a mechanical engineer. He was elected to the Camden City Council in 1892, and served one year as President of that body. He was a delegate to the National Republican Convention held at Philadelphia in 1900. He served in the House of Assembly for five consecutive terms, from

1898 to 1902, making a record of service in that body never before equalled from Camden county. In 1901 and 1902 he filled the Speaker's chair, with admirable ability. He was one of the seven Speakers who were re-elected to a second term of office since the adoption of the present State Constitution, in 1844. He was elected to the Senate in 1902 by a plurality of 5,043 over William C. French, the Democratic candidate, and in 1905 he was re-elected by a plurality of 4,317 over Benjamin, Democrat, and Roosevelt, Republican. The Senator was elected President of the Senate by a unanimous vote to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of President Joseph Cross on the last day of the session of 1905. Last year the Senator was a Republican leader on the floor of the Senate. He served as chairman of the Committees on Appropriations, State Home for Boys, and Sinking Fund, and as a member of the Committees on Banks and Insurance, Commerce and Navigation, Labor and Industries, and State Village for Epileptics.

1905—Bradley, Rep., 15,221; Benjamin, Dem. and R. Rep., 10,904; Lane, Pro., 517; Kreck, Soc., 320. Bradley's plurality, 4,317.

Cape May County.

(Population, 17,390.)

LEWIS M. CRESSE.

(Rep., Ocean City.)

Senator Cresse was born at Swainton, Cape May county, N. J., September 12, 1867, and received his early education in the public schools of the county, and after graduating from them pursued higher studies in Philadelphia. He taught in public schools of the state for a time, after which he was graduated from the National College of Commerce, and ever since most of his time has been devoted to banking. He is now president of the First National Bank of Ocean City, and was president of the Board of Trade for several years. He has served two terms as a member of the Board of Education. Mr. Cresse is also president of the Pleasant Mills Paper Manufacturing Company, with offices in Philadelphia. He is a Mason and a member of other secret orders. He was first elected to the Assembly in 1900 with the largest plurality ever given a candidate for that office in Cape May county. In 1901 he was re-elected by the highest vote of

any candidate on his ticket, his plurality being 753. In 1902 he was re-elected by a plurality of 1,205, which was never equalled up to that time by any candidate for the office in the county. During his service in the Assembly he was a member of leading committees. He was elected to the Senate in 1903 by a plurality of 486 over E. L. Rice, the Democratic candidate.

Last year he served as Chairman of the Committees on Railroads and Canals, School for Feeble-minded Girls and Boys, and Stationery and Incidental Expenses, and as a member of the Committees on Boroughs and Townships, Clergy, and State Home for Girls.

1903—Cresse, Rep., 2,186; Rice, Dem., 1,700; Ogden, Pro., 56. Cresse's plurality, 486.

Cumberland County.

(Population, 52,110.)

BLOOMFIELD H. MINCH.

(Rep., Bridgeton.)

Senator Minch was born upon a farm in Hopewell township, Cumberland county, October 10, 1864. Removing to Bridgeton, the county seat, he was graduated from the South Jersey Institute in 1883, and acquired a course of instruction in the Bryant & Stratton Business College in Philadelphia. For a number of years he was extensively engaged in the business of furnishing coal and agricultural supplies, and did a line of large contracting. Retiring from this business, he gave his entire attention to banking, and was director in several South Jersey institutions until two years since, when he was elected Vice President of the Bridgeton National Bank, and is one of the executive officers of that establishment. While always interested in politics and a prominent leader in Republican affairs of his county, Senator Minch never held any but legislative office. He was a member of the House of Assembly in 1895, '96, '97, and was prominent in the work of the Legislature. In 1897 he was chairman of the Committee on Municipal Corporations. In 1901 Mr. Minch was unanimously nominated by his party for the Senate, and was elected by a plurality of 1,977, leading his ticket in the county. During his first term in the Senate Mr. Minch was influential and had position upon important committees, in 1904 being Chairman of the Game and Fisheries, and Borough and Township Committees,

and a member of the Judiciary, and Municipal Corporation Committees. He was Chairman of the Joint Committee on Soldiers' Home, and Sanatorium for Tuberculosis Diseases, and a member of the Joint Committees on Public Grounds and Buildings, and State Hospitals.

In 1904 Senator Minch was again unanimously nominated for Senator, and was re-elected by a plurality larger than ever given a Cumberland county candidate, and by a plurality practically twice as large as he received in 1901. In his home ward in Bridgeton and in the township where he was born he received more votes than the Presidential electors.

At the State Republican Convention of 1904 Senator Minch had the distinction of nominating Edward C. Stokes for Governor, and his speech was universally commended as one of the most eloquent and peculiarly fitting of any heard in conventions in this State.

Last year he served as Chairman of the Committees on Corporations, Riparian Rights, and State Village for Epileptics, and as a member of the Committees on Game and Fisheries, Militia, Soldiers' Home, and State Hospitals.

1904—Minch, Rep., 7,216; Branin, Dem., 3,374; Moore, Pro., 579; Davis, 145. Minch's plurality, 3,842.



Essex County.

(Population, 409,928.)

EVERETT COLBY.

(Rep., West Orange.)

Senator Colby was born in Milwaukee, Wis., on December 10th, 1874, and is a son of the late Charles L. Colby and nephew of the late Gardner R. Colby, of East Orange, who was prominent in the Republican party in Essex county and its candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination in 1886. Mr. Colby moved to New York when a boy and prepared for college at Browning's School. He subsequently entered Brown University, and was graduated therefrom in 1897.

After taking a tour around the world, he began the study of law, and was graduated from the New York Law School in 1899, was admitted to the New York Bar, and practiced his profession in the firm of Hatch, Debevois & Colby until 1904, when he entered the banking firm of Herrick, Hicks & Colby.

Mr. Colby was appointed a member of the State Board of Education by Governor Voorhees in the spring of 1901 and is still a member of that Board. He is Chairman of the West Orange Republican Township Executive Committee; Adjutant First Battalion, Fifth Regiment; was an aide on Governor Murphy's personal staff, and is President of the State League of Republican Clubs.

Mr. Colby served three years as a member of the House of Assembly, when he took a prominent part in legislation and served on important committees. In 1905 he was elected to the Senate by a plurality of 19,818 over Gregory, Democrat.

1905—Colby, Rep., 41,064; Gregory, Dem., 21,246; Parsonett, Soc., 1834; Vannatta, Pro., 310; Mattick, Soc.-Lab., 582. Colby's plurality, 19,818.

Gloucester County.

(Population, 34,447.)

JOHN BOYD AVIS.

(Rep., Woodbury.)

Senator Avis was born in Deerfield, Cumberland county, N. J., July 11, 1875, and is an attorney and counselor at law. He attended the public schools of Deerfield until December 1, 1890, when he began the study of law in the office of John S. Mitchell, at Bridgeton. He continued his studies until February, 1894, when a change of residence made it necessary to relinquish them, and for the next three years he was engaged in mercantile pursuits in Philadelphia and Long Branch. In December, 1897, he entered the law office of Hon. David O. Watkins, and in February of the following year he was admitted to the bar as an attorney and three years later he became a counselor. In March, 1900, Mr. Avis formed a co-partnership with Mr. Watkins, under the firm name of Watkins & Avis, which still continues. Mr. Avis has always been a zealous Republican and for several years has been prominently identified with the Young Men's Republican Club of Woodbury. He is the financial secretary of that club, and much of its success is due to his capable management. He is a member of Florence Lodge, No. 87, F. & A. M.; of Minnetonka Lodge, I. O. R. M., in Woodbury; Prosperity Lodge, I. O. M.; Woodbury Court, F. of A.; Westfield Council, Jr. O. U. A. M.; of the Woodbury Country Club, and also of other organizations. The Senator served four years as a member of Assembly and in 1904 and '05 was Speaker,

when he discharged the duties of that office in a highly satisfactory manner. In 1905 he was elected to the Senate by a plurality of 470 over Thomas M. Ferrell, his predecessor in office and the strongest Democrat in Gloucester county. The Senator is the youngest member of the present Senate. He is City Solicitor of Woodbury, having been elected for two terms.

1905—Avis. Rep., 3,915; Ferrell, Dem., 3,445; Lake, Pro., 229. Avis' plurality, 470.

Hudson County.

(Population, 449,879.)

JAMES F. MINTURN.

(Dem., Hoboken.)

Senator Minturn was born at Hoboken, N. J., July 16, 1861, and is a lawyer by profession. He was educated in the Hoboken public schools and the Martha Institute, from which he was graduated with high honors. Afterward he entered college, but was forced to retire owing to ill health, and he completed his studies under the tutelage of Prof. Louis Barton, a graduate of Rutgers College. He was graduated from Columbia College Law School, New York, with the degree of L.L. B., in 1886, and completed his law studies with John McKeon, one of the ablest lawyers of New York. Within a year after his graduation he was admitted to the bar of that State as an attorney and counsellor. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar in 1882 as an attorney, and three years later as a counselor. In 1886 he was appointed Corporation Attorney of Hoboken and has been retained in that office ever since, despite political changes in administration.

He represented Hoboken in many notable law suits carrying them through the highest courts of the State. In 1889 he represented that city in the dispute over the ownership of the river front, in which the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company were parties in litigation. The case went through the State courts and was taken to the United States Supreme Court, where Mr. Minturn made a three hours' argument, and was complimented by the judges for his ability. At that time he was the youngest lawyer ever permitted to practice in that court. The case, however, was decided against the city. Mr. Minturn, at the beginning, gave his opinion to the Hoboken authorities that the city had a doubtful chance of success.

The Senator was counsel for the late Henry George in the celebrated case of the John Hutchins will, of Camden, in which considerable money was bequeathed for the circulation of George's works. After going through the Court of Chancery, it was taken to the Court of Errors and Appeals, and decided in favor of the Senator's client. Mr. Minturn at one time declined the appointment of District Court Judge of Hoboken. He was one of the organizers of the Hudson County and State Bar Associations. In 1903 he wrote an article, which appeared in the New Jersey Law Journal, discussing the proposed Constitutional Amendments, taking the ground, while not opposing them, that they were insufficient for the relief of the courts. He advocated the reform of the whole judiciary system with the election of judges, so as to bring them closer to the people. He is now engaged in writing a history of Hoboken. A Latin scholar and linguist, he is an orator and a lecturer of high rank.

He is a member of Hoboken Council, 99, Royal Arcanum; Hoboken Lodge of Elks; Hoboken Deutscher Club; Clan-Na-Gael, Ancient Order of Hibernians; Elysian Camera Club; Amphion Glee Club; Hoboken Quartet Club; Cosmoe Club of Jersey City; Sarsfield Club and Hoboken Board of Trade. For many years he was President of the Hoboken Irish Land League, and was a delegate representing the American contributors at the unveiling of the monument erected to the memory of Rev. Father John Murphy, the Irish martyr, at Wexford, Ireland. In 1884 Mr. Minturn was appointed Judge Advocate of the old Second Regiment, National Guard, and served seven years and until the regiment was amalgamated with the Fourth. He is an honorary member of the De Long Guards, of Hoboken. He has always taken an active interest in military affairs, and has won several medals at the Sea Girt ranges and qualified as an expert marksman.

The Senator was one of the organizers of the Free Public Library of Hoboken, and of the State Charities Aid Association. He also helped organize the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and has been its counsel since its inception. This is the first time he has been a candidate for an elective office, having frequently declined such honors before. He is a Supreme Court Commissioner and Special Master in the Court of Chancery. He was elected Senator by a plurality of 3,166 over George McCarthy, the Republican candidate. Last year the Senator served on the Committees on Judiciary, Soldiers'

Home, State Library, State Prison, and Unfinished Business.

1904—Minturn, Dem., 38,995; McCarthy, Rep., 35,829; Raymond, Pro., 344; Pankopf, Soc., 2,770; Gallo, Soc.-Lab., 675. Minturn's plurality, 3,166.

Hunterdon County.

(Population, 33,258.)

GEORGE F. MARTENS, JR.

(Dem., New Germantown.)

Senator Martens was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., February 21, 1867. He served three years in the House of Assembly—during the sessions of 1897, '98 and '99. He was elected to the Senate by a plurality of 1,143 over Montgomery, Rep. Last year he served on the Committees on Labor and Industries, Agriculture, Passed Bills, and Sanatorium for Tuberculous Diseases.

1903—Martens, Jr., Dem., 4,283; Montgomery, Rep., 3,140; Volk, Pro., 475. Marten's plurality, 1,143.

Mercer County.

(Population, 110,516.)

BARTON B. HUTCHINSON.

(Rep., Trenton.)

Senator Hutchinson was born at Allentown, Monmouth county, N. J., June 10th, 1860, and is a lawyer by profession. He began the study of law in 1877; was admitted as an attorney at the June term, 1881, and as a counselor three years later. He was Vice President of the Trenton Board of Trade in 1888 and 1889, and President of the same body in 1890. For two years he was a member and Secretary of the Republican City Executive Committee of Trenton. He was a member of the House of Assembly, representing the old First District of Mercer county, in 1892 and '93, and in the latter year he acted as Republican leader of the House, when he made strenuous opposition to the enactment of race-track legislation. He was elected to the Senate in 1901 by a plurality of 5,692 over John T. Bird, Democrat. Last year he served as Chairman of the Committees on Banks and Insurance and Public Grounds and Buildings, and as a member of the Committees on

Clergy, Judiciary, Riparian Rights, Federal Relations, and Home for Feeble-minded Women.

1904—Hutchinson, Rep., 14,628; Bird, Dem., 8,936; Smith, Pro., 336; Richards, Soc., 583; Nicklin, People's Dem., 108. Hutchinson's plurality, 5,692.

Middlesex County.

(Population, 97,036.)

WILLIAM HOWARD CROSBY JACKSON.

(Rep., New Brunswick.)

Senator Jackson was born in New Brunswick, N. J., January 26, 1867, and is the representative in New York for Hay Foundry and Iron Works of Newark, N. J. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of Union Lodge, No. 19, F. & A. M., Scott Chapter No. 4, R. A. M., New York Consistory, thirty-second degree, A. A. S. R., Scott Council, No. 1, R. S. M., Mecca Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., past exalted ruler of New Brunswick Lodge, No. 324, B. P. O. E., a member of the New Brunswick Boat Club and New Brunswick Lodge, No. 6, I. O. O. F., the Union Club and New Brunswick Golf Club, and president of the Brunswick Club. He is also vice-president of the Young Men's Republican Club and a member of the Y. M. C. A. The Senator was a member of the House of Assembly in 1902 and '03, and served on important committees. He was elected to the Senate after a lively campaign by a plurality of 633 over Mayor Viehmann, his Democratic opponent. Last year he served as Chairman of the Committees on Elections, Printed Bills and State Home for Girls, and as a member of the Committees on Appropriations, Corporations, Passed Bills, and New Jersey Reformatory.

1903—Jackson, Rep., 8,527; Viehmann, Dem., 7,894; Brown, Pro., 246. Jackson's plurality, 633.

Monmouth County.

(Population, 87,919.)

OLIVER HUFF BROWN.

(Rep., Spring Lake.)

Senator Brown was born at Farmingdale, N. J., December 12th, 1852, and is in the furniture and house-furnishing business at Spring Lake, having a branch store at Lake-

wood. At the age of nineteen he entered a small country store at New Branch, N. J., and after conducting it for two years he was employed in the establishment of John A. Githens, of Asbury Park, where for eight years he acted as manager. He made two trips across the ocean, which added much to his business qualifications. In 1881 he started business for himself at Spring Lake, which was then sparsely settled, and he has built it up so much that now he owns one of the largest stores along the sea coast. In 1889 he established a branch store at Lakewood, in which he does a most extensive business. The Senator has attained a widespread reputation as an art connoisseur and many homes in Philadelphia and other cities contain selections of wares from his establishments. He is one of the largest property holders of Spring Lake and was Mayor of the borough for twelve years. He is President of the new national bank at Spring Lake and also of the First National Bank of Lakewood, and besides he is connected with a number of other financial institutions of Monmouth and Ocean counties. He is interested in the coasting trade, being part owner of several schooners, one of which bears his name. He is a member of Ashler Lodge, No. 142, F. and A. M. In 1896 he was elected to the House of Assembly by the phenomenal plurality of 2,182 over Heyer, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket, and he was at the head of the poll at that election.

In the Monmouth County Republican Convention of 1902 Counselor H. H. Wainwright placed Mr. Brown in nomination for Senator and it was seconded by Dr. B. S. Keator and was then made unanimous. Mr. Brown was elected by a plurality of 153 over Dr. Hugh S. Kinmonth, his Democratic opponent, after a very lively campaign. In 1905 he was re-elected over the same opponent by a plurality of 3,364. In 1903 a new borough was formed by the consolidation of Spring Lake, North Spring Lake and Como, and Mr. Brown was elected as its first Mayor. Last year he served as Chairman of the Committees on Finance, Agriculture, and Treasurer's Accounts, and as a member of the Committees on Municipal Corporations, Printing, Game and Fisheries, and School for Feeble-minded Girls and Boys.

1905—Brown, Rep., 11,076; Kinmonth, Dem., 7,712; Cloughly, Pro., 271. Brown's plurality, 3,364.

Morris County.

(Population, 67,934.)

THOMAS J. HILLERY.

(Rep., Boonton.)

Senator Hillery was born at Hibernia, N. J., November 18, 1871, and is a lawyer by profession. He attended the public school at Hibernia, and subsequently at Rockaway, where he was graduated and received a teachers' certificate for Morris county.

After leaving school, he entered the employ of B. K. & G. W. Stickle, general merchants, where he remained for four years. He then became associated with a civil engineer at Boonton, N. J., and practiced civil engineering and land surveying for a number of years. This work brought him in touch with searching land titles and drawing of legal papers generally, and lead to a study of the law, which he supplemented with a two years' course in the New York University Law School. He was admitted to the New Jersey Bar at the February term, 1901, and is now practicing law at Boonton, N. J.

He was one of the original incorporators of the Boonton Water Company and is now a director in said company. He is associated in a number of business enterprises and has a growing law practice.

He was elected to the Assembly in 1902, which was the first political office that he held, and received more votes than any other candidate on his ticket at that election. He was re-elected in 1903 by nearly three times the majority he received the previous year. In 1904 he received the unanimous nomination from his party as its candidate for State Senator, and was elected by a still larger majority than the year previous. During his term in the House he served on important committees, being Chairman of the Committee on Corporations and a member of the Committee on Appropriations and several minor committees, and in 1904 was the leading candidate against Mr. Colby for the leadership of the House, which the latter won by a narrow margin. Last year he served as Chairman of the Committees on Miscellaneous Business, State Hospitals, and State Library, and as a member of the Committees on Appropriations, Public Health, and School for Deaf Mutes.

1904—Hillery, Rep., 8,132; Smith, Dem., 4,789; Gray, Pro., 517; Keifel, Soc., 361; Gardner, Jeff.-Lincoln, 7. Hillery's plurality, 3,343.

Ocean County.

(Population, 20,880.)

GEORGE L. SHINN.

(Rep., New Egypt.)

Senator Shinn was born at New Egypt, N. J., November 5th, 1862, and is a merchant. He attended the public school at New Egypt, and later the New Egypt Seminary (under the charge of ex-Senator George D. Horner, a former professor of Pennington Seminary). He studied law with Robbins and Hartshorn, at Freehold, N. J., and subsequently assumed charge of his father's mercantile business, in which he is now engaged. He owns one of the largest department stores in Ocean county.

The Senator was elected County Collector of Ocean county in 1893, without opposition, and was re-elected in 1896 by the largest majority ever given a candidate for the office in the county. He is a director of the P. & H. R. R. Co., the First National Bank of Hightstown, and the New Egypt Water Company, and is vice president of the New Egypt Fire Company, and is an extensive cranberry grower.

In 1901 he was unanimously nominated for the State Senate, and elected by a large majority. In 1904 he again received the unanimous nomination of his party, and was re-elected by a plurality of 748 over a very popular opponent. Last year the Senator served as Chairman of the Committees on Clergy, Labor and Industries, and Federal Relations, and as a member of the Committees on Unfinished Business, Printed Bills, and State Home for Boys.

1904—Shinn, Rep., 3,047; Harrison, Dem., 2,299; Simpson, Pro., 123; Havens, 20. Shinn's plurality, 748.

Passaic County.

(Population, 175,858.)

WOOD McKEE.

(Rep., Paterson.)

Senator McKee was born in Paterson, N. J., November 10th, 1866, and is a lawyer by profession. He has always been connected with the Republican party since he had a vote, either as a worker or a member of the leading committees. He is very well known throughout Passaic county,

and at the elections in 1897 and 1898, when he was chosen as an Assemblyman, he was the highest man on his ticket. For ten years he has been a member of the Passaic County Republican Executive Committee, and was Vice-Chairman of the Campaign Committee when John W. Griggs was elected Governor and subsequently when the late Garret A. Hobart was chosen Vice-President of the United States. He never held a public office before he was elected to the Assembly. During his two years' service in the House he was a member of leading committees and always took an active part in legislation. In the session of 1899 he was the leader of his party on the floor of the Assembly chamber. In 1900 he was elected to the State Senate by a plurality of 3,185 over Van Cleve, Democrat, and in 1903 he was re-elected by a plurality of 1,665 over Paul Breen, the Democratic candidate. Last year he served as Chairman of the Committees on Boroughs and Townships, Game and Fisheries, State Prison, and Sanatorium for Tuberculous Diseases, and as a member of the Committees on Elections, Finance, Revision of Laws, and Home for Feeble-minded Women.

1903—McKee, Rep., 12,966; Breen, Dem., 11,301; Glanz, Soc., 271; Butterworth, Soc.-Lab., 219; Monington, Pro., 183. McKee's plurality, 1,665.

Salem County.

(Population. 26,278.)

WILLIAM PLUMMER, JR.

(Rep., Quinton.)

Senator Plummer was born in Canton, N. J., January 13th, 1855, and is a glass manufacturer. He was a School Trustee for sixteen years and Postmaster of Quinton for thirteen years. He was elected to the Senate in 1905 by a plurality of 660 over former Senator William Newell, Democrat.

1905—Plummer, Jr., Rep., 3,385; Newell, Dem., 2,725; Woolman, Pro., 164. Plummer's plurality, 660.

Somerset County.

(Population, 36,270.)

JOSEPH SHERMAN FRELINGHUYSEN.

(Rep., Raritan.)

Senator Frelinghuysen was born March 12th, 1869, at Raritan, N. J., and is a fire insurance manager. For three years he was Chairman of the Somerset County Republican Executive Committee. In 1902 he was defeated for the Senate by Samuel S. Childs, Democrat. In 1905 he was elected over Mr. Childs by a plurality of 1,056.

1905—Frelinghuysen, Rep., 4,151; Childs, Dem., 3,095; Hop-pock, Pro., 111. Frelinghuysen's plurality, 1,056.

Sussex County.

(Population, 23,325.)

JACOB COLE PRICE.

(Dem., Branchville.)

Senator Price was born at Branchville, Sussex county, N. J., January 9th, 1850. By profession he is a physician. His father was a cousin of Governor Rodman M. Price, and was an Assemblyman from Sussex county in 1861. Dr. Price is a graduate of the Michigan University and the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city. He was County Physician for Sussex for fifteen years, and has served as Mayor, and also Postmaster, at Branchville. He was appointed as a member of the Board of Examining Surgeons for his Congressional District under the McKinley administration. He is a member of the Board of Directors of the Merchants' National Bank of Newton. Dr. Price was elected to the State Senate by a plurality of 758 over Woodward, Republican. Last year he served on the Committees on Education, Public Health, School for Deaf Mutes, Sinking Fund, and School for Feeble-minded Girls and Boys.

1903—Price, Dem., 2,303; Woodward, Rep., 2,045; Grenelle, Pro., 119. Price's plurality, 758.

Union County.

(Population, 117,211.)

ERNEST R. ACKERMAN.

(Rep., Plainfield.)

Senator Ackerman was born in New York City, June 17th, 1863, and has been a resident of Plainfield for the greater portion of his life. He was educated at the Plainfield public schools, graduating from the High School in the class of 1880.

At seventeen years of age he obtained a position as office boy in the Lawrence Cement Company in New York, where, by attention and fidelity to his duties, he rose through the offices of shipping clerk, bookkeeper, traveling salesman and general sales agent, until he was made president of the then largest manufacturers of building cement in the world, before he was twenty-eight years old, which office he still holds.

He has traveled much and there is hardly a portion of the civilized world but has contributed to his knowledge of men and things. He has always taken a great interest in local affairs and in matters of general public interest.

Mr. Ackerman fought the "Bix Six" in the Common Council of 1891-92, when he represented the Third ward of Plainfield in that body, and to his efforts was due in a great measure the set-back the "Big Six" received and their final overthrow. He was a Republican Presidential Elector in 1896 and was Secretary of the New Jersey Electoral College in 1897.

He has been the Chairman of the Republican City Executive Committee of Plainfield and has been frequently sent as delegate to city, county and state conventions of the Republican party.

He is president of the Lawrence Cement Company, a director of the Plainfield Trust Company, a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, the Union League Club of New York, the Lawyers' Club, and associate of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and a Fellow of the American Geographical Society, as well as being a member-at-large of the New Jersey Geological Survey.

For twenty years Mr. Ackerman has been a director of the Young Men's Christian Association. He is a member of the Board of Trustees of the Crescent Avenue Church, of the Advisory Board of the Plainfield Relief Association,

is second vice-president of the Muhlenberg Hospital of Plainfield, and is vice-president of the Plainfield Country Club.

He was elected to the Senate by a plurality of 2,799 over Nugent, Democrat.

1905—Ackerman, Rep., 11,089; Nugent, Dem., 8,290; Otto, Soc., 462; Van Hise, Pro., 147; Burgholz, Soc.-Lab., 194. Ackerman's plurality, 2,799.

Warren County.

(Population, 40,403.)

JOHNSTON CORNISH.

(Dem., Washington.)

Senator Cornish, at the age of forty-eight, returns to the Senate of New Jersey for the third time. He is one of the representative young business men of the State, having for years been the junior member of the firm of Cornish & Co. (which was composed of ex-Senator Joseph B. Cornish and Senator Johnston Cornish), manufacturers of the celebrated Cornish American pianos and organs at Washington. From a small beginning the business was brought up to its present greatness, employing hundreds of skilled mechanics and shipping to every state and territory thousands of pianos and organs yearly, on the direct plan "from factory to home." Owing to the general growth and extension of the business, the firm became incorporated under the name of the Cornish Company, and Senator Cornish has since been its secretary and treasurer. The company has greatly increased its output in recent years to meet its export trade, and to-day the Cornish American pianos are to be found in every part of the habitable globe. The success of the company has placed Senator Cornish in the front rank of American manufacturers.

The holding of public office by Senator Cornish is not of his own seeking, but in response to a popular demand.

At the age of twenty-seven years he was elected Mayor of Washington by an overwhelming majority, which was repeated the following year, and for the third time he was nominated and elected without opposition.

He was first elected to the Senate in 1890, and before the expiration of his term was nominated and elected to Congress from the Fourth District of New Jersey. Hav-

ing served his term in Congress, he returned home, taking up again the active management of the piano business. In 1899 he was again chosen as the Democratic candidate for Senator, and was elected by an increased majority. He served his term and became a private in the ranks until the fall of 1905, when, from every section of the county, the call came to him to accept the senatorial nomination for the third time. His reply was, that if the citizens united upon him as their choice, he could not do otherwise than accept the nomination. The next Democratic convention, by a unanimous vote, nominated him for Senator. The Republican party of Warren county nominated Winthrop Rutherford as his opponent, and at the election Senator Cornish carried twenty out of the twenty-eight election districts of the county.

1905—Cornish, Dem., 4,532; Rutherford, Rep., 3,611; Buell, Pro., 221. Cornish's plurality, 921.

Summary.

Senate—Republicans....	17	Democrats.....	4=21
House—Republicans.....	57	Democrats.....	3=60
	—		— —
	74		7 81
Republican majority on joint ballot, 67.			

When Regular Senatorial Elections Occur.

In 1906—Burlington, Middlesex, Passaic and Cape May, now represented by Republicans, and Hunterdon and Sussex, now represented by Democrats—6.

In 1907—Cumberland, Atlantic, Ocean, Mercer, Bergen and Morris, now represented by Republicans, and Hudson, now represented by a Democrat—7.

In 1908—Essex, Monmouth, Union, Camden, Salem, Somerset and Gloucester now represented by Republicans, and Warren, represented by a Democrat—8.

The Senators who will be elected in 1906 will each have a vote for a United States Senator to succeed John F. Dryden, whose term will expire on March 3, 1907, and those elected in 1908 will each have a vote for a successor to John Kean, whose term will expire March 4, 1911.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Atlantic County.

THOMAS C. ELVINS.
(Rep., Hammonton.)

Mr. Elvins was born at Hammonton, Atlantic county, N. J., March 28, 1871, and is a merchant. He was educated in the public schools of his native town and later he attended Dickinson Preparatory School, Carlisle, Pa., for two years, entered Amherst College in the fall of 1892 and was graduated from the latter institution in 1896. He is a son of George Elvins, who was an Assemblyman from Atlantic county in 1881. He was elected to the Assembly in 1901 by a plurality of 2,928, running ahead of his ticket; he was re-elected in 1902 by a plurality of 3,930 over John F. Hall, Democrat, and in 1903 by a plurality of 3,860 over Edwards, Democrat, and in 1904 by a plurality of 4,504 over Scull, Democrat, and again in 1905 by a plurality of 4,890 over Voelker, Democrat. This is his fifth consecutive term of office, the longest ever given an Assemblyman in Atlantic county. Last year he served as Chairman of the Committee on Printed Bills and as a member of the Committees on Appropriations, Towns and Townships, and School for Feeble-minded Girls and Boys.

1905—Elvins, Rep., 5,917; Voelker, Dem., 1,027; Johnson, Pro., 209; Adlington, Soc., 35. Elvins' plurality, 4,890.

Bergen County.

CLARENCE MABIE.
(Rep., Hackensack.)

Mr. Mabie was born at Hackensack, N. J., June 1, 1871, and is a lawyer by profession. He was educated in the Hackensack public schools and is a graduate of the New York Law School, class of 1896. He was admitted to the bar as an attorney in November, 1895, and as a counselor in November, 1898. He was private secretary to President of the Senate Edmund W. Wakelee, session of 1904. Mr. Mabie was re-elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 1,845 over Hoey, the highest candidate on the Demo-

cratic ticket. Last year he served on the Committees on Education, Public Health, Printing, State Library, and Home for Feeble-minded Girls and Boys.

JOHN HECK.
(Rep., Westwood.)

Mr. Heck was born in the city of Albany, N. Y., March 3, 1859, and when ten years old he moved with his father and family to Bergen county, where he has since resided. He was educated in the public schools of Albany, and Washington township, N. J., and had a course in Norwood Seminary. He took up his father's business as painter and carried it on extensively for several years. He is now in the real estate business. He has held many positions of trust, and at the present time is receiver for Hillsdale, 54, A. O. U. W.; treasurer for Temple Lodge, 173, F. and A. M., and also of the Bergen County Republican Committee. He was elected Tax Collector for Washington township for an unexpired term of one year, in April, 1895, and in April, 1896, was re-elected for a full term of three years. He filled that office very satisfactorily. Mr. Heck was re-elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 1,656 over Hoey, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket. Last year he served on the Committees on Boroughs and Borough Commissions, Riparian Rights, Public Grounds and Buildings, and Treasurer's Accounts.

THE TOTAL VOTE.

Republicans.		Democrats.	
Mable	9,499	Hoey	7,654
Heck	9,310	Price	7,424
Socialist—Goodwine, 329; Marschall, 331.			
Prohibition—Collingwood, 288; Williams, 216.			

Burlington County.

SAMUEL K. ROBBINS.
(Rep., Moorestown.)

Mr. Robbins was born at Mount Holly, N. J., May 9th, 1853, and is an attorney and counselor-at-law. He was graduated at Princeton College (now Princeton University) in the class of 1874. He studied law with Charles E. Hendrickson, now a Justice of the Supreme Court, at Mount Holly, was admitted to the bar as an attorney at the June

term, 1880, and as a counselor at the February term, 1884. He opened a law office at Moorestown, September 1, 1880, and also at Camden, and has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession since that time. He has always been identified with the Republican party and taken an active interest in the politics of his county and state. Mr. Robbins was a member of the Board of Education of Chester township from March, 1897, to March, 1903, and was president of the Board from March, 1899, to the end of his term. He was appointed to succeed Senator Haines as a member of the County Board of Elections of Burlington, October, 1900; was reappointed in 1902, and resigned in October, 1903. He was re-elected to the Assembly for a third term by a plurality of 2,800 over Vansciver, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket. In the east district of Chester township 280 votes were cast for Mr. Robbins which, by mistake, were counted for Samuel C. Roberts. These votes would have given him a total of 7,511 and a plurality of 3,080. Last year he served as Chairman of the Committees on Appropriations and Sanatorium for Tuberculous Diseases, and as a member of the Committees on Judiciary and Stationery.

JOHN B. IRICK.
(Rep., Vincentown.)

Mr. Irick was born in Vincentown, N. J., November 28, 1845, and is a farmer and lumberman, formerly having been a merchant miller. He is the fourth son of the late General John B. Irick and is one of the third generation of the family holding legislative honors. This is the first county or state office he has held. He was nominated for the Assembly on the first ballot after a spirited contest and was elected by a plurality of 3,226 over Vansciver, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket, and leading his ticket by 281. He received in his own township 383 votes out of a total of 468.

Mr. Irick was Collector of Southampton Township fourteen years without opposition after the first election. He is and has been a director of the First National Bank of Vincentown for thirty-four consecutive years.

THE TOTAL VOTE.

Republicans.		Democrats.	
Robbins	7,231	Vansciver	4,431
Irick	7,657	Kerlin	4,298
Prohibition—Coles, 509; Clement, 422.			
Socialist—Cox, 112; Leeds, 113.			

Camden County.

HENRY S. SCOVEL.

(Rep., Camden.)

Mr. Scovel was born in Camden, N. J., February 25th, 1858, and is a lawyer by profession. He is a son of the late James M. Scovel, who was President of the State Senate in 1866. He served as Solicitor for the Camden County Board of Freeholders from 1895 to 1897. He was a member of the Assembly in 1893-97 and 1903, and at each election he ran ahead of his ticket. He was re-elected in 1903 by a plurality of 7,607 over Springer, the candidate with the highest vote on the Democratic ticket, and in 1904 by the increased plurality of 8,485 over Kirk, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket. In 1905 he was elected to a fourth consecutive term by a plurality of 4,355 over Nicpling, Democrat, being the highest man on his ticket.

During the sessions of 1896 and 1897 he was instrumental in securing the repeal of the 20 per cent. section of the School law, which was objectionable because it increased the taxes of the farmer in the poorer districts of the state. It was mainly through his indefatigable efforts that a bill was passed making operatives in shoe factories entitled to preferred claims for sixty days' wages. Mr. Scovel fathered the act compelling trolley companies to be humane to their employes and equip their cars with protective windows and vestibules. During the session of 1903 he was responsible for the passage of the automobile act, the bill licensing trained nurses, the act making it a misdemeanor for husbands to desert their wives and children, and it was through his efforts that newsboys were exempted from the operation of the child labor law, which would have prevented them from selling newspapers on the street. He has proved himself to be a very active and industrious legislator.

Last year he served as Chairman of the Committee on Municipal Corporations, and as a member of the Committees on Miscellaneous Business, Ways and Means, and State Library.

THEODORE B. GIBBS.

(Rep., Clementon.)

Mr. Gibbs was born near Mount Holly, N. J., October 17, 1838, and is a miller. During the Civil War he was corporal of Company D, 29th New Jersey Volunteers. He

was appointed Postmaster at White Horse (now Kirkwood), Camden county, in 1866, and resigned the office in 1872. He was elected a member of the Board of Directors of the Atlantic City Railroad in 1876 and is still a member of that body. At the incorporation of the Clementon Hall Association in 1886 Mr. Gibbs was elected President and still holds that position. He was a member of the Township Committee of Gloucester township for six years and was elected Sheriff of Camden county in 1882. In 1889 he was appointed Postmaster at Clementon and resigned that office in 1892. At the organization of the Clementon Building and Loan Association in 1892 he was elected President and still serves in that capacity. He was re-elected to the Assembly for the fourth term by a plurality of 4,334 over Niepling, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket. Last year Mr. Gibbs served as Chairman of the Committee on Game and Fisheries, and as a member of the Committees on Agriculture, Passed Bills, and Sanatorium for Tuberculous Diseases.

SAMUEL P. JONES.

(Rep., Camden.)

Mr. Jones was born in Kent county, Delaware, June 17, 1859, and is a counselor-at-law. He studied law with the late Hon. Charles P. Stratton, the first Law Judge of Camden county; was admitted to the bar in 1880, and has practiced his profession continuously since that date in the city of Camden. He possesses in the highest degree the fullest confidence and personal respect of the judges of the various courts, and his fellow practitioners at the bar, irrespective of politics. In 1902 he was a member of the Camden City Council, and president of that body in 1903 and 1904. He was re-elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 4,306 over Niepling, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket. Last year he served on the Committees on Incidental Expenses, Judiciary, State Home for Girls, and Public Grounds and Buildings.

THE TOTAL VOTE.

Republicans.		Democrats.	
Scovel	15,269	Hall	10,867
Gibbs	15,248	Clark	10,898
Jones	15,220	Niepling	10,914
Prohibition—Morgan, 540; Bacon, 550; Murray, 547.			
Socialist—Martin, 354; Schliephocke, 344; Chambers, 343.			

Cape May County.

JAMES M. E. HILDRETH.
(Rep., Cape May.)

Mr. Hildreth was born in Cape May, December 9th, 1859, and is a lawyer by profession. His father, Alvin P. Hildreth, was a Democratic member of the Assembly in 1886 and '87. His mother was a daughter of the late Eli B. Wales, formerly one of the Lay Judges of Cape May county and a brother of E. L. B. Wales, for many years one of the Judges of the New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals. He was educated at the Mount Holly Academy, and studied law in the offices of Walter A. Barrow (his uncle) and Judge Joseph H. Gaskill, at Mount Holly. He was admitted to the bar as an attorney at the June term, 1881, and as a counselor at the February term, 1888. Since the former year he has practiced his profession at Cape May. He organized the Franklin Electric Light Company of Cape May in 1886, and was a director in the South Jersey Railway Company, which opened a competing line to Cape May in 1894. He is a member of several fraternal orders, including the Masons, Heptasophs, Red Men and United Workmen. In 1883 he was elected City Solicitor, and in March, 1893, was elected Mayor, and served two years. In 1895 he was again chosen City Solicitor, and in 1897 was again elected Mayor, which office he held until March, 1899. He has been Solicitor for most of the boroughs of the county. He was re-elected to the Assembly for a third term by a plurality of 1,215 over Henry, the Democratic candidate. Last year he served as Chairman of the Committees on Miscellaneous Business, and Printing, and as a member of the Committees on Revision of Laws, and School for Deaf Mutes.

1905—Hildreth, Rep., 1,740; Henry, Dem., 525; Lifshus, Soc., 76; Yerkes, Pro., 67. Hildreth's plurality, 1,215.

Cumberland County.

LOUIS H. MILLER.
(Rep., Vineland.)

Mr. Miller was born at Williamsburg, Mass., May 11, 1870, and is a lawyer by profession. He is a son of Edwin H. Miller, Lieutenant Commander, U. S. N., who died in the service in 1874. He was graduated from the Vineland High School in 1888. He has been a resident of Vineland

since 1881. Mr. Miller studied law with Leverett Newcomb of Vineland, was admitted to the bar as an attorney in November, 1894, and as a counselor three years later. He stayed with Mr. Newcomb after his admission to the bar and until 1897, when he opened an office in Millville, where he has practiced ever since, while residing in Vineland. He was elected City Solicitor for Millville in 1899, 1900, '01, '02, '03, and City Solicitor for Vineland in 1899, 1900, '01 and '02. He was re-elected to the Assembly for a fifth term by a plurality of 3,050 over Seabrook, Democrat. Mr. Miller is the only Assemblyman who was elected to a fifth term in Cumberland county with the exception of William B. Ewing, who served as far back as 1819—23, 25—28, 30. Last year Mr. Miller was Chairman of the Committees on Revision of Laws, and Soldiers' Home, and as a member of the Committees on Appropriations, and Claims and Pensions.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN BUCK, JR.
(Rep., Millville.)

Mr. Buck was born at Millville, N. J., September 29, 1875, and is a journalist. He was educated in the public schools of Millville. When only eighteen years of age he took charge of the Millville department of the Bridgeton Evening News. He was advertising manager of the Millville Republican and Daily Reporter, two years, 1899 and 1900, was managing editor of the Millville Transcript in 1901, and is now reporter for the Philadelphia Record, Philadelphia Inquirer, Philadelphia North American, Philadelphia Times-Ledger, New York World, New York Journal and Associated Press, and business Manager of the Millville Daily Republican. He has always taken a prominent part in politics and leading municipal questions, but has never held nor has been an aspirant for any public office before his election to the Assembly. He was re-elected to the Assembly for a fourth term by a plurality of 3,119 over Seabrook, Democrat. Last year he served as Chairman of the Committees on Public Health and State Home for Boys, and as a member of the Committees on Banks and Insurance, and Corporations.

THE TOTAL VOTE.

Republicans.	Democrats.
Miller	5,320
Buck	5,389
Prohibition—Hand, 358; Keller, 344.	
Socialist—Diacont, 106; Griffiths, 102.	

Essex County.**WILLIAM PARMENTER MARTIN.**

(Rep., Newark.)

Mr. Martin, who was born in Virginia City, Nevada, October 8, 1871, is descended from an old New England family and his immediate ancestry lived for many years in Union and Middlesex counties of this State. His early education was obtained in the public schools of San Francisco. He was graduated from Columbia University Law School in 1892 and entered the offices of Tracy, Boardman & Platt, in New York. Soon after he opened an office independently in New York and has continued to practice there. He was admitted to practice in New Jersey early in 1893, and established a branch office in this State. Mr. Martin has been a member of the Common Council of Newark for four years, is a member of the Lawyers' Club of Essex county, Lincoln Club of Roseville, Roseville Athletic Association, Bar Association of the City of New York, California Society of New York, University Club, and several bodies in the Masonic fraternity. He was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 20,069 over Grover, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket.

GUSTAV W. ROEBER.

(Rep., Newark.)

Mr. Roeber was born in Sheboygan county, Wisconsin, June 2, 1859, is a graduate in pharmacy and a wholesale druggist. He attended a German parochial school, the public schools of Sheboygan and Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and took a four years academic course in the Northwestern University at Watertown, Wisconsin. He is a graduate of the New York College of Pharmacy, is a member of the West End Club, treasurer of the Sixth Ward Building and Loan Association, Newark, and a trustee of the New Jersey College of Pharmacy.

He was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 20,471 over Grover, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket.

GEORGE F. SERBE.

(Rep., Irvington.)

Mr. Serbe was born in Newark, N. J., February 7th, 1863, and is a salesman for the wholesale and importing grocery house of L. F. Hersh & Bro., Elizabeth, N. J.

He attended the public school until he was twelve years of age, then, with his parents, removed to Sullivan county, N.Y., and worked on a farm in summer-time and attended school in winter. After an absence of four years he returned to Newark and entered the employ of T. B. Peddie & Co., as an apprentice to the bag and satchel trade. He graduated from New Jersey Business College (evening course) and then found employment as a salesman in the wholesale grocery house, which he retains. He was the first president of the Second Ward Improvement Association of Irvington and has been re-elected every year since it was organized on January 8, 1899. Mr. Serbe is past grand of Howard Lodge, No. 7. I. O. O. F. He has been a resident of Irvington for the past ten years. He was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 20,467 over Grover, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket.

HENRY CLAY HINES.

(Rep., Newark.)

Mr. Hines was born in Newark, N. J., March 2, 1856. He received a public school education, read law in Newark and the Columbia Law School, New York, was admitted to the New Jersey bar at February term, 1883, practiced his profession but a short period, when he became engaged in the wholesale manufacture of clothing in Newark with his father under the firm name of John H. Hines & Son, until recently, when he retired from that business. Mr. Hines is a member of the Board of Trade and charter member of the Fourteenth Ward Building and Loan Association, the largest in the State. He was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 20,514 over Grover, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket.

PHILIP C. WALSH, JR.

(Rep., Newark.)

Mr. Walsh was born in Newark, N. J., January 10th, 1870, and is a merchant in iron, steel, machinery and factory supplies. He attended parochial and public schools, the New Jersey Business College, Newark Training School and Cooper Union. He is a member of the Republican Indian League, Newark Lodge of Elks, Knights of Columbus, Technical School Alumni and Cooper Union Chemical Society. He was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 20,528 over Grover, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket.

CHARLES R. UNDERWOOD.
(Rep., Bloomfield.)

Mr. Underwood was born at Lake Como, Wayne county, Pa., February 22, 1857, and is a producer and dealer in bluestone. He was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 20,953 over Grover, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket.

GUSTAV A. KAYSER.
(Rep., Newark.)

Mr. Kayser was born in Gothenburg, Sweden, July 28, 1868, and is in the meat business. He received his education in the public schools. He came to this country at an early age and has always been engaged in the meat business. In politics he has always been a Republican. He was nominated and elected to the Assembly upon a platform of equal taxation and limited franchises. Mr. Kayser is a member of Pythagoras Lodge No. 118, F. and A. M., Accepted Scottish Rite of Free Masonry, Northern Masonic Jurisdiction, N. S. A. Valley of Jersey City; Salaam Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and Essex County Forest No. 8, Tall Cedars of Lebanon. He is chairman of the East End Colby Club, Tenth ward, a member of the Fourth Ward Republican Club and other organizations. He was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 20,524 over Grover, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket.

RUSSELL MARDEN EVERETT.
(Rep., Newark.)

Mr. Everett, who is a patent lawyer, was born in Boston, Mass., July 12, 1870. He was formerly an instructor in mathematics and physics. He attended the Philips-Andover Academy, where he was fitted for college, and graduated from Dartmouth in 1891. He came to New Jersey soon afterward and taught school for some time. In 1897 he came to Newark and entered the employ of Drake & Co., patents, at 172 Market street. He also engaged in the study of law and in 1902 was admitted to the bar, practicing for Drake & Co. until 1905, when he opened an office for himself at 788 Broad street, Newark. He is a member of the Lawyers' Club, the University Club of Essex county, and is an active member and officer of the

Sixth Presbyterian Church of Newark. Mr. Everett was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 20,493 over Grover, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket.

AUSTIN COLGATE.

(Rep., Orange.)

Mr. Colgate was born at Orange, N. J., August 12, 1863, is a manufacturer and a graduate of Yale University. This is the first time he has held public office. He was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 20,510 over Grover, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket.

WILLIAM FELLOWES MORGAN.

(Rep., Short Hills.)

Mr. Morgan was born at Clifton, Staten Island, N. Y., September 24th, 1860, and is in the cold storage business. He was in the banking business four years to 1888. For the past nineteen years he has been a director of the Y. M. C. A. of the city of New York and for the past three years president. He was chairman of the Milburn Township Committee during the years 1894, '95 and '96, and for the past year president of the Board of Education. He was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 20,478 over Grover, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket.

GUSTAVUS F. SOMMER.

(Rep., Newark.)

Mr. Sommer, who is in the fire insurance business, was born at Newark, N. J., January 25, 1850. He was educated in the Newark public schools, is a member of Kane Lodge No. 55, F. and A. M.; P. G. of Howard Lodge No. 7, I. O. O. F.; member of Corinthian Council, No. 644, Royal Arcanum; president of the Park Building and Loan Association, and director of the Annexed District Building and Loan Association. He is a very active member of the Newark Salvage Corps Association, Fire Insurance Patrol and served three terms as president, and also for years as a member of the Executive Committee. Mr. Sommer has always taken an active part in civil affairs. He was elected to the Assembly, leading his ticket, by a plurality of 20,531 over Grover, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket.

THE TOTAL VOTE.

Republicans.

Democrats.

Martin	41,261	Grover	21,192
Roeber	41,663	Hahn	21,076
Serbe	41,659	Macdonald	20,996
Hines	41,706	Groel	21,121
Walsh, Jr.	41,720	O'Day	21,015
Underwood	41,722	Sullivan	21,035
Kayser	41,716	Bray	21,080
Sommer	41,723	Bachman	20,994
Everett	41,685	Sorgenfree	21,017
Colgate	41,702	Boylan	21,091
Morgan	41,670	Pratt	21,060
Socialist—Streib, 1,869; Hoffman, 1,868; Gram, 1,870; James, 1,867; Woodruff, 1,869; Laffey, 1,870; Anderson, 1,869; George, 1,871; Kniep, 1,870; Killingbach, 1,870; Klein, 1,870. Prohibition—Patterson, 340; Brown, 338; Milliken, 338; Ver Soy, 339; Snell, 340; Cairns, 338; Burnett, 338; McChesney, 336; Farrington, 338; Krusen, 337; Sidner, 336. Social-Labor—Hartrung, 546; Hokanson, 547; Carlson, 548; Kuego, 552; Newey, 543; Rapp, 539; Bateman, 538; Bornstein, 538; Skula, 539; Balch, 533; Greenwood, 538. Citizens' Party—Day, 68; Youmans, 68.			

Gloucester County.

WILLIAM C. CATTELL.

(Rep., Wenonah.)

Mr. Cattell was born in Deptford township (Wenonah), Gloucester county, N. J., October 14, 1867, and is a surveyor and engineer and was formerly a farmer. He was Assessor of Deptford township from March, 1890, to March, 1903; is borough engineer of Wenonah and engineer of Mantua and Monroe townships. He served as county engineer in the construction of several state and county roads. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Odd Fellows, Jr. O. U. A. M., Heptasophs, K. G. E., and Patrons of Husbandry. His grandfather, William W. Clark, was an Assemblyman in 1866-67 and he is a kinsman of the late United States Senator Alexander G. Cattell. Mr. Cattell was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 1,102 over Allen, the Democratic candidate.

Cattell, Rep., 4,239; Allen, Dem., 3,137; Nichols, Pro., 253. Cattell's plurality, 1,102.

Hudson County.**ROBERT H. SCOTT.**

(Rep., Bayonne.)

Mr. Scott was born in New York city, August 1, 1855, and is a ship-rigger. He was educated in the public schools of his native city. He is a member of Bayonne Council, 119, Jr. O. U. A. M., served as private and sergeant in the Seventy-first Regiment, New York National Guard, for fifteen years, is a member of the Bayonne Volunteer Fire Department and of the Bayonne Republican Club. In 1905 he enjoyed the distinction of being the only Republican member of the Hudson delegation and the first Republican to be elected from that county in eight years. He was re-elected by a plurality of 988 over Alexander, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket. Last year Mr. Scott served on the Committees on Labor and Industries, Commerce and Navigation, State Home for Boys, and State Prison.

JOHN JOSEPH COYLE.

(Rep., Jersey City.)

Mr. Coyle was born in Jersey City, November 21st, 1881, and is a justice of the peace. He attended St. Peter's College in Jersey City, but only went as far as sophomore, when he accepted a position as clerk in the office of James F. Gannon, real estate broker. He was elected a justice of the peace in 1903, which office he now holds. Mr. Coyle was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 1,433 over Alexander, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket.

JOSEPH F. GALVIN.

(Rep., Jersey City.)

Mr. Galvin was born in Jersey City, October 2d, 1875, and is a clerk in the office of the City Collector of Jersey City, having formerly been a clerk in the office of the general yardmaster of the Erie Railroad. This is the first time he has held public office. He was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 1,592 over Alexander, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket.

WILLIAM A. JOERG.

(Rep., Jersey City.)

Mr. Joerg was born in New York city, July 15th, 1872, and is in the bakery business. When he was but six weeks old his family moved to Jersey City, where his

father started in the bakery business, which became very successful. When young Mr. Joerg reached his majority he succeeded his father in business and he now owns one of the largest retail bakeries in Jersey City. Mr. Joerg was graduated from Public School No. 2 and he attended a one-year course at Brown's Business College, Jersey City. He was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 1,619 over Alexander, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket.

JAMES EDWARD WOOLLEY.

(Rep., Jersey City.)

Mr. Woolley was born in Jersey City, October 31st, 1884, and is the youngest member of the present Assembly. He attended the following educational institutions: Public School No. 2, Jersey City; Jersey City High School, Columbia Grammar School, New York city; Columbia University, New York city, and New York Law School, at which he received the degree of LL.B. in June, 1905. He is now with Vredenburg, Wall & VanWinkle, lawyers, of Jersey City. Mr. Woolley is a member of Rho Deuteron charge of the "Theta Delta Chi" fraternity at Columbia University, and is ex-president of the Pierian Society of the Jersey City High School. He was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 1,633 over Alexander, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket.

EDWARD K. PATTERSON.

(Rep., Harrison.)

Mr. Patterson was born in Harrison, N. J., where he has always been a resident, November 7th, 1873, and is a salesman. He is one of the charter members of the Harrison Hose Company No. 3 and was elected its first foreman. He held the position of Assistant Chief of the Fire Department for two years, and is Chairman of the Harrison Town Republican Association. He was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 1,574 over Alexander, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket.

EUSEBIUS W. ARROWSMITH, JR.

(Rep., Hoboken.)

Mr. Arrowsmith was born in New York city, October 3d, 1869, and is a lawyer by profession, having been admitted to the bar at the November term, 1893. He was formerly employed at the freight department of the Pennsylvania

Railroad at Jersey City at night work and studied law during the day-time with Blair & Crouse, of Jersey City. Mr. Arrowsmith is Past Master of Olive Branch Lodge No. 16, F. and A. M., Freehold, is a member of Hoboken Lodge No. 74, B. P. O. E., and of Council No. 99, R. A. He was Deputy County Clerk of Monmouth from 1895 to 1900. He was correspondent for a number of newspapers, including the Newark Evening News, from about 1891 to 1895. He is a graduate of the Freehold High School. Mr. Arrowsmith was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 1,574 over Alexander, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket.

HERMAN A. BERG.
(Rep., Jersey City.)

Mr. Berg was born in Hoboken, N. J., December 26th, 1879, and is a lawyer by profession. This is the first time he has held public office. He is a member of the Board of Directors of the Hudson City Y. M. C. A., for which association he taught school. He studied law at the New York University. He was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 1,503 over Alexander, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket.

J. PHILIP DIPPEL.
(Rep., Sub Station 3, Weehawken.)

Mr. Dippel was born in West New York, N. J., April 21st, 1882, and is an attorney-at-law of New Jersey and a counselor and attorney-at-law of New York. At the age of five he entered the West New York public schools and continued there until he was thirteen years old. He then entered the tenth grade of the Union Hill High School and graduated three years later, receiving fourth rank in the class. Afterward he entered Dwight Preparatory School, at No. 15 West Forty-third street, New York city, and graduated two years later with an honorable mention. At the age of eighteen he entered Columbia University Law School, from which he graduated three years later, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws. While at Columbia he was never conditioned in any of his studies, but passed all the first time he was examined. During the last year of his Law School course he established a residence in New York city in order to be qualified to take the New York Bar examination. On July 2d, 1903, he took the oath of allegiance, having successfully passed the examina-

tions, and became a counselor and attorney-at-law of the State of New York.

Mr. Dippel was a student at the office of Abel I. Smith & Mabon, of Hoboken. On November 30th, 1903, he was sworn in as a member of the Bar of the State of New Jersey. Counselor Dippel immediately opened an office in West New York, and is now practicing at 416 Bergenline avenue corner Sixth street, that town.

While attending Dwight he was an active member of the debating society connected with that school, and while at Columbia he was an enthusiastic member of the Young Men's Congress which was connected with the Y. M. C. A. of Union Hill.

He is president of the West New York branch of the People's Singing Classes, clerk of the West New York Camp No. 11,302, Modern Woodmen of America, and a member of the Union Hill Alumni Association. Counselor Dippel is attorney for the Board of Education of the town of West New York.

He was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 1,621 over Alexander, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket.

JOHN H. EGGERS.
(Rep., Jersey City.)

Mr. Eggers was born in New York city, December 2d, 1871. He was educated in the public schools. He moved to Jersey City in 1895 and has been a resident of the Tenth ward ever since, where he has taken an active interest in politics. He was formerly in a wholesale confectionery supply business and is now engaged in a soda fountain supply business. Mr. Eggers was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 1,659 over Alexander, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket.

HARRY FRANCIS THOMPSON.
(Rep., Hoboken.)

Mr. Thompson was born in New York city, February 29th, 1868, and is in the plumbing business. He is a union man and was formerly president of the United Building Trades Council of Hudson county and is still a delegate to that body. He is president of Local 168 of Hoboken and is connected with the plumbers, gasfitters, steamfitters and steamfitters' helpers of the united association of the United States and Canada. Mr. Thompson was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 2,044 over Alexander, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket. Mr. Thompson led his own ticket.

THEODORE LESTER BIERCK.

(Rep., Jersey City.)

Mr. Bierck was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., February 4th, 1879, and is a graduate of the Jersey City High School and Temple College, Philadelphia, Pa. He was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 1,617 over Alexander, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket.

THE TOTAL VOTE.

Republicans.	Democrats.
Coyle 36,719	Alexander 35,286
Galvin 36,878	Murphy 35,144
Joerg 36,905	Riordan 35,059
Woolley 36,919	Ernst 34,992
Patterson 36,860	Boucher 35,141
Arrowsmith 36,834	Lange 35,222
Berg 36,789	Callery 35,142
Scott 36,274	Mettlach 35,191
Dippel 36,907	Sullivan 35,171
Eggers 36,945	Guenther 35,070
Thompson 37,330	Blohm 35,177
Bierck 36,903	Holzapfel 34,741
Socialist—Cull, 2,080; Gillian, 2,081; Smith, 2,080; Reilly, 2,083; Krafft, 2,088; Meyer, 2,084; Kampe, Jr., 2,090; Ufert, 2,084; Meconnen, 2,078; Kronenberg, 2,082; Richter, 2,073; Hourigan, 2,073.	
Social-Labor—Schreck, 593; Jacobs, 592; Schrafft, 594; Gerold, 593; Blome, 592; Fortmann, 594; Schwenk, 592; Toepfer, 673; Herschman, 593; Gallo, 591; Tiazzzone, 596; Manzone, 597.	
Union Labor—Tiedermann, 188; Keating, 224; Sullivan, 189; Rinaldo, 189; Griffin, 188; Dewey, 189; Carpenter, 195; Vena, 189; Coluzzi, 190; Boyle, 188; Snyder, 191.	

Hunterdon County.

OLIVER C. HOLCOMBE.

(Dem., Lambertville.)

Mr. Holcombe was born on a farm at West Amwell township, Hunterdon county, N. J., December 8, 1864, and is a dealer in pianos, organs and musical merchandise. He received a common school education and at the age of

twenty-one took full charge of his father's farm and run it successfully five years, thence moving to Lambertville, where he associated himself with the Lambertville Rubber Company. Later he embarked in business for himself, opening a piano and organ store in Lambertville, in which he has been very successful. Mr. Holcombe was Mayor of Lambertville from January 1st, 1904, to January 1st, 1906. He was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 1,024 over Lauer, the Republican candidate.

1905—Holcombe, Dem., 4,209; Lauer, Rep., 3,185; Dalley, Pro., 215. Holcombe's plurality, 1,024.

Mercer County.

ALFRED N. BARBER.

(Rep., Trenton.)

Mr. Barber was born in Lambertville, N. J., May 19, 1867, and is employed in the sales department of John A. Roeblings' Sons Co. He was formerly contracting agent for the New Jersey Steel and Iron Company. He worked in the City Clerk's office from April, 1880, to July, 1884, and never held any other public office before his election to the Assembly. He was re-elected by a plurality of 3,591 over Kresge, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket. Last year he served on the Committees on Banks and Insurance, Militia, Passed Bills, State Hospitals, and as Chairman of the Committee on Clergy.

HENRY D. THOMPSON.

(Rep., Princeton.)

Dr. Thompson was born in Metuchen, N. J., August 24th, 1864, was educated at Princeton, and has been an instructor at Princeton since 1888. He is the son of the Rev. Dr. John B. Thompson, who was so prominent in educational matters in Trenton and this State forty years ago. While Mr. Thompson has never before held an elective office, he comes of a family which served the State during most of the last century. His grandfather, Joseph Thompson, was Judge of the Hunterdon County Court 1836-51, and of the Somerset County Court 1851-64; his great-grandfather, John Thompson, being justice of the peace and Judge of the Hunterdon County Court for more than thirty years. His maternal grandfather, great-grandfather, and grand-uncle filled at various times the office of Member of Coun-

cil (before the institution of the State Senate), Member of Assembly, and State Senator from Salem county.

Dr. Thompson was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 3,491 over Kresge, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket.

WILLIAM F. BURK.

(Rep., Trenton.)

Mr. Burk was born at Groveville, N. J., August 11th, 1860, and is an instructor in the manufacturing of brushes, a position he has occupied for seventeen years. He was connected with the Trenton Lock and Hardware Company for ten years. He is a member of Mercer Lodge No. 50, F. and A. M., and is an earnest worker in the Masonic fraternity, being the district deputy for the third Masonic district, comprising the counties of Mercer, Hunterdon, Middlesex and Burlington, for the ninth consecutive year.

He first entered active political life in 1902, when he was elected to represent the Tenth ward of Trenton in the City Council by a majority of 111. So well did he represent his constituents that two years afterward he was re-elected by a majority of 393, the largest ever given a candidate in that ward. He was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 3,628 over Kresge, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket, his vote being the largest on his own ticket.

THE TOTAL VOTE.

Republicans.		Democrats.	
Thompson	12,619	Millette	9,094
Barber	12,719	Kresge	9,128
Burk	12,756	Hendrickson	9,068
Socialist—Sinclair, 885; McDevitt, 887; Cochran, 883.			
Prohibition—Williamson, 339; Welch, 340; Tye, 336.			

Middlesex County.

FRANK CROWTHER.

(Rep., Perth Amboy.)

Mr. Crowther was born in Liverpool, England, July 10th, 1870, and is a dentist. He was graduated at Harvard University Dental School in 1898. He was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 2,841 over Hildebrand, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket.

WILLIAM RUNYON DRAKE.

(Rep., Stelton.)

Mr. Drake was born in Piscataway township, Middlesex county, N. J., October 22d, 1872, and is a traveling salesman for Runyon Bros., groceries, New Brunswick, N. J. Formerly he held a similar position with the Allen Ditchett Company, New York city. He is a son of Calvin Drake, a veteran of the Civil War. He received his education in the public schools and Rutgers Preparatory School, New Brunswick. Mr. Drake is a member of Union Lodge No. 19, F. and A. M.; Jr. O. U. A. M., P. O. S. of A., Royal Arcanum, Loyal Association, and Woodmen of the World. He was clerk of Raritan township, Middlesex county, from 1898 to 1901. He was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 2,800 over Hildebrand, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket.

EDWARD EVERETT HAINES.

(Rep., South Amboy.)

Dr. Haines was born at Vincentown, Burlington county, N. J., April 30th, 1859, and is a physician by profession. He has been in active practice in South Amboy for fifteen years, and during that period has been surgeon for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He served one term as president of the Middlesex County Medical Society. Previous to studying medicine he was a school teacher for six years. The doctor was Coroner for Middlesex county for two terms, 1897—1900; 1903—1906. He was President of Council of South Amboy from 1900 to 1905, has been a member of the School Board and President of the Board of Health. The doctor was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 2,818 over Hildebrand, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket.

THE TOTAL VOTE.

Republicans.		Democrats.	
Crowther	9,667	Rose	6,800
Drake	9,626	Hildebrand	6,826
Haines	9,644	Dunham	6,756
Prohibition—Wilhelm, 104; Blauvelt, 105; Crowell, 107.			
Socialist—Pederson, 118; Schwartz, 120; Rippen, 121.			

Monmouth County.**EDGAR I. VANDERVEER.**

(Rep., Freehold.)

Mr. Van Derveer was born at New Brunswick, N. J., December 7, 1869, and is in the business of fire, life and accident insurance and wholesale and retail dealer in cigars and tobacco. He was formerly a clerk in a general merchandise store. He was elected Coroner of Monmouth county in 1899 for a term of three years, by a majority of 1,200. He was re-elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 2,064 over Devereux, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket. Last year he served on the Committees on Agriculture, Claims and Pensions, Unfinished Business, and State Village for Epileptics.

WALTER SCOTT REED, M. D.

(Rep., Long Branch.)

Doctor Reed was born at Long Branch, N. J., April 22, 1864, and is a physician and surgeon. After finishing his education in the schools of Long Branch, he commenced his apprenticeship as a drug clerk in 1882, and graduated at the New York College of Pharmacy as president of the class in 1888. He still continued in the drug business and in that year he commenced business for himself at North Long Branch, where he now resides. After eight years more he took up the study of medicine, and graduated from the New York University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1900, and again was honored by being elected president of his class. He now continues the medical profession, and has built up a very lucrative practice. He also owns the drug business, which he originally established. Dr. Reed belongs to many secret societies. He has always been active in the interest of his party, and was rewarded by receiving the largest plurality of the Assembly candidates in his county in 1904.

He was Councilman of Long Branch for seven consecutive years, having been elected each year; was Mayor of Long Branch for three consecutive years, was recently elected to the Board of Education, and has been a member of the Township Executive Committee for ten years. He was re-elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 1,418 over Devereux, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket. Last year he served on the Committees on Printed Bills, Railroads and Canals, State Home for Girls, and State Home for Boys.

GEORGE C. HENRY.

(Rep., Belford.)

Mr. Henry was born at Belford, Monmouth county, N. J., November 25, 1853, and is a fisherman. His boyhood days were spent on the farms of R. S. Snyder and D. G. Campbell, of New Monmouth, and when he was 15 years of age he started out on the water, and for several years was on the steamboat Jessie Hoyt, running between Port Monmouth and New York. Since that time he has been engaged in the fishing business. He served on the Board of Election for ten years, and resigned in 1901. He is a member of the Township Board of Health, a charter member of Bayside Council, 107, Jr. O. U. A. M., of which he has been treasurer since 1891, and is a member of Anchor Lodge, 218, I. O. O. F., of Atlantic Highlands. He was re-elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 1,577 over Devereux, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket. Last year he served on the Committees on Commerce and Navigation, Game and Fisheries, Stationery, and Soldiers' Home.

THE TOTAL VOTE.

Republicans.		Democrats.	
Vanderveer	10,747	Garrison	8,239
Reed	10,101	Devereux	8,683
Henry	10,260	Curchin, Sr.....	8,381
Prohibition—Woodfield, 293; Eaton, 297; Shear, 282.			
Socialist—Partens, 68; Atkins, 69; Robinson, 86.			

Morris County.

JOHN M. MILLS.

(Rep., Morristown.)

Mr. Mills was born at Morristown, N. J., July 2, 1873, and is a lawyer by profession. He was graduated from Rutgers College, class of 1897, with the degree of Bachelor of Science, and in 1903 he received the degree of Master of Science from the same college. He was admitted to the bar of New Jersey, at the June term, 1899, as an attorney-at-law, was made a Master in Chancery the same year, and in 1902 he was admitted as a counselor. He was elected a Freeholder from Morris township in March, 1901, and in March, 1903, he was re-elected. Mr. Mills was re-elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 2,029 over

Bunn, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket. Last year he served on the Committees on Elections, Labor and Industries, Printing and Treasurer's Accounts.

RICHARD JOHN CHAPLIN.

(Rep., Mt. Arlington.)

Mr. Chaplin was born in England in 1852 and is a liveryman. He was President of the Board of Education for eight years, is the present Mayor of Mt. Arlington and Chairman of the Board of Health. He was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 1,883 over Bunn, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket.

THE TOTAL VOTE.

Republicans.		Democrats.	
Mills	6,215	Tredway	4,182
Chaplin	6,069	Bunn	4,186
Prohibition—Hedges, 264; Stone, 277.			
Socialist—MacFall, 177; Herschmann, Jr., 182.			
Citizens—Miller, 80; McMahan, 81.			

Ocean County.

GEORGE COLLINS WARREN.

(Ind. Rep., Barnegat.)

Captain Warren was born at Waretown, January 18th, 1850. He is a son of Captain John and Catharine H. Warren. His mother was a daughter of Ralph and Ann Chambers, who were born in Trenton, N. J. Ralph Warren was a soldier of the war of 1812 and settled at Waretown at the close of that war.

Captain Warren went to sea at the age of fourteen years and became master of a coasting vessel before he was twenty-one. He commanded a number of vessels in his time, all engaged in the coasting trade—between New York and Cape Henry. From 1880 to 1890 he was captain of the steamers St. Johns and Monmouth, owned by the New Jersey Central Railroad Company, running from New York to Sandy Hook and Atlantic Highlands. After leaving this employment he, with ex-Comptroller Olcott, of New York State, Cornelius N. Bliss, William J. Sloane, E. S. Auachinchloss, M. C. L. Borden, William P. Dickson, Henry T. Wilson and others, built the large four-masted coasting schooner, "Edith Olcott," of which he is still the managing owner.

The Captain is a Masonic district deputy for the thirteenth district and has occupied this position eight years, having been originally appointed by Grand Master Ewan. He was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 20 over Sprague, Republican.

1905—Warren, Ind. Rep., 2,239; Sprague, Rep., 2,219; Austin, Pro., 111. Warren's plurality, 20.

Passaic County.

GEORGE FAIRHURST WRIGHT.

(Rep., Paterson.)

Mr. Wright was born at Paterson, N. J., February 26th, 1873, and is a searcher of titles. He was re-elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 2,163 over Cabell, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket. Last year he served on the Committees on Banks and Insurance, Claims and Pensions, School for Deaf Mutes, and New Jersey Reformatory.

HENRY MARELLI.

(Rep., Paterson.)

Mr. Marelli was born at Paterson, N. J., June 7, 1875, and is a lawyer by profession. He was graduated from the Paterson High School in 1891, and from Rutgers College in 1897. After his graduation from college he taught school for three years. He was admitted to the bar of New Jersey at the November term, 1900, and received the degree of Master of Science from Rutgers College in June, 1901. In April, 1902, he entered into a law partnership with John E. Tylee and they are now doing business under the firm name of Marelli and Tylee. He was re-elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 1,951 over Cabell, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket. Last year he served on the Committees on Bill Revision, Education, Elections, and Home for Feeble-minded Women.

ARTHUR M. SMETHURST.

(Rep., Paterson.)

Mr. Smethurst was born in Paterson, N. J., March 23d, 1872, and is in the coal business. This is the first time he has held public office. He was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 2,007 over Cabell, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket.

JOHN DYNELEY PRINCE.

(Rep., Ringwood.)

Professor Prince was born in New York city, April 17th, 1868, and is a professor in Columbia University, and was formerly dean of the New York University. He is Ph.D. from the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md. (1892). He has been a rather voluminous writer on historical and historico-legal subjects. The Professor was President of the Board of Education, Pompton township, from 1902 to 1905, and was constable of the same township for two years—1903 to 1905, when he resigned. He was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 2,137 over Cabell, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket.

COLIN REED WISE.

(Rep., Passaic.)

Mr. Wise was born at Washington, Pennsylvania, November 28th, 1845. When a year old his parents moved to Savannah, Ga. At the age of 16 he entered Mercer University, Penfield, Ga., of which his father was professor of Latin and Greek. Coming North at the close of the war, he entered Dartmouth College and graduated in 1868. He then taught school at Dividing Creek and at Newport in Cumberland county, this State. In 1869, owing to poor health, he joined a party which, under the direction of his uncle, the late S. S. Post, was surveying the route of the railroad now known as the New Jersey and New York Railroad. Subsequently he was employed as assistant or resident engineer upon the Erie, the New York elevated, the West Shore, and the St. Louis and San Francisco. He was chief engineer and superintendent of construction of the Brunswick Railroad in Georgia, and shortly before its sale to the Plant Syndicate, was assistant general manager of the same. Mr. Wise gave up railroad work some years ago and has since devoted himself to municipal engineering. He has for the past sixteen years been the City Engineer of Passaic and is of the firm of Wise & Watson, civil and consulting engineers. He was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 2,155 over Cabell, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket.

THE TOTAL VOTE.

Republicans.		Democrats.	
Wright	14,115	Rutten	11,815
Marelli	13,903	Newman	11,770
Smethurst	13,959	Furrey	11,857
Prince	14,089	Van Vranken	11,724
Wise	14,107	Cabell	11,952
Prohibition—Buch, 258; Stoffels, 240; Forfar, 231; Car-			
lough, 226; Grenfell, 226.			
Socialist—Bamfield, 788; De Mott, 812; De Yonker, 812;			
De Kenkelaere, 810; Flow, 804.			
Social-Labor—Kahr, 419; Berdan, 421; Colditz, 424; Wolff,			
423; Koettgen, 421.			

Salem County.

THOMAS EWING HUNT.

(Rep., Pennsgrove.)

Mr. Hunt was born at Pedricktown, N. J., April 25, 1859, and was educated in the public school of his native town. He worked on his father's farm until he was 19 years of age, then entered the service of the Delaware River Railroad (now owned by the Pennsylvania Railroad), acting in the capacity of conductor for about twenty-two years. He is now a wholesale commission merchant, in produce and fish, and has thousands of dollars invested in the fishing industry every year. He is one of the promoters of the Pennsgrove National Bank, of which he is a director. He has always taken an active part in politics and leading municipal questions, is a Borough Councilman, an office he has filled since 1893; was President of the Council for four years, and was trustee of the Pennsgrove High School for three years. In 1893 he was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 72 over Ephraim C. Harris, Democrat, who was an Assemblyman in 1903, and re-elected by a plurality of 558 over Charles E. Atkinson, Democrat, and again re-elected by a plurality of 566 over Atkinson, Democrat. Last year Mr. Hunt served as Chairman of the Committees on Boroughs and Borough Commissions, and School for Deaf Mutes, and as a member of the Committees on Game and Fisheries, and State Library.

1905—Hunt, Rep., 3,329; Atkinson, Dem., 2,763; Seagraves, Pro., 177. Hunt's plurality, 566.

Somerset County.**IRVING HOAGLAND.**

(Rep., Franklin Park.)

Mr. Hoagland was born at Franklin Park, N. J., July 24, 1869, and is a lawyer by profession. He is a graduate of Rutgers College of the class of 1890, and also of the New York Law School. Since his admission to the bar he has practiced his profession in New Brunswick. He was re-elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 1,373 over Durling, Democrat. Last year he served on the Committees on Education, Printed Bills, State Home for Girls, and School for Feeble-minded Girls and Boys.

1905—Hoagland, Rep., 4,301; Durling, Dem., 2,928; Acker, Pro., 112. Hoagland's plurality, 1,373.

Sussex County.**LEVI H. MORRIS.**

(Dem., Newton.)

Mr. Morris was born on his father's farm in the township of Hampton, near the town of Newton, N. J., on December 23d, 1870, and received his early education in the public school of his native township, the Newton Collegiate Institute, State Model School of Trenton, and Eastman's Business College of Poughkeepsie, New York.

He commenced reading law with Theodore Simonson in 1895 and was admitted to the New Jersey Bar, February term, 1899.

After being admitted as an attorney he moved to the town of Newton, the county seat of Sussex, and began the practice of his profession.

He served two terms as attorney of the Board of Freeholders and is now serving his second term as attorney for the town of Newton, and is also attorney for a number of townships of his native county. This is the first elective office he has held. He was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 351 over McCarthy, the Republican candidate.

1905—Morris, Dem., 2,675; McCarthy, Rep., 2,324; Roe, Pro., 101.

Union County.**PETER TILLMAN.**

(Rep., Rahway.)

Mr. Tillman was born in Raritan, Somerset county, in 1860, and has always resided in New Jersey. He comes of good old sturdy Jersey stock. His parents were Augustus and Madalina (Hollander) Tillman. His father died in 1897, but his mother is still living in the family homestead in Raritan. His paternal great-grandfather, Peter Tillman, was the first gold and copper smelter in this country, and built many of the first smelters erected here.

For the past ten years Mr. Tillman has been General Superintendent and Manager of the New Jersey Portland Cement Company of Perth Amboy, which enterprise he assisted in organizing, and in which he is a stockholder and one of the Board of Directors.

Previous to his removal to Rahway, in 1895, he resided in Jersey City Heights and was active in political and business circles there for a number of years. He was a member of the Union county Board of Freeholders for two years, and Chairman of the Rahway Board of Excise for three years. He has been for four years past the President of the Republican Club, and has devoted much time and labor toward the success of the party in that city. Mr. Tillman is a member of the Masonic fraternity, also of the Royal Arcanum and other civic organizations. He was re-elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 3,581 over Stanford, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket. Last year he served on the Committees on Bill Revision, Towns and Townships, Unfinished Business, and New Jersey Reformatory.

RANDOLPH PERKINS.

(Rep., Westfield.)

Mr. Perkins was born at Dunellen, N. J., November 30th, 1871, and is a lawyer by profession. He was elected Mayor of Westfield at the spring election, 1904, and served in that office until January 1, 1906. He was elected to the Assembly at a special election held on February 7th, 1905, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of George H. Embree, which occurred on December 2d, 1904. Mr. Perkins was sworn into office on February 14th. He served on the Committees on Agriculture, Printed Bills, and Sinking Fund. Mr. Perkins was re-elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 3,530 over Stanford, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket.

EVERARD KEMPSHALL TUCKER.

(Rep., Eliabeth.)

Mr. Tucker was born in Elizabeth, N. J., about thirty years ago and was educated at the Pingy School in his native city. Afterward he attended Princeton University. He is connected with the firm of Hicks, Herrick & Colby, of Wall street, New York. Mr. Tucker is a veteran of the Spanish-American war, in which he served with his brothers, James Smylie Tucker and Raymond Tucker, on the auxiliary cruiser Badger. He is a member of the McKinley Republican Club of Union county, the Elizabeth Club, the Masonic fraternity and other organizations. He was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 3,649 over Stanford, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket.

THE TOTAL VOTE.

Republicans.		Democrats.	
Perkins	11,430	Stanford	7,900
Tillman	11,481	Feid	7,845
Tucker	11,549	Coulter	7,847
Socialist—Cassens, 473; Hurley, 471; Roff, 472.			
Prohibition—Brookfield, 159; Massett, 148; Given, 151.			
Social-Labor—McGarry, 188; Lustbaum, 187; Skramorsky, 186.			

Warren County.

JOSEPH H. FIRTH.

(Dem., Phillipsburg.)

Mr. Firth was born at Phillipsburg, N. J., February 22d, 1859. He was formerly a foundryman. He was elected a member of the Board of Freeholders in 1884 and served one term, when he moved out of his ward. In 1889 he was elected a member of Council and served eleven years, when he resigned and moved to Greenwich township. He was elected Township Committeeman the following year, served one term and then moved back to Phillipsburg. In 1904 he was elected Mayor of Phillipsburg for a term of two years. He was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 632 over Mingle, the Republican candidate.

1905—Firth, Dem., 4,365; Mingle, Rep., 3,733; Spangenberg, Pro., 269; Carling, 60. Firth's plurality, 632.

Summary.

House—Republicans....	57	Democrats.....	3=60
Senate—Republicans....	17	Democrats.....	4=21
	—		—
	74		7=81
Republican majority on joint ballot, 67.			

THE JUDICIARY.

United States District Court.

WM. M. LANNING, Trenton.

Judge Lanning was born on a farm in Ewing township, Mercer county, N. J., January 1, 1849. His ancestors were among the earliest settlers in New Jersey, the family having resided within the territory now embraced in Mercer county since 1698.

He was given a liberal education, graduating from the Lawrenceville High School in 1866. For six years subsequent to his graduation he taught in the district schools of Mercer county and from 1872 to 1878 he was engaged as a teacher in the old Trenton Academy; from 1878 to 1880 he was principal of the public school at East Trenton.

It was while acting as a justice of the peace in Ewing township that he acquired a taste for the law. He was elected as justice of the peace in 1876 and studied hard to fit himself for the place. From this study he decided to make law his life's work, and during the last four years of his position as a teacher he was also engaged in the study of the law with the late George A. Anderson and General Edward L. Campbell as his preceptors. He was admitted to the bar in November, 1880.

Mr. Lanning at once opened an office in Trenton and his ability was soon recognized. In 1883 he was admitted as a counselor at law, and the following year he was made City Solicitor of Trenton. He served in that capacity until 1887, when he was made Judge of the City District Court, a position he occupied until 1891, when, with other District Court judges, he was legislated out of office.

With Judge Vroom, Judge Lanning in 1887 compiled the "Supplement to the Revision" of the General Statutes of New Jersey. In 1894 they were authorized by legislative enactment to compile and publish an up-to-date set of the General Statutes.

In 1885 Judge Lanning published a standard work entitled "Help for Township Officers," which has run into a second edition. He was a member of the Special Commission that framed the present comprehensive township laws. Judge Lanning was a member of the Constitutional Commission of 1894 and has participated in many notable events of a legal character in the state.

He was a director and counsel for the Mechanics National Bank and for several years was also counsel for the Trenton Banking Company. He served for a time as President of the Mechanics Bank, being succeeded by Edward C. Stokes (since Governor) in that position.

Judge Lanning is a member of the Board of Managers of the Trenton Savings Fund Society, of the Board of Trustees of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, of the Board of Directors of the Princeton Theological Seminary, and of the Board of Trustees of the Lawrenceville School.

He was elected to Congress in 1902 by a plurality of 2,006 over Colonel Lewis Perrine, the Democratic candidate. After the first session of the Fifty-eighth Congress he resigned, in order to qualify for the judicial office he now holds as successor to Judge Kirkpatrick, who died May 30th, 1904. He took the oath of office June 6th, 1904. His salary is \$6,000 a year, and the office has a life tenure.

JOSEPH CROSS, Elizabeth.

Judge Cross was born near Morristown, N. J., December 29th, 1843. He graduated from Princeton University in the class of 1865. Immediately thereafter he began the study of law in the office of William J. Magie, now Chancellor of New Jersey. He also took a course of lectures at Columbia College Law School, and was admitted to practice as an attorney-at-law in June, 1868, and as a counselor in 1871. Upon his admission to the bar he was taken into partnership by his preceptor, under the firm name of Magie & Cross, which relation existed until 1880, when Mr. Magie was appointed one of the Justices of the Supreme Court. Judge Cross has resided in Elizabeth since the spring of 1858, and has always been a staunch Republican. In 1888 he was appointed Judge of the District Court of the city of Elizabeth, but in common with all of the other Republican District Court Judges of the State, was legislated out of office in April, 1891.

Judge Cross was elected a member of the Assembly from Union county in the fall of 1893, and again in 1894. When Speaker Holt resigned the chair, May 26th, 1894, Mr. Cross was chosen his successor for the remainder of the session. In 1895 he was re-elected Speaker by the unanimous vote of his Republican colleagues. In November, 1898, he was elected Senator, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Senator Voorhees, who had been nominated as the Republican candidate for Governor.

He was re-elected to the Senate for a full term in 1899 by a plurality of 2,471, being an increase of 491 over that of the previous year. He was again re-elected in 1902 by a plurality of 1,186 over James E. Martine, his Democratic opponent. He served as President of the Senate during the session of 1905, and in April of that year he was appointed by President Roosevelt a Judge of the United States District Court for New Jersey. His salary is \$6,000 a year and the office has a life tenure.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

Chancellor.

WILLIAM J. MAGIE, Elizabeth.

(Term seven years, salary \$11,000 per annum.)

Chancellor Magie was born at Elizabeth, Union county, N. J., December 9th, 1832. His father, David Magie, was for nearly forty-five years pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Elizabeth, and was also a native of the same town. He entered Princeton College in 1852 and graduated in 1855. He studied law with the late Francis B. Chetwood, of Elizabeth, was admitted as an attorney in 1856 and as a counselor in 1859. For six years he was associated in practice with Mr. Chetwood, and after practicing alone for some time he formed another co-partnership with Mr. Joseph Cross. From 1866 to 1871 he was Prosecutor of the Pleas for Union county. He has been connected with the banks of Elizabeth, and has acted as counsel for several corporations. He was elected to the State Senate from Union county in 1875 for a term of three years, and in 1880 he was appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court by Governor McClellan. He was re-appointed by Governor Green in 1887 and by Governor Werts in 1894. On March 1st, 1897, he was nominated by Governor Griggs as Chief Justice to succeed the late Mercer Beasley, and he was at once confirmed by the Senate. He served in that office until May 2d, 1900, when he was appointed by Governor Voorhees to fill the vacancy in the office of Chancellor caused by the death of Alexander T. McGill. On January 14, 1901, he was nominated for a full term of office by Governor Voorhees, and the nomination was at once confirmed by the Senate. His term will expire January 14, 1908. In politics he is a Republican.

Vice-Chancellors.

(Term seven years, salary \$10,000 a year.)

HENRY C. PITNEY, Morristown.

Vice-Chancellor Pitney, LL.D., was born at Mendham, Morris county, N. J., January 19th, 1827. He was graduated from Princeton College in the class of '48, which has since conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D. He was admitted to the bar as an attorney in July, 1851, and as a counselor in November, 1854. He is regarded as one of the ablest constitutional lawyers in New Jersey. He was appointed Vice-Chancellor for a term of seven years in the spring of 1889 and in 1896 he was re-appointed for another full term, and again in 1903. In politics he is a Republican. His term expires in 1910.

JOHN R. EMERY, Newark.

Vice-Chancellor Emery was born in Flemington, Hunterdon county, N. J., July 6th, 1842. He was graduated from Princeton College in 1861, and studied law under Bennet Van Syckel, since a Justice of the Supreme Court, and also under the late Vice-Chancellor Van Fleet. In 1865 he was admitted to the bar, when he formed a partnership with Mr. Van Fleet, which continued for one year. Then he went to Trenton, where he formed a partnership with the late Augustus G. Richey, which was continued until 1874. The next year he moved to Newark, where he opened a law office and soon built up an extensive practice. About twenty years ago Mr. Emery was made an Advisory Master. He has never held any political office. He was appointed Vice-Chancellor by Chancellor McGill on January 25th, 1895, for a full term of seven years, to succeed the late Vice-Chancellor Van Fleet. He was re-appointed by Chancellor Magie in 1902. In politics he is a Republican. His term will expire in January, 1909.

FREDERIC W. STEVENS, Newark.

Vice-Chancellor Stevens was born in Hoboken, N. J., June 9th, 1846. He was graduated from Columbia Law College in 1865; was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney in November, 1868, and as a counselor three years later. He first came into public life in 1873, when he was appointed Judge of the Second District Court of Newark. He remained in that position for two years. In 1889 the Judge was appointed County Counsel of Essex county,

and filled that office for some years. Although he has not held any other public offices, Mr. Stevens has always been a prominent figure in some of the biggest legal fights ever made in the State and County Courts. One of those was the settlement of the back taxes of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company. In that case he and Judge Dillon acted as arbitrators. He is a member of the Ecclesiastical Law Committee of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Newark, and, with Cortlandt Parker, revised all of the canons governing that body. He was appointed Vice-Chancellor in 1896, as a successor to John T. Bird. In 1903 he was appointed for another term. In politics he is a Democrat. His term will expire in 1910.

MARTIN P. GREY, Camden.

Vice-Chancellor Grey was born at Camden (then in Gloucester county), New Jersey, December 20th, 1841. He was the third son of Philip James Grey, Esq., and Sarah Woolston Grey, his wife. He was educated in the schools of his native town and in the city of Philadelphia. He was admitted as an attorney-at-law at the June Term of the Supreme Court in New Jersey in 1863. He was called to the bar as counselor at the June Term, 1866. He began the practice of law at Salem in June, 1863, and there continued until January 1st, 1887, when he formed a partnership with his older brother, Samuel H. Grey, deceased, formerly Attorney-General, at Camden, N. J., and continued the practice of law at the latter place under the firm name of Grey & Grey, until May 19th, 1896, when he was tendered by the late Alexander T. McGill, Chancellor, the appointment of Vice-Chancellor, which he accepted. In 1903 he was appointed for another term by Chancellor Magie. In politics he is a Republican. His term will expire in 1910.

EUGENE STEVENSON, Paterson.

Vice-Chancellor Stevenson was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., June 28, 1849. He moved to Paterson with his parents in 1866, and has since resided there. He was graduated from the New York University as a Bachelor of Arts in the class of 1870, and was also graduated from the Law Department of the same institution. Subsequently he entered the law office of Socrates Tuttle, father-in-law of the late Vice-President Hobart, where he continued his studies. In June, 1874, Mr. Stevenson was admitted to the bar as an attorney-at-law, and three years later was

made a counsellor. In 1881 he was appointed a Prosecutor of the Pleas for Passaic county by Governor Ludlow. He served a full term of five years in that office. He did not seek a reappointment. Since that time he has never held a public office, although he has often been sought as a candidate for such. Prior to his elevation to the bench he enjoyed a very large practice in the higher courts of the State. He was appointed Vice-Chancellor on April 16, 1901, for a full term of seven years. In politics he is a Democrat. His term will expire in 1908.

JAMES J. BERGEN, Somerville.

Vice-Chancellor Bergen was born in Somerville, N. J., October 1st, 1847. He attended school in the old Brick Academy and afterward graduated from Mr. Butler's Seminary, Somerville. He commenced reading law with H. M. Gaston in 1864, before he was seventeen years of age. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar in November, 1868. He formed a copartnership with H. M. Gaston, January 1st, 1870, which lasted for twenty years and was then dissolved.

After occupying many positions of honor and trust in his native town, Mr. Bergen was elected to the House of Assembly in 1875 and was re-elected in 1876. During his term of office he served on a joint committee which was appointed to consider the constitutionality of several proposed laws under the amended constitution of the state. He served as Prosecutor of the Pleas of Somerset county from 1877 to 1883. He was a member of the Board of Commissioners of Somerville for fifteen years and served as president of that body. Many of the improvements of the town are directly traceable to him. Through his instrumentality ordinances were passed regulating the fire and police departments, and he was one of the first to bring the matter of sewerage to the attention of the governing body, and owing to his untiring energy Somerville now has a sewerage system second to none in the state.

Mr. Bergen was again elected to the House of Assembly in 1890 and was re-elected in 1891. He served as Speaker of the House in 1892 and 1893, when he discharged the duties of that office in a highly satisfactory manner.

He was appointed a Vice-Chancellor in March, 1904, by Chancellor Magie for a term of seven years. His term will expire on March 14th, 1911. In politics he is a Democrat.

LINDLEY M. GARRISON, Jersey City.

Vice-Chancellor Garrison was born in Camden, N. J., November 28th, 1864, and is a son of Rev. Joseph F. Garrison, D.D., and Elizabeth V. Garrison. He is a brother of Supreme Court Justice Charles G. Garrison. He attended school at Exeter, N. H., spent one year in Harvard College, read law with Redding, Jones and Carson, of Philadelphia, and Thomas E. French, of Camden, and finished his legal studies in the University of Pennsylvania. He was admitted to the bar in Philadelphia in 1886, and to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney at the June term, 1888, and as a counselor at the June term, 1892.

He commenced practice in this state at Camden, N. J., in 1888. He moved from Camden to Jersey City in 1898, and became a member of the firm of Garrison, McManus and Enright. This partnership was dissolved when Mr. Garrison accepted the office of Vice-Chancellor, tendered to him by Chancellor Magie. He took the oath of office on June 15th, 1904, for a term of seven years. In politics he is a Democrat.

JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

(Term of office, seven years. The salary of the Chief Justice is \$11,000 a year, and that of each Associate Justice, \$10,000.)

Chief Justice.**WILLIAM S. GUMMERE, Newark.**

Chief Justice Gummere was born in Trenton, June 24th, 1852, and is a son of the late Barker Gummere, who for many years was one of the acknowledged leaders of the bar of New Jersey. The Justice was educated at the old Trenton Academy and the Lawrenceville School, and was graduated from Princeton College in 1870. He studied law with his father, and upon being admitted to the bar he practiced for a time in the office of G. D. W. Vroom, when that gentleman was Prosecutor of the Pleas for Mercer county. Subsequently Mr. Gummere formed a co-partnership with his uncle, the late ex-Governor Parker, in Newark, and after that had been dissolved he was associated with Oscar Keen, of the same city. This continued until the late Edward T. Green was made Judge of the United States District Court, when Mr. Gummere succeeded him as counsel for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, with

offices in Trenton. On February 18th, 1895, he was appointed by Governor Werts as a Justice of the Supreme Court, to succeed the late Justice Abbett for a term of seven years, and he was unanimously confirmed by the Senate on the day following. On January 28, 1901, he was nominated by Governor Voorhees for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, to take effect on November 16, 1901, and he was confirmed on February 4th following. The nomination was made to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Chief Justice David A. Depue, who, after serving a period of thirty-five years on the bench, vacated the office on November 16th, 1901. Chief Justice Gummere took the oath of office on November 19, 1901. In politics he is a Republican. His term will expire in 1908. His circuit comprises Essex county. Population, 409,928.

Associate Justices.

(Eight altogether. Salary, \$10,000 a year.)

JONATHAN DIXON, Jersey City.

Justice Dixon was born in the city of Liverpool, England, July 6, 1839. He remained there until his eighth year, having attended the public schools for two or three years. His family then removed to Marypont, Cumberland county, in the same country, where his education was continued. His father came to the United States in 1848, and his family followed him two years later, and settled in New Brunswick, N. J. Jonathan became an inmate of the home of Cornelius L. Hardenberg, a lawyer, who suffered from blindness, and to him the lad acted as attendant and amanuensis for nearly five years, or until September, 1855. In that year he entered Rutgers College, and graduated from that institution in 1859. He then entered the law office of his former tutor, Warren Hardenberg, and studied there for twelve months. Upon Mr. Hardenberg removing to New York, Mr. Dixon entered the office of George R. Dutton, and subsequently that of Robert Adrain, both of these gentlemen being members of the bar of New Brunswick. While studying law he taught school as a means of livelihood. He was admitted as an attorney in November, 1862, and three years later as a counselor. After being admitted as an attorney he moved to Jersey City and entered the law office of E. B. Wakeman in a clerical capacity, and in the spring of 1864 he formed a co-partnership with his employer, which lasted one year. For five years he prac-

ticed by himself, and then formed a co-partnership with Gilbert Collins, since then a Justice of the Supreme Court. In April, 1875, he was appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court by Governor Bedle; in 1882 he was re-appointed by Governor Ludlow, in 1889 by Governor Green, in 1896 by Governor Griggs, and in 1903 by Governor Murphy. He is a Republican in politics, and was the candidate of his party for Governor in 1883, when he was defeated by the late Leon Abbett. His present term expires in 1910.

His circuit comprises the county of Hudson. Population, 449,879.

CHARLES GRANT GARRISON, Merchantville.

Justice Garrison was born in Swedesboro, Gloucester county, N. J., August 3d, 1849. He is a son of Rev. Joseph Fithian Garrison, D. D., a well known divine of the Protestant Episcopal Church, who was a professor in a Philadelphia college for a number of years, and died in 1893. The Judge was educated at Edgehill School, Princeton, at the Episcopal Academy, Philadelphia, and in the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated as a physician in 1872. He practiced that profession until 1876, at Swedesboro, and then entered the law office of Samuel H. Grey, of Camden, where he remained until he was admitted to the bar in 1878. He was made Judge-Advocate General of New Jersey in 1884, and in 1882 he was made Chancellor of the Southern Diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church of New Jersey. He was appointed to the Supreme Court bench in January, 1888, in the place of the late ex-Governor Joel Parker, for a full term of seven years. He was re-appointed in 1895 by Governor Werts and again by Governor Murphy in 1902. In politics he is a Democrat. His term expires in 1909.

His circuit consists of the counties of Camden and Gloucester. Total population, 156,032.

JOHN FRANKLIN FORT, East Orange.

Justice Fort was born at Pemberton, Burlington county, March 20, 1852, and is the eldest child and only son of Andrew H. and Hannah A. Fort, and a nephew of the late George F. Fort, who was Governor of New Jersey in 1852. He received his early education at the Mount Holly Institute and later attended Pennington Seminary. He began the study of the law in Philadelphia in the office of Edward Paxson, afterward Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of

Pennsylvania. When Mr. Paxson was appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia, Mr. Fort continued his studies with Ewan Merritt, Esq., then one of the foremost lawyers in Burlington county, and for nine months of his student term he was in the office of Garrit S. Cannon, then Prosecutor of the Pleas for Burlington county. He graduated from the Albany Law School in 1872 with the degree of LL.B.

Mr. Fort was admitted to the bar as an attorney at the November term of 1873 and as a counselor in 1876. His political career began before he had attained his majority in the Presidential campaign of 1872. He served as Journal Clerk of the House of Assembly during the sessions of 1873-74. In May, 1874, he located in Newark and began the practice of the law in Essex county. In 1878 he was appointed by Governor McClellan as Judge of the First District Court of the city of Newark, for the term of five years, at the expiration of which he was re-appointed by Governor Ludlow, but resigned the office in the third year of his second term to resume active practice.

For a number of years he has been a prominent figure in local and State politics. He served on the Republican State Committee and was Vice-President of that body in 1889. He was a delegate-at-large to the National Republican Convention of 1884 which nominated Mr. Blaine for President. He presided over the State Republican Conventions of 1889 and 1895, when General Grubb and John W. Griggs were respectively nominated for Governor. At the National Republican Convention held in St. Louis in 1896 Mr. Fort, speaking for New Jersey, placed in nomination for Vice-President of the United States the name of Garret A. Hobart. He was a member of the Constitutional Commission of 1894, and is now one of the three New Jersey members of the Constitutional Commission on Uniform Laws for all the States, and is active in that national body.

On December 1st, 1896, Governor Griggs appointed Mr. Fort as Judge of the Essex County Court of Common Pleas to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Andrew Kirkpatrick, who had accepted the office of Judge of the United States District Court for New Jersey. When the Legislature assembled Judge Fort was nominated for a full term of five years and was unanimously confirmed by the Senate. In May, 1900, Judge Fort was appointed by Governor Voorhees as a Justice of the Supreme Court to fill a vacancy caused by the elevation of Justice Depue to the office of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. On Janu-

ary 14th, 1901, he was nominated by Governor Voorhees for a full term of seven years, and the nomination was confirmed by the Senate on January 22d. His term will expire in 1908. In politics he is a Republican.

Justice Fort's circuit is composed of the counties of Middlesex and Union. Population, 214,247.

ABRAM QUICK GARRETSON, Morristown.

Justice Garretson was born in Franklin township, Somerset county, N. J., March 11, 1842. He is a descendant of two of the earliest families in Somerset county, both being of Holland-Dutch stock. His parents were Martin Schenck and Ann (Quick) Garretson, and his maternal great-grandfather, Abram Quick, was a Colonel of New Jersey Militia in the Revolutionary war. His ancestors took an active part in public and commercial affairs, held posts of honor and trust, and were always among the foremost citizens of their time.

In 1859 Mr. Garretson entered the sophomore class of Rutgers College, from which he received the degree of A. M., standing first in his class. He decided upon the law as his profession, and almost immediately after he had graduated at Rutgers he registered as a student in the office of Abraham O. Zabriskie, of Jersey City, who was afterward Chancellor of New Jersey. He subsequently attended Harvard Law School, and in November, 1865, was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney, and three years later as a counselor. Subsequently he was admitted to practice before the United States Supreme Court at Washington, D. C.

Mr. Garretson began the active practice of his profession in Jersey City in 1865, being associated with the late Robert Gilchrist, afterward Attorney General of New Jersey. In 1867 he took up his professional work alone, and in February, 1869, was appointed by Governor Randolph as Prosecutor of the Pleas of Hudson county for a term of five years, at the expiration of which, in 1874, he was re-appointed by Governor Parker. In 1878, after serving in this capacity for nine consecutive years, he resigned to accept at the hands of Governor McClellan the office of President Judge of the Hudson County Court of Common Pleas, which position he filled for a full term of five years. Since then he devoted his time to the practice of his profession, and until he was appointed to his present office. In 1883 he formed a co-partnership with James B. Vredenburg, under the firm name of Vredenburg & Garretson,

which continued until his elevation to the bench of the Supreme Court. He was a member of the staff of the late Governor Bedle, and in politics Justice Garretson has always been a Democrat. Upon the death of Justice Lippincott in July, 1900, Governor Voorhees appointed Mr. Garretson to fill the vacancy on the bench, and he was sworn into office July 19th of that year. On January 14th, 1901, he was nominated by Governor Voorhees for a full term of seven years, and the nomination was confirmed by the Senate on January 22d. His term will expire in 1908.

His circuit comprises the counties of Morris, Somerset and Bergen. Total population, 204,207.

CHARLES E. HENDRICKSON, Red Bank.

Justice Hendrickson was born at New Egypt, Monmouth county (now Ocean), N. J., January 8th, 1843. He prepared for college at the academy in his native town. In September, 1860, he entered the Sophomore Class of Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., but continued there only one term, joining the Sophomore Class of Princeton College, N. J., the following January, where he graduated at the age of twenty with the class of 1863. On leaving college he conducted a classical school for one year at Pemberton, N. J. He studied law with Abraham Browning and Garrit S. Cannon, successively, and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney at the November term of the Supreme Court, 1866, and three years later as counselor. He settled at Mount Holly upon his admission to the bar, where he has since resided. He was appointed Prosecutor of the Pleas for Burlington county by Governor Randolph in March, 1870, and was re-appointed by Governors Bedle, McClellan and Abbott, thus serving twenty years in the office, from which he voluntarily retired at the close of his fourth term, in March, 1890.

He was elected to the House of Assembly from the Third district of Burlington county in 1867. He represented the New Jersey Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church as one of the two Lay Delegates from that body to the General Conference of that Church held at Baltimore in May, 1876. He was there appointed by the Board of Bishops one of the Committee to Revise the Hymnal of the Church, a work that was completed by the committee and presented to the Board of Bishops at their meeting in Cleveland, O., the following year. He has further served the New Jersey Annual Conference as Trustee of Dickinson College and of Pennington Seminary, and was President

of the Board of Trustees of the latter institution for a number of years. He was also a Lay Delegate to the Methodist Ecumenical Conference held in Washington, D. C., in 1891, having been designated by the Board of Bishops as one of the representatives from the New Jersey Conference District.

He was appointed by Governor Griggs a Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals on March 26th, 1896, for a term of six years. On January 28th, 1901, he was nominated by Governor Voorhees for Justice of the Supreme Court, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of George C. Ludlow, and the nomination was confirmed by the Senate on February 4th. In politics the Justice is a Democrat. His term will expire in 1908. His circuit comprises the counties of Monmouth, Burlington and Ocean. Population, 170,841.

MAHLON PITNEY, Morristown.

Justice Pitney was born at Morristown, N. J., February 5th, 1858, and is a son of Vice-Chancellor Pitney. He obtained his early education in the schools of his native town, and entered Princeton College in 1875, and was graduated in 1879. Upon graduation he at once commenced the study of law in the office of his father, who was then practicing in Morristown. He was admitted to the bar as an attorney in June, 1882, and became a counselor-at-law in 1885. He opened an office in Dover, Morris county, in 1882, and remained there until 1889, when he returned to Morristown, where he practiced law until his elevation to the bench of the Supreme Court. He acted as Temporary Chairman of the Republican State Convention in 1895, which nominated John W. Griggs for Governor. He was elected to Congress in 1894, in the old Fourth District, by a plurality of 1,407 over Johnston Cornish, although the district was considered Democratic. In 1896 he was re-elected by the increased plurality of 2,977, his own county of Morris giving him a plurality of 3,627, despite the fact that his Democratic opponent, Augustus W. Cutler, was also a resident of that county. In 1898 he was elected to the State Senate from Morris county by a plurality of 831. In 1900 he was the majority leader on the floor of the Senate, and in 1901 he served as President of the Senate. He always took an active part in legislation both in the National House of Representatives and in the State Senate. On February 5th, 1901, Senator Pitney was nominated by Governor Voorhees for Justice of the Supreme Court, to succeed Jus-

tice Gummere, resigned, to take effect November 16th, 1901, and the nomination, without reference, was at once confirmed by the Senate. Mr. Pitney was sworn into office on November 19th, 1901, for a term of seven years. In politics he is a Republican. His term will expire in 1908. His circuit comprises the counties of Passaic and Sussex. Population, 199,183.

FRANCIS J. SWAYZE, Newark.

Justice Swayze was born in Newton, Sussex county, May 15th, 1861, and is a son of Jacob L. Swayze. He was graduated from Harvard College in 1879, and afterward studied law in the office of Martin Rosenkrans, in Newton. He also took a course at Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey in June, 1882, and was made a counselor-at-law three years later.

The Judge served as Chairman of the Sussex Republican County Committee from 1886 to 1889. He was a member of the Republican State Committee from 1889 to 1892, and was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1892. In that year he removed to Newark and thereafter confined himself to the practice of his profession. He became a member of the law firm of Colie & Swayze, later Colie, Swayze & Titsworth. On February 13th, 1900, he was nominated by Governor Voorhees as a Circuit Court Judge to succeed Francis Child and he was unanimously confirmed by the Senate for a term of seven years. On January 13, 1903, he was nominated by Governor Murphy as a Justice of the Supreme Court to succeed Justice Collins, who had resigned, and the nomination was confirmed by the Senate on January 20, for a full term of seven years. His term will expire in January, 1910. His circuit comprises the counties of Cape May, Cumberland, Salem and Atlantic. Population, 155,640.

ALFRED REED, Trenton.

Justice Reed was born December 23d, 1839, in Ewing township, Mercer county. He attended the Lawrenceville High School in 1856 and the 'Model School' at Trenton in 1857-58, and entered Rutgers College, at New Brunswick, in 1859. In the fall of 1860 he was matriculated at the State and Normal Law School, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and in the summer of 1862 admitted to the practice of law in New York. He returned to Trenton and renewed his study of law, and was admitted to the bar of New Jer-

sey at the June Term, 1864. In the spring of 1865 he was elected to the Common Council of Trenton, of which body he was made President. He was elected Mayor of Trenton in 1867, serving for one year, and in the spring of 1869 he was appointed Law Judge of Mercer county, a position he held for a full term of five years. On April 8th, 1875, he was appointed by Governor Bedle a Justice of the Supreme Court; in 1882 he was re-appointed by Governor Ludlow, and in 1889 by Governor Green. In June, 1895 he was appointed a Vice-Chancellor by Chancellor McGill, to succeed the late Robert S. Green, for a term of seven years. He was re-appointed by Chancellor Magie in 1902. In 1904 he was again appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court by Governor Murphy, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Justice Van Syckel, who had served over thirty-five years on the bench. He was confirmed by the Senate for a full term of seven years on March 17th, and was sworn into office on June 16th, following. In politics he is a Democrat. His circuit comprises the counties of Mercer, Hunterdon and Warren. Population, 184,177.

Circuit Court Judges.

(Term of office, seven years. Salary, \$7,500.)

FREDERIC ADAMS, Summit.

Judge Adams was born on October 9th, 1840, at Amherst, N. H. He was graduated from Phillips Academy at Andover in 1858, and from Yale College in 1862. He read law at the Harvard Law School in 1863 and '64, and was admitted to the bar of New York city in 1864. He was admitted to practice in New Jersey as an attorney in February, 1868, and as a counselor in November, 1873. Nearly his entire practice has been in the city of Newark, where he has been much occupied by his duties as Special and Advisory Master in Chancery. The only political offices he ever held were as Clerk of East Orange township, Essex county, and as counsel for the same township. On March 23d, 1897, he was nominated as Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals by Governor Griggs to succeed Judge Barcalow, who had been appointed as Judge of the Passaic County Courts. He was unanimously confirmed by the Senate on March 25th, 1897. On January 13, 1903, he was nominated by Governor Murphy as a Judge of the Circuit Court for a full term of seven years, and on the 20th of that month he was

unanimously confirmed by the Senate. In politics the Judge is a Republican. His term will expire in January, 1910.

CHARLES W. PARKER, Jersey City.

Judge Parker was born at Newark, N. J., October 22, 1862, and is a son of Cortlandt and Elizabeth W. (Stites) Parker. He received his preliminary education at Pingy School, Elizabeth, N. J., and Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N. H. He was graduated from Princeton College with honors in 1882; read law under the direction of his father and at Columbia Law School from 1882 to 1885; was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney in June, 1885, and as a counselor at the February term, 1890. He practiced his profession in Newark till 1890, and thereafter in Bayonne City, and since 1891 in Jersey City. In 1898 he was appointed a District Court Judge for Jersey City, and in 1903 he was reappointed. He resigned that office in 1903 and accepted an appointment by Governor Murphy as a Judge of the Circuit Court. The appointment was unanimously confirmed by the Senate. He was appointed Assistant Adjutant General on the Department Staff in 1902. His military record is as follows: Private, First Troop, June 3, 1890; re-enlisted June 3, 1896; re-enlisted June 3, 1897; corporal, December 16, 1897; re-enlisted June 3, 1898; re-enlisted June 3, 1899; sergeant, June 26, 1899; first lieutenant, Co. C, Fourth Regiment, December 18, 1899; Captain, Co. A, October 22, 1900; Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant General, October 15, 1902; Aide-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief, by detail, March 19, 1902.

His term as Circuit Court Judge dates from March 2, 1903, and will not expire until 1910. In politics the Judge is a Republican.

ALLEN B. ENDICOTT, Atlantic City.

Judge Endicott was born at May's Landing, March 7, 1857. He was graduated at Peddie Institute, Hightstown, N. J., in June, 1876, with the degree of Ph.B., read law with Peter L. Voorhees, of Camden, and graduated in the law department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1879 with the degree of L.L. B. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar in 1880 as an attorney, and as counselor in 1884. He served as Collector of Atlantic county for sixteen years, from May, 1883, till he was appointed Judge of the County Courty. For eleven years ne was City Solicitor for Atlantic City. He served as County Judge for

Atlantic from April 1, 1898 (having been re-appointed on February 2, 1903), until December 29, 1903, when he was appointed a Circuit Court Judge by Governor Murphy to fill a vacancy caused by the death of James H. Nixon, which occurred on November 22, 1903. He was confirmed by the Senate for a full term of office on February 2, 1904. In politics the Judge is a Republican. His term will expire in February, 1911.

WILBUR A. HEISLEY, Long Branch.

Judge Heisley was born at Elmer, Salem county, N. J., February 11th, 1858, and is a son of Rev. Charles W. Heisley, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in this state. He studied law with Martin P. Grey, the present Vice-Chancellor, at Salem, received his attorney's license at June term, 1879, and immediately began the practice of his profession at Long Branch, and has resided there continuously since. At the June term, 1882, he received his counselor's license. In 1886 he was elected Mayor of Long Branch. On January 24th, 1897, he was appointed, by Governor Griggs, Prosecutor of the Pleas for Monmouth county. On April 1st, 1900, he was appointed, by Governor Voorhees, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Monmouth county, and on March 24th, 1904, he was appointed, by Governor Murphy, one of the Circuit Judges of New Jersey. His district comprises Monmouth, Mercer, Middlesex, Union, Bergen and Passaic counties. In politics the Judge is a Republican. His term will expire in March, 1911.

Lay Judges of the Court of Errors and Appeals.

(Term of office, six years. Compensation, \$20 a day for actual service. No mileage.)

JOHN W. BOGERT, Hohokus.

Judge Bogert was born in Hohokus, Bergen county, September 3d, 1839. His ancestors settled in that locality some time before the Revolution. He has held several township offices, and was Collector of Bergen county for fourteen years. He was a member of the House of Assembly from the Second District of Bergen county in the sessions of 1874-75, and he served as State Senator for four years. He is an executor and administrator for several large estates. He was appointed by Governor Abbett Judge of the Court

of Errors and Appeals in 1891, and re-appointed by Governor Griggs in 1897, and again in 1903 by Governor Murphy. His term will expire in 1909. In politics he is a Democrat.

WILLIAM H. VREDENBURGH, Freehold.

Judge Vredenburg comes from a very old New Jersey family, being the second son of the late Judge Peter Vredenburg. The first generation of the family on this side of the Atlantic, as appears from ancient records, sprang from William I. Vredenburg, who came to New Netherlands from The Hague in May, 1658, in the ship Gilded Beaver.

Peter Vredenburg, father of the present Judge, was a prominent jurist in both State and nation. He served two terms as an Associate Justice of the New Jersey Supreme Court, being first appointed by Governor Price, in 1855, and again by Governor Olden in 1862. Many of his decisions are regarded as being among the ablest reported.

Judge Vredenburg was born August 19th, 1840; was graduated at Rutgers College in 1859; studied law in the office of the late Governor Joseph D. Bedle; was admitted to practice as an attorney in June, 1862, and as a counselor in June, 1865. He is one of three sons, all of whom were lawyers.

After his admission, young Vredenburg began the practice of his profession at Freehold, his native town, and has continued to carry on the law business there ever since, with the exception of about a year, 1864, when he was located at Eatontown, to continue the business of his brother, Major Peter Vredenburg, Jr., who was absent in the military service, and who was killed September 19th, 1864, at the battle of Winchester, Va., at the head of his regiment.

In 1865 Mr. Vredenburg formed a law partnership with Philip J. Ryall, which continued for about five years, until Mr. Ryall's failing health compelled his retirement from practice. In the exciting general election of 1884, Mr. Vredenburg was nominated by the Republicans of Monmouth county for State Senator, and was only defeated by the retirement of the regular Democratic candidate a few days before the election and the fusion of the Democrats and Prohibitionists, and by a very narrow majority.

In 1897 he was one of the special Commissioners to consider the question of railroad taxation, whose report became enacted into the body of the tax laws.

In November, 1897, he was appointed a Judge of the Court

of Errors and Appeals by Governor Griggs, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Judge Dayton. On January 12th, 1898, he was nominated for a full term of six years by Governor Griggs, and he was confirmed by the Senate on the 18th of the same month. On January 18th, 1904, he was appointed by Governor Murphy for another term of office, and on the 25th was confirmed by the Senate. In politics the Judge is a Republican. His term will expire in 1910.

GARRET DORSET WALL VROOM, Trenton.

Judge Vroom, son of the late Governor Peter Dumont Vroom and grandson of United States Senator Garret D. Wall, was born in Trenton, December 17th, 1843. After a preparatory course at the Trenton Academy, he entered Rutgers College, graduating therefrom in the year 1862. Among his classmates was Judge Abram Q. Garretson, Justice of the Supreme Court. After studying law with his father, Mr. Vroom was admitted to the bar as an attorney at the June term, 1865, and three years later he was made a counselor. He at once began the practice of his profession in Trenton. He was elected City Solicitor of Trenton in 1866, and held that office until 1870, and again from 1873 to 1876. He was appointed Prosecutor of the Pleas of Mercer county in May, 1870, to succeed General C. K. Hall, deceased, which office he resigned in December, 1873, on being appointed Reporter of the Supreme Court, a position he has held ever since. From 1881 to 1884 Mr. Vroom was Mayor of the city of Trenton, and on the creation of the Board of Public Works of that city, was appointed a member of that body, and held the office of President during its existence. In 1877, in conjunction with the late John H. Stewart, he prepared for publication the "Revision of the Statutes of New Jersey," under the direction of the Commissioners, which publication included the statutes revised as well as the entire body of the statute laws of the State. In 1887 Mr. Vroom and Judge William M. Lanning issued the supplement to the Revision, and in 1894 they were authorized to prepare a New Revision in three volumes, entitled "The General Statutes of New Jersey."

Judge Vroom is Vice President of the General Society of the Sons of the Revolution and one of those most instrumental in the organization of that body in the State. He was a member of the National Commission to promote uniformity of laws throughout the United States. He is a

member of the New Jersey Historical Society and President of the Trenton Battle Monument Association, the Board of Managers of the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton, and the Trenton Savings Fund Society.

In 1900 Mr. Vroom was offered a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court by Governor Voorhees, which he declined. When Judge Hendrickson was made a Justice of the Supreme Court, a vacancy occurred in the Court of Errors and Appeals, which was filled by the nomination of Mr. Vroom by Governor Voorhees. The nomination was made on February 5th, 1901, for a full term of six years, and it was confirmed by the Senate on the 12th of the same month.

The Judge has always been a member of the Democratic party, and ever since he has been a voter, until recent years, he has been a leader in its councils, and an active participator in National, State and local campaigns. His term will expire in 1907.

ELMER EWING GREEN.

Judge Green was born at Trenton, N. J., February 14, 1850, and is the only child of the late Caleb Smith Green and Eleanor Graeme Ewing, his wife. He comes of a family well-known in the judicial history of the state, his father having been a Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals from 1873 to 1885; his uncle, Henry W. Green, Chief Justice of the State, and afterward Chancellor, and his cousin, Edward T. Green, Judge of the United States District Court for New Jersey. One generation further back, his maternal grandfather, Charles Ewing, was a member of the New Jersey bar from 1802, and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court from October, 1824, until his death in August, 1832.

Judge Green received his general education at the old Trenton Academy under George S. Grosvenor, and at the College of New Jersey, now Princeton University. From the latter institution he was graduated in June, 1870. His legal studies were pursued in his father's office in Trenton, and his professional life, since admission to the bar, has been passed in the same city. Aside from his profession, Judge Green has held one political office, that of member of the Common Council of Trenton, from April, 1882, to April, 1885, and several other offices of trust and confidence. In the directory of the Trenton Banking Company he has had a seat by annual election since 1885; he has been a manager of the Trenton Saving Fund Society

since 1891, and for twelve years he has been a trustee of the Theological Seminary at Princeton, N. J.

He was nominated by Governor Murphy in January, 1903, as Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals, and the appointment was unanimously confirmed by the Senate. On the bench he will sit with Chief Justice Gummere, with whom he studied at the Trenton Academy, with whom he was graduated at Princeton, and with whom he signed the rolls of attorneys and counselors, in 1873 and 1876, respectively. His term of office will expire February 3, 1909. In politics the Judge is a Republican.

GEORGE R. GRAY, Newark.

Judge Gray was born in Newton, Sussex county, N. J., April 25, 1842, which was his home until 1860, when he moved to Newark, N. J. He was engaged as a book-keeper for the firm of William Wright & Co., then manufacturers of carriage springs in that city, for some years. In 1863 the business was removed to Passaic street, and the firm was reorganized under the name of the Passaic Spring Works. In 1867 Mr. Gray was taken into the firm as a partner, and continued as such until January, 1875, when he was elected to the office of City Treasurer of Newark by the Common Council, which was that year Democratic. The Republicans were returned to power in 1876, when he was superseded, but was at once elected Secretary of the Board of Assessments and Revision of Taxes. In 1881 he was elected Superintendent of the Newark Aqueduct Board, and held that office until he resigned to accept the position of State Treasurer, in March, 1891. He served a full term of three years as State Treasurer and made an enviable record in that office. In 1892 Mr. Gray was appointed by Governor Abbett as a member of the State Board of Commissioners of Electrical Subways to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of James Smith, Jr. He was appointed for a full term of five years to that office by Governor Werts in 1893. The Judge is President of T. B. Peddie & Co., trunk manufacturers; Vice-President of Essex and Hudson Gas Co.; Director in Union National Bank, Firemen's Insurance Co., Herring Hall Marvin Safe Co. and Public Service Corporation of New Jersey. In 1903 Governor Murphy appointed him a Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals for a full term of six years, and he was unanimously confirmed by the Senate. His term will expire on March 29th, 1909. In politics the Judge is a Democrat.

JAMES BROOKS DILL, East Orange.

Judge Dill was born at Spencerport, N. Y., July 25th, 1854, and is a son of Rev. James H. Dill, pastor of the South Congregational Church, Chicago, Ill., at the time of the Civil War. The father was chaplain of the Eighty-ninth Illinois Regiment, known as "The Railroad Regiment," and during the war the chaplain was known as "The Fighting Parson." He was killed at the battle of Murfreesboro.

Judge Dill was educated in the public schools of Chicago, prepared for college at the preparatory school of Oberlin College, Ohio, and graduated from Yale University in 1876. Subsequently he was instructor in Latin and mathematics at Stevens Institute, Hoboken, and during that time entered the Law School of the University of New York, graduating in 1878. In this year he began the practice of law in New York and was admitted to the Bar of New Jersey. He was an active trial lawyer for about fifteen years, when he gave special attention to the study of corporation law, principally in New Jersey. For years he has been recognized as an authority on this subject.

He is the author of several books—"Dill on New Jersey Corporations" and a treatise on the banking laws of the State of New Jersey, and has written a number of publications, mainly on economics and kindred topics. He has resided in East Orange, N. J., since 1878.

He was appointed a Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals by Governor Stokes in July, 1905, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Peter Van Voorhees.

U. S. OFFICERS FOR NEW JERSEY.

District Attorney.

JOHN BEAM VREELAND, Morristown.

Mr. Vreeland was born in Newark, N. J., December 30, 1852, is a son of George W. and Sarah M. Vreeland and a descendant on his father's side from Holland ancestry, who came directly from Holland and settled in New Jersey in the seventeenth century, and on his mother's side from English settlers before the Revolutionary war. He has twice been married, first to Miss Ida A. Piotrowoki,

December 18th, 1878, and, second, to Miss Ida King Smith, June 2d, 1897. He was educated in the common schools, and after attending the Newark High School one year his family, in 1868, moved to Morristown, where he has since resided. While in Newark he served a newspaper route morning and evening for nearly a year. In 1870 Mr. Vreeland began the study of law with F. G. Burnham, completing his studies with the late Colonel F. A. DeMott, and was admitted to the bar as an attorney in November, 1875, and as a counselor at the June term of the Supreme Court, in 1879. Chancellor McGill appointed him a Special Master in Chancery in 1892, and the Supreme Court appointed him a Commissioner of that court, June 7th, 1882. Mr. Vreeland has been in active and successful practice in Morristown since his admission to the bar. He has served as Township Clerk of Morris township, Deputy County Clerk, Acting Prosecutor of the Pleas of the county of Morris, and also as City Counsel of Morristown. In 1895 he was elected to the State Senate by a plurality of 1,526 over Mr. McCracken, his Democratic opponent. During his term of three years as State Senator he took an active part in legislation, served on leading committees and was a member of the Commission to Revise the Banking and Trust Company Laws. In 1898 he was appointed by Governor Voorhees as Judge of the Morris County Courts for a term of five years, an office which he filled with marked ability.

Mr. Vreeland was appointed by President Roosevelt to the office of United States Attorney for the District of New Jersey on October 20, 1903, to fill the unexpired term of David O. Watkins, who had resigned that office. He was sworn into office on October 28th. He was appointed for a full term in 1904. Mr. Vreeland has always been a Republican in politics and has never failed to take a deep interest in the welfare of his party.

Clerk U. S. Circuit Court.

HENRY DUNCAN OLIPHANT, Trenton.

Mr. Oliphant was born at Uniontown, Fayette county, Pa., June 6th, 1855. He is the fourth son of the late General S. Duncan Oliphant, who died on October 23d, 1904, after having served thirty-four years as Clerk of the United States Circuit Court for New Jersey, and whom he succeeds in that office. Mr. Oliphant's early

education was received in the schools of his native town and of Princeton, N. J. In 1867 he moved, with his father, to Princeton.

In the fall of 1872 he entered the College of New Jersey, now Princeton University, as a member of the class of 1876, but left that institution to take a position as Clerk in the United States Circuit Court in the spring of 1875, which he occupied until October 18th, 1880, when he was appointed Deputy Clerk of the said court, an office he filled until he was promoted to the clerkship of the Court, by order dated October 29th, 1904, by United States Circuit Court Judges Acheson, Dallas and Gray, taking the oath of office November 1st, 1904.

He was appointed a Standing Examiner of the Court June 15th, 1897, and has been prominently before the greatest lawyers of the country, notably in the famous shipbuilding case.

He is an elder and trustee of the First Presbyterian Church of Trenton, and is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to Column Lodge, No. 120, and of the Chapter.

The salary of the Clerk is paid by the retention of fees to a limited amount, as provided by statute.

Clerk U. S. District Court.

GEORGE T. CRANMER, Trenton.

Mr. Cranmer was born at Barnegat, N. J., December 6th, 1848. He was formerly engaged in the banking and brokerage, real estate and insurance business. He has been an active member of the State National Guard for a number of years, and from 1875 to 1899 was Quartermaster of the Seventh Regiment. In 1878 he was the Republican candidate for member of Assembly, but was defeated by Hon. Rufus Blodgett, since a United States Senator. In September, 1879, without his solicitation, he was appointed by President Hayes Collector of Customs for the District of Little Egg Harbor, N. J., which office he resigned July 1st, 1880. In 1882 he was again nominated for member of Assembly and elected over William J. Harrison by a majority of 477. In 1883 he was unanimously nominated for Senator, and elected over ex-Senator Ephraim P. Emson by a plurality of 36. In 1886 he was renominated for Senator, and elected over Judge Richard H. Conover by a plurality of

743. In 1889 he was again unanimously renominated for Senator, and elected over ex-Senator Ephraim P. Emson by a plurality of 272. He always took an active part in the proceedings of the Senate, and for many years was Chairman of the Senate Republican caucus, and also of the joint Republican caucus. In 1889 he was unanimously nominated by the Republican caucus for President of the Senate. He was an alternate Delegate-at-Large to the National Republican Convention at Chicago in 1888, and also to the Minneapolis Convention in 1892. In October, 1891, at a convention of the State League of Republican Clubs, he was elected an alternate Delegate-at-Large to the National Convention of Republican Clubs. He was appointed to his present office by the late Judge Green, in January, 1893, to succeed Linsly Rowe, who had resigned. No fixed salary, but instead, fees.

United States Marshal.

THOMAS J. ALCOTT, Mount Holly.

Mr. Alcott was born in Mount Holly, N. J., January 24th, 1840. In the year 1855 he commenced the study of pharmacy, and in 1859 entered Pennington Seminary, where he pursued his studies until the beginning of 1863, when he enlisted in the Twenty-third Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, and served as Quartermaster Sergeant in the Army of the Potomac, under Generals Burnside and Hooker. In 1865 he became junior partner with his father, Hon. Thomas C. Alcott, who was a member of the Legislature in 1869, '70 and '71, in the foundry and machine business, under the name of T. C. Alcott & Son. Upon the death of his father, in 1872, Mr. Alcott became sole proprietor of the business. He is the patentee and manufacturer of Alcott's improved turbine water-wheel, which is so favorably known throughout the United States, as well as in European and South American countries. He was a member of the House of Assembly in 1884, '85 and '86, when he took a prominent part in legislation. He was appointed United States Marshal for New Jersey early in 1897, to succeed George Pfeiffer, whose term had expired. His salary is \$3,000 a year.

STATE OFFICERS.

Secretary of State.

SAMUEL D. DICKINSON, Jersey City.

Colonel Dickinson was born in Philadelphia, November 5, 1850. He was educated in School No. 1, Jersey City. For some time he was employed in the old Union Bank in that city and he was also in the real estate business. He was enrolled as a private in the Fourth Regiment Rifle Corps. April 21, 1868, became corporal of Company E, Fourth Regiment, National Guard, April 14, 1869, and then served through all the grades to the colonelcy, which he reached on April 22, 1885. He resigned the colonelcy on December 6, 1888. He was selected by the State Military Board as Adjutant of the New Jersey Battalion which attended the celebration at Yorktown in 1881. In 1883 he was an officer of the American Rifle Team and went to England in that year to compete in the international rifle match.

The Colonel has always been active in politics and for several years has been the recognized Republican leader of Hudson county. For a long period he has been in close relationship with the state leaders of his party and to an eminent degree enjoyed the confidence of the late General Sewell. He served as Comptroller of Jersey City for four years and until 1899. He was appointed Postmaster of Jersey City by President Harrison and served five years, one of which was under the Cleveland administration. He was City Treasurer of Jersey City for four years under an appointment made by Mayor Wanser. Upon leaving the Treasurer's office he was made agent for the Hoboken division of the United Electric Company, which position he held until his appointment as Secretary of State. The Colonel was Collector of the Port of Hudson county for one year.

The nomination of Franklin Murphy for Governor was brought about largely through the efforts of the Colonel. He started the movement in that direction and never tired until the State Convention of his party ratified his choice. The splendid endorsement given by the people at the polls to the selection of Mr. Murphy as a candidate was a demonstration of the wisdom displayed by the Colonel in the matter. As a fearless leader and experienced politician the Colonel has made an enviable record in that hot-bed of Democracy, Hudson county.

Colonel Dickinson was nominated for Secretary of State

by Governor Murphy on March 17, 1902, and he was confirmed by the Senate two days later by an unanimous vote. His term of office is five years and begun on April 1, 1902. His salary is \$6,000 a year.

Assistant Secretary of State.

J. B. R. SMITH, Trenton.

Mr. Smith was born at Branchville, Sussex county, in 1869, coming of a line of village merchants of that town, extending back to 1836. When ten years old he began a clerkship in his father's store, spending his evenings, holidays and vacations at that work, and attending the public schools during the daytime until he entered Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pa., in 1887. After completing his course at that institution he became a partner in the Branchville business, which lasted until he purchased the newspaper known as the Warren Tidings, at Washington, N. J., in 1893, and became its editor. He was appointed court clerk in the Secretary of State's office May 1, 1897, and held that position until he was promoted to his present office. He studied law with Oscar Jeffrey and was admitted to the bar as an attorney at the June term, 1900. On April 8, 1902, he received his commission as Assistant Secretary of State.

For several years Mr. Smith has been prominently identified with the New Jersey newspaper profession, and he feels very proud of that record. For some years he has taken an active part in the politics of Warren county and is recognized as one of the leaders there of the Republican party. Since his admission to the bar he has enjoyed a good practice at corporation law and in the Surrogate's Court.

Mr. Smith's powers and duties as Assistant Secretary of State, as defined by statute, are: "He shall, during the absence or inability, through sickness or other cause, of the Secretary of State, have the same powers and perform the same duties which are now imposed by law upon the Secretary of State."

State Treasurer.

FRANK O. BRIGGS, Trenton.

Mr. Briggs was appointed State Treasurer by Governor Voorhees on January 3, 1902, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of George B. Swain, of Newark, which occurred

on December 25, 1901. The appointment of Mr. Briggs was ad interim. On February 11, 1902, he was elected by a joint meeting of the Legislature for a full term of three years.

Mr. Briggs was born in New Hampshire and was a student at Phillip's, Exeter, Academy in 1866, '67 and '68, and on September 1, 1868, entered the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, graduating with the class of 1872. He served in the Second U. S. Infantry as Second Lieutenant until 1877, when he moved to Trenton and became associated with the well known firm of John A. Roeblings' Sons Company, wire rope manufacturers, bridge builders, &c., of which he is assistant treasurer. He was elected Mayor of Trenton on April 11, 1899, by a majority of 816 over Joseph A. Corey, Democrat, and served as such until January 1st, 1902. He was appointed a member of the State Board of Education by Governor Voorhees in 1901 for a term of three years, but resigned that office in 1902.

During a residence of twenty-six years in Trenton Mr. Briggs has taken a deep interest in all matters which tended to promote the welfare of the city. As a public-spirited citizen he enjoys a high degree of popularity, and in politics he has always been a steadfast Republican. In 1904 he was elected chairman of the State Republican Committee. He displayed great ability and industry in the management of the successful campaign of that year. He was re-elected as State Treasurer in joint meeting of the Legislature in 1905. His term will expire February 11, 1908. His salary is \$6,000 a year.

State Comptroller.

J. WILLARD MORGAN, Camden.

Mr. Morgan is a son of former Sheriff Randal E. Morgan and was born at Blackwood, July 6, 1854. He was educated in the Camden and Philadelphia public schools. He studied law in the office of Judge Charles P. Stratton, Camden, was admitted to the bar as an attorney in February, 1877, and as a counselor three years later. For a number of years he has been a prominent member of the Camden Bar Association and has an extensive practice. He has served as a United States Commissioner for over twenty years.

The Comptroller is a well-known Republican leader of South Jersey and has always been an active member of his party. The first political office he held was as a member of the Camden Common Council. For fifteen years he

served as City Solicitor of Camden. He has been counsel for the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad in that city for over ten years and is president of the Camden, Gloucester and Woodbury Railway Company.

Mr. Morgan was unanimously nominated for the office of State Comptroller in a caucus of his party, having no opponent, and in a joint meeting of the Legislature held on February 18, 1902, he was elected to that office, receiving every Republican vote. He was re-elected in 1905. He had not sought the office. His term will expire on February 20, 1908. His salary is \$6,000 a year.

Attorney-General.

ROBERT HARRIS McCARTER, Newark.

Mr. McCarter was born at Newton, Sussex county, on April 28, 1859, and is a son of the late Thomas N. McCarter, who was one of the leading members of the New Jersey bar. He is a brother of Uzal H. McCarter, president of the Fidelity Trust Co., and of Thomas N. McCarter, whom he succeeded as Attorney General. He received his preliminary school education at the Newark Academy, and then entered Princeton College, from which institution he was graduated in 1879. He read law in the office of McCarter and Keen, in Newark, and also at Columbia College Law School, New York, from which he received his diploma in 1882. He was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney at the June term of the Supreme Court in 1882, and as a counselor at the June term, 1885. He began the practice of his profession with his father, and subsequently became a member of the firm of McCarter, Williamson and McCarter. He has had a large and varied practice.

At the extraordinary session of the State Senate on April 21, 1903, Mr. McCarter was nominated for the office of Attorney General by Governor Murphy, and the nomination was promptly confirmed. The nomination was made to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of his brother, Thomas N. McCarter, and took effect on May 15 for a term of five years. His salary is \$7,000 a year.

Assistant Attorney-General.

EDWARD DICKINSON DUFFIELD, South Orange.

Mr. Duffield was born at Princeton, N. J., March 3d, 1871, and is a lawyer by profession. He is a son of Professor John T. Duffield of Princeton University. He was graduated from Princeton in 1892, and from the New York Law School in 1894. He studied law in the office of Vice Chancellor F. W. Stevens, and was admitted to the bar at the February term, 1895, of the New Jersey Supreme Court as an attorney, and three years later as a counselor. Since his admission to the bar he has practiced law in Newark and is a member of the firm of Colie & Duffield. Mr. Duffield was elected to the Board of Education of South Orange in 1901 for a term of three years, and during his service was president of that body. He served as an Assemblyman from Essex county in 1904-05, and during the latter year he acted as the leader of his party on the floor of the Assembly chamber. Mr. Duffield was appointed Assistant Attorney-General in 1905 to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of John L. Swayze.

Major-General.

PETER FARMER WANSEER, Jersey City.

General Wanser was born in Middlesex county, N. J., January 24, 1849. He was formerly in the produce business with his father in New York and is now engaged in the real estate business, being a member of the firm of Love & Wanser, of Jersey City. He was an Assemblyman from Hudson county in 1883. He was appointed Police Justice of Jersey City by joint session of the Legislature in 1885 and was re-appointed in 1888 for terms of three years each. He served as Mayor of Jersey City for five years from 1892 to 1897, having been elected to that office by a large majority over Allan L. McDermott, the Democratic candidate. He was one of the few Republican Mayors that city has ever had. He is at present the Postmaster of Jersey City, having been appointed to that office by the late President McKinley. At one time he was a Custom House Inspector.

The General has been a member of the National Guard of New Jersey for over thirty years. On June 1, 1870, he was enrolled as a private of Company E, Fourth Regi-

ment, and was promoted through the various grades until he became Colonel on February 20, 1889. He was appointed Brigadier General of the First Brigade, August 2, 1892. Governor Murphy nominated him as Major General of Division, January 27, 1902, and he was confirmed by an unanimous vote of the Senate the following day. The General is the successor of General Sewell, who died on December 27, 1901.

Adjutant-General.

R. HEBER BREINTNALL, Newark.

General Breintnall was born in Philadelphia, Pa., August 18, 1843. In 1847 his family moved to Newark, N. J., where he has resided ever since. He was educated in the Newark Academy. The General is a member of Phil Kearny Post, No. 1, G. A. R., Department of New Jersey, and of the New York Commandery of the Loyal Legion, and also of the Society of the Army of the Potomac.

The General's military record is as follows: Appointed corporal, Company D, New Jersey Volunteer Militia, Pennsylvania Emergency, in the War of the Rebellion, on June 23, 1863, and was discharged August 1 of the same year at the expiration of his term of service. On September 30, 1864, he became a private in Company K, Thirty-ninth Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers; was appointed regimental quartermaster-sergeant, October 11, 1864, and was discharged June 17, 1865, at the close of the war.

Returning to Newark he enlisted in the First Veteran Regiment, Newark Brigade, February 12, 1867, and received a warrant as commissary sergeant. He served in that capacity until August 10, 1881, when he was commissioned as Captain and Inspector of Rifle Practice of the First Regiment, National Guard. He held that position until January 6, 1886, when he was elected Major. He was commissioned as Lieutenant-Colonel June 17, 1893, and as Colonel May 28, 1902. He was commissioned as Brigadier General and Adjutant General, September 30, 1902, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of General Alexander C. Oliphant.

He was commissioned as Lieutenant-Colonel, First Regiment, infantry, New Jersey National Guard Volunteers, Spanish-American war, April 27, 1898, and was discharged November 4 of the same year.

When the Newark regiment went to Camp Alger in 1898 General Breintnall was second in command, and as the command of the First Brigade, First Division, Second Army Corps, devolved on General Campbell, as the senior Colonel of the brigade, the care and conduct of the regiment was left to the Lieutenant-Colonel. His soldierly qualifications and the watchful care which he exercised over the men of the regiment won for him the commendation of the brigade, division and corps commanders.

He is a member of the Board of Managers of the New Jersey Home for Disabled Soldiers, located at Kearny, Hudson county, having been appointed to succeed the late General Richard A. Donnelly.

The General is an expert rifleman. The records of the office of the Inspector-General of Rifle Practice show that he has qualified twenty-four times at Sea Girt as a marksman and fourteen times as a sharpshooter, and four times as an expert, a distinction that comparatively few members of the Guard have attained. His salary is \$2,500 a year.

Quartermaster-General.

C. EDWARD MURRAY, Trenton.

General Murray was born in Lambertville, N. J., July 17th, 1863. He is the only son of J. Howard Murray and Wilhelmina Solldiday Murray, and came to Trenton with his parents in 1865. He received his education at the State Model School and the Stewart Business College. In 1883 he became associated with his father in the mechanical rubber manufacturing business. In 1892 he became sole proprietor of the business, and to-day has other large manufacturing interests. From boyhood he has taken a great deal of interest in affairs of the city of Trenton, as well as the Republican party, and in 1894 he was elected City Clerk, which office he kept until he declined re-election in 1904. In 1900 he represented the Second Congressional District as alternate to the National Republican Convention and in 1904 was elected a delegate to represent the Fourth Congressional District at the National Republican Convention.

His military career began with his enlistment in Company A, Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. J., December 12, 1885. On June 30, 1890, the late Brigadier-General William H. Skirm, then Colonel of the Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. J.,

appointed him Paymaster of the Regiment with the rank of first lieutenant. On June 30, 1895, he was commissioned Captain and Paymaster. On May 2, 1899, he was retired under the act reorganizing the National Guard. March 8, 1905, Governor Edward C. Stokes appointed him Quartermaster-General, to succeed the late Brevet Major-General Richard A. Donnelly, and was commissioned Brigadier-General April 5, 1905.

General Murray is one of the best known and most popular among the public men of Trenton. He has distinguished himself as a leader of his party and many of its victories in Trenton and Mercer county are mostly to his credit. He has a host of friends among people of all shades of political opinion, and as an employer of labor he stands high in the estimation of wage workers.

Judge Advocate-General.

EDWARD P. MEANY, Newark.

Brigadier-General Meany of the National Guard, State of New Jersey, was born in 1854, of English and Irish ancestry. He is a son of the late Judge Edward A. Meany of Louisville, Kentucky. His grandfather, Captain Henry Gould Shannon, settled at Louisville in 1810 and served through the War of 1812 and the Mexican War. His father, Judge Edward A. Meany, was for a number of years conspicuously identified with the jurisprudence of the South, filling an honored place upon the bench and having a brilliant career at the bar.

Commodore Barry and Captain John Meany of Philadelphia were also members of this family.

General Meany was educated in Kentucky and was carefully prepared for the practice of the profession which his father had adorned, and was admitted to the bar in 1878. He served for several years as an officer of the Kentucky State Guard.

He is counsel for the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and holds several positions of prominence and confidence in that and its associate companies. In 1884 he was vice-president of the New Mexico Central and Southern Railroad Company. He represented that company in Mexico and Europe, and obtained from the Mexican Government the concession under which it operates in the Republic of Mexico.

General Meany is a Democrat in politics and was a delegate from New Jersey to the Democratic National Conventions of 1896 and 1900, at both of which conventions he earnestly supported the cause of sound money. In 1893 he was appointed Judge Advocate-General of New Jersey, with the rank of Brigadier-General. In 1894 he was one of the Palisades Commissioners of the State of New Jersey. He has been a trustee and treasurer of the Newark, N. J., Free Public Library. General Meany married Miss Rosalie Behr, daughter of Peter Behr, Esq., of St. Louis, Missouri.

Deputy Adjutant-General.

JAMES S. KIGER, Trenton, N. J.

The subject of this sketch was born in Salem, Salem county, New Jersey, August 18, 1842, and was educated in the private and public schools of his native city. At the age of thirteen years he became identified, as messenger, with a clothing house; subsequently as a clerk with a dry goods firm. At the beginning of the War of the Rebellion, 1861, he enlisted in the Salem Light Artillery, militia, as a private, April 25, 1861, and was later warranted corporal and sergeant. On August 11, 1862, he enlisted as private, Co. A, Twelfth Regiment, infantry, New Jersey Volunteers, for three years, and was warranted sergeant September 4, 1862, by reason of injuries received in the Antietam (Md.) campaign, Sept., '62, and of typhoid fever contracted in active service near Falmouth, Va., February, 1863; was transferred, June 6, 1863, to the Veteran Reserve Corps, and served as first sergeant, Co. K, Twenty-first Regiment, until July 6, 1865, when he was honorably discharged at the close of the war; October 18, 1865, was appointed copyist in office of Clerk in Chancery. On May 1, 1867, he was appointed by the late General William S. Stryker, Adjutant General, to a clerkship in his department, and in 1890 received the appointment of chief clerk. He rendered efficient service to Adjutant General William S. Stryker in compiling the roster of officers and men of New Jersey during the Revolutionary war, issued in 1872; officers and men of New Jersey in Civil War, issued in 1876. At this date he is superintending the preparation of data of officers and men of New Jersey, from the earliest Colonial period, 1642, to 1900.

On May 23, 1881, he was commissioned Deputy Adjutant

General, with rank of lieutenant-colonel, and is still in commission. By an act of the Legislature of this state, approved March 10, 1880, the Adjutant General's office was directed to render all possible assistance to veterans or their dependents having unsettled claims before the different departments of the general government. The duty was assigned to Colonel Kiger, who has since that time given this order his personal attention.

Colonel Kiger served in the volunteer fire department of Trenton, from July, 1865, until April 2, 1892, the time of the merging of the same into the paid fire department; is a past grand of Fred D. Stuart Lodge, No. 154, I. O. O. F.; past grand master and past grand representative, Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F.; past master, Ashlar Lodge, No. 76, F. & A. M.; past commander, Post 23, G. A. R.; sir knight, Mercer Castle, No. 23, K. G. E.

He has been one of the managers of McKinley Memorial Hospital since its organization, 1887, and is now president of the training class for nurses connected with that institution. He has been a trustee of Pennington Seminary since March, 1882; is associated with the State Street M. E. Church, as an official, and with the Sunday school of said church as teacher of a senior Bible class.

Clerk of the Supreme Court.

WILLIAM RIKER, JR., Orange.

Mr. Riker was born in Newark, N. J., January 14th, 1850. His father, William Riker, Sr., was for many years a successful manufacturing jeweler, and retiring from active business was succeeded by two of his sons, one of whom is the subject of this sketch. Mr. Riker completed his education in the Newark Academy, and thereupon engaged in the jewelry business with his father, afterwards becoming a partner, and later one of his successors, and is still engaged in that business.

He was chosen as a delegate to the National Republican Conventions of 1884 and 1896; elected Alderman of the city of Orange in 1893 and Register of Deeds and Mortgages for Essex county in the same year. The latter office he resigned before the completion of his term in order to accept the appointment by Governor Griggs as Clerk of the Supreme Court. He was re-appointed by Governor Murphy in 1902.

He has served as member and Treasurer of the Essex County Republican Committee for a number of years. He was chosen Treasurer of the Republican State Committee in 1898 and served six years. His salary is \$6,000 a year, and his term of office, which is for five years, will expire on November 2, 1907.

Clerk in Chancery.

VIVIAN M. LEWIS, Paterson.

Mr. Lewis was born June 8, 1869, at Paterson, N. J. He was educated in the public schools and studied law with his brother, Judge William I. Lewis, of Paterson. He was admitted to the bar as an attorney February 18, 1892, and as a counselor in June, 1897. Prior to his admission to the bar he did some newspaper work. He has since acquired a good practice at his profession. He has always taken an active part in politics, and soon after he reached his majority he stumped the State in the interest of the Republican party. In 1897 he was a candidate for the Assembly, and carried the primaries of his district; but the county convention split, and he was nominated by the delegates in a convention which was declared irregular, and declined the nomination. He was appointed Judge-Advocate of the old Second Regiment, National Guard, in July, 1896, and served until the reorganization of 1899, when he was placed on the retired list with the rank of Captain. He was elected to the Assembly in 1898, '99 and 1900, and during his three years' service he was prominent in legislation and served on leading committees. He was elected City Counsel of Paterson in 1904 for a full term of office. He was appointed Clerk in Chancery to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Edward C. Stokes, who was elected Governor. He was nominated for a full term of office in 1905 by Governor Stokes and was confirmed by the Senate. His salary is \$6,000 and his term will expire in 1910.

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

CHARLES J. BAXTER, Trenton.

Mr. Baxter was born at Glenwood, Sussex county, N. J., on November 8th, 1841. He attended the district school there until he was twelve years of age, after which he

went to work on his father's farm, continuing his studies by himself and with the help of an uncle who had graduated from Lafayette College and then lived on the next farm. On his eighteenth birthday he started his educational work as a teacher in the district school at Frankfort Plains, N. J. After twelve years of teaching in several district schools, Mr. Baxter was appointed Principal of the Franklin Furnace District School. He gradually improved the condition of the school until it was converted into a High School, remaining in that position for thirteen years. After leaving Franklin Furnace, about eleven years ago, he moved to Plainfield, where he became connected with the Provident Life and Trust Company, of Philadelphia.

In 1875 Mr. Baxter was nominated and renominated as County School Superintendent of Sussex county by the State Board of Education, but was rejected by the Democratic Board of Freeholders because of his party affiliations. This started the agitation which resulted in that power being taken from the Board of Freeholders and given to the Board of Education. He was appointed to his present position by Governor Griggs on March 24th, 1896, as a successor to Addison B. Poland, who had resigned. Two days later Mr. Baxter was confirmed by the Senate for a full term of three years. In 1899 he was re-appointed for another term of three years, and in 1902 for a new term of five years. His salary is \$5,000 a year.

Keeper of the State Prison.

GEORGE O. OSBORNE, Trenton.

Mr. Osborne was born at Elmira, New York, June 24, 1845. His great-great grandfather on his father's side came to this country from England about 1780 and located at New Fishkill, New York, where his grandfather, Jonah Osborne, was born in 1791, who served in the war of 1812 and was wounded in the battle on Lake Ontario. At the close of the war he located near Elmira, N. Y., where Mr. Osborne's father was born in 1821.

On his mother's side he is descended from Ezra Earll and his wife, Mary Sabin, one of the oldest families in New York State. The pioneers of the Earll family came to this country from England in 1639 and located on the ground where the city of Boston is now situated. The

Earll family are the present owners of Cromwell's Lake, New York, which has been in their possession since 1762.

When three years of age the subject of this sketch moved with his father, Ira Osborne, now living at Athens, Pa., to Vanettenville, Chemong county, N. Y., where he was educated. Mr. Osborne, Sr., enlisted in the Union Army when his son was about 17 years of age. After his father had gone to the war Mr. Osborne ran away from home and enlisted twice, first in the Twelfth and afterwards in the One Hundred and Forty-first New York State Volunteers, but both times at the strong solicitation of his mother and through influence of friends, owing to his youth, he was discharged from the service and returned to his home, and then sent by his mother to a friend of the family, P. J. Powless, who had charge of the county institutions at Snake Hill, Hudson county, N. J. At this place he was employed as assistant to the superintendent from January, 1863, to November, 1865, at which date he was appointed Warden of the Hudson County Almshouse, to which position he was re-elected for ten consecutive years. Upon retiring from that office he engaged in the livery business in Jersey City, which he conducted from 1876 to 1880. Next he accepted the position of clerk at the Barge Office in New York city, which position he held until April 22, 1882, when he was elected Warden of the City Hospital of Jersey City, a position he held until 1902, when he resigned to enter upon his duties as Keeper of the New Jersey State Prison, to which office he was appointed by Governor Franklin Murphy.

Mr. Osborne was the first vice-president of the Columbia Building and Loan Association of Jersey City, and he is now serving his twelfth term as president of that corporation. For a number of years he has served as trustee of the Emory Methodist Episcopal Church of Jersey City; he is a member of the Highland Lodge of Masons, Hugh Depayne Commandery, of Jersey City; Mecca Temple of the Shrine; Union League Club of Jersey City; also the Bergen Republican Club.

He was nominated by Governor Murphy to the office of Keeper of the State Prison on March 5, 1902, to succeed Samuel S. Moore, and the nomination was confirmed by the Senate six days later. He entered upon his duties as State Prison Keeper March 18, 1902. The term is for five years and will expire March 18, 1907, and his salary is \$3,500 a year.

State Prison Supervisor.

Major Edward J. Anderson, who occupied this office since 1894, died on December 14, 1905, and his successor had not been appointed up to the time this part of the Manual went to press.

State Librarian.

HENRY C. BUCHANAN, Trenton.

Mr. Buchanan was born in Falls township, Pa., within a few miles of Trenton, March 7th, 1851. His father was William Buchanan, who came to this country from Scotland in 1842, when a young man. The State Librarian attended the public schools in his native place until he was about eleven years of age, when he entered the Trenton Academy. When thirteen years old he left school and learned the printer's trade, at which he was employed until January 1, 1882, when he became proofreader and news editor of the Trenton State Gazette, where he remained until his appointment as State Librarian.

Besides being city and news editor on the Gazette, Mr. Buchanan, for sixteen years, was the Trenton correspondent of the Paterson Press, and for five years he acted in a like capacity for the New York Sun. He was for several years also the Trenton correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer. On February 1st, 1899, he received his commission as State Librarian as successor to Morris R. Hamilton, for a term of five years, at a salary of \$2,000 a year. In 1904 he was appointed for another term of five years.

Commissioner of Banking and Insurance.

DAVID O. WATKINS, Woodbury.

Mr. Watkins was born at Woodbury, N. J., June 8th, 1862. He worked on a farm in his neighborhood, studied law at night time and was admitted to the bar as an attorney at the November term of the New Jersey Supreme Court, in 1893, and as a counselor at the February Term 1897. He was Mayor of Woodbury for four terms of one year each, from 1886 to 1890. He was Councilman from the Third Ward of Woodbury from 1892 to 1895, when he was re-elected and served until 1898. He was elected President

of the City Council in March, 1895, again in 1896, and again in 1897. He has served for some time as Solicitor of the city of Woodbury, and counsel to the Board of Freeholders for Gloucester county. He was elected to the State Assembly in 1896 by a plurality of 1862, the largest ever given a candidate for public office in Gloucester. He was re-elected in 1897 and 1898.

Mr. Watkins served as Speaker of the House of Assembly in 1898 and 1899, when he made a record for dignity, uprightness and impartiality which has been seldom equalled in the Legislature of New Jersey. At the close of the session of 1898 he was presented on behalf of the members with a suitable testimonial in recognition of his worth, and the phrase, "As fair as Watkins" there and then originated to be handed down as an example for future occupants of the chair. And at the close of the session of 1899 he was paid a similar compliment. On both occasions the Democratic minority vied with the Republican majority in bestowing the meed of praise.

Speaker Watkins became Acting Governor of the State on October 18th, 1898. That office had been held by President of the Senate Voorhees from January 31st, that year, and until the date mentioned, when his resignation as Senator from Union county was presented and filed, thus creating a vacancy also in the higher office, which was at once filled by the Speaker of the House, in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution of the State. The vacancy in the office of Governor in the first place was caused by the resignation of John W. Griggs, the then incumbent, that he might accept the position of Attorney-General of the United States. In his new sphere of duties Mr. Watkins gave eminent satisfaction, and he served in the office until January 16th, 1899, when Foster M. Voorhees was sworn in as Governor for a term of three years.

Mr. Watkins was appointed United States Attorney for the District of New Jersey in February, 1900, for a full term of four years, but resigned that office in March, 1903. He was nominated by Governor Murphy on March 10, 1903, to his present office and was unanimously confirmed by the Senate, two days later, for a full term of four years. He succeeded William Bettie, who held the office for eight years. His salary is \$6,000 a year, and his term will expire April 2, 1907. In 1904 he was elected a member of the State Republican Committee from Gloucester county.

Chief of the Bureau of Labor and Statistics.**WINTON C. GARRISON, Newark.**

Mr. Garrison is a native Jerseyman, having been born April 3, 1850, in that section of Newark known as the "Old Ninth Ward."

He was among the first pupils that attended the Chestnut Street School. After finishing his studies in that institution he took the High School course, at the conclusion of which he entered the employ of a woolen house in New York. This was in 1866, and four years later he embarked in business for himself. Mr. Garrison carried on business successfully for thirty-one years, when, having amassed a moderate competence, he retired from active participation in trade matters.

Mr. Garrison early manifested that interest in public affairs which has made him one of the best-known men in Newark, where he resides, but not until 1895, when he entered the City Council as the representative of the Eighth ward, did he hold a public office of any kind. He remained four years, or from 1895 to 1899, in the City Council, and during his last year of service was the recognized leader of his party in that body. He left the Council with the reputation of being one of the most painstaking and efficient members that had ever taken part in its deliberations.

The next position of responsibility and trust held by Mr. Garrison was membership in the Board of Street and Water Commissioners of Newark, to which office he was elected in 1900 for a term of three years. As a Commissioner Mr. Garrison is fairly entitled to a large share of the credit due the Board for many improvements, some already realized and others assured, in the lines of public service that came under its authority, chief among them being the elevation of the tracks of the Pennsylvania, Central, and D. L. & W. railroads; the settlement of the water supply contract, and the burying underground of electric light and trolley wires. While a Street and Water Commissioner Mr. Garrison was offered and urged to accept a position on the Passaic Valley Sewerage Commission, but declined on the broad ground that the people had elected him to serve three years in the Street and Water Board and that a relinquishment of his office before completing that term would be a breach of the contract which he regarded as morally existing between himself and

them. He therefore served out his full term as a Street and Water Commissioner, during the last year of which he enjoyed the distinction of being President of the Board.

On April 4, 1903, or immediately after the end of his service in the capacity last referred to, Mr. Garrison assumed the office of Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, having been appointed to that position by Governor Murphy to succeed William Stainsby. The office is one of responsibility and importance because of the relations which exist between it and the great industrial interests of the state. The term is five years and the salary \$2,500 per annum.

Mr. Garrison is a member of Northern Lodge, No. 25, F. & A. M.; Royal Arcanum, North End Club, a governor of Northern Republican Club, and director in the Eighth Ward and the Post Office Building and Loan associations. In 1904 he was elected treasurer of the State Republican Committee.

State of Board of Assessors.

DAVID BAIRD, President, Camden.

Mr. Baird was born in Ireland, April 7th, 1839. When a lad he came to the United States, and in 1859 located in the city of Camden, which since has been his place of residence. Mr. Baird is pre-eminently a self-made man. Commencing life in this country in a very humble way, he is to-day, and has been for some years, one of the foremost business men of his section of New Jersey, being extensively engaged in the business of handling spars, timber, piling, etc., in the city of Camden as well as being largely interested in lumber operations in other parts of the country.

For the past thirty years Mr. Baird has been so closely identified with the politics of Camden city and county that the history of one would almost seem to be the history of the other. In 1874 he was elected a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders, and was re-elected for and served four consecutive terms, during which period he was a member of some of the most important committees. In the fall of 1887 he was nominated and elected Sheriff of Camden county, at a time when, through existing conditions, nothing but the personal popularity of David Baird secured to the county a Republican Sheriff. And again he was elected to the same office in 1896, by the largest

majority ever given any candidate for any office in the county. He was a delegate from New Jersey to the Republican National Convention of 1892, held at Minneapolis. He was chosen a Presidential Elector in 1900, when he cast his vote for McKinley and Roosevelt. For a number of years he has represented Camden county on the Republican State Committee and as a member of the Executive Committee of that body.

He was appointed a member of the State Board of Assessors by Governor Werts in 1895, for a term of four years, and served as such for one year and six months, when he resigned the office to become Sheriff of Camden county. In 1901 he was again appointed a member of the same State Board, by Governor Voorhees, for a term of four years, beginning in May of that year, and in 1905 he was given another term by Governor Stokes. His term will expire in 1909.

STEPHEN J. MEEKER, Newark.

Mr. Meeker was born in Newark, N. J., March 17th, 1843, where he has always lived. He received a common school education, and after a year's service in the counting-room of a large hardware house in New York city, William Bryce & Co., he learned the foundry business with his father, David M. Meeker joining him in partnership in 1873, and upon his father's death succeeded to the business.

He comes of a strong Democratic family. He never held public office until appointed a Commissioner to the World's Fair, at Chicago, by Governor Abbett, March 31st, 1891. He was one of the Temporary Essex County Park Commissioners, selected by Judge Depue, and was re-appointed by him on the present Commission. Governor Griggs appointed him on the State Board of Assessors, to succeed Colonel A. R. Kuser, and he was confirmed by the Senate on March 3d, 1896, for a full term of four years. In 1900 he was appointed for another full term by Governor Voorhees, and in 1904 he was reappointed by Governor Murphy. His term will expire March 10th, 1908.

THEODORE STRONG, New Brunswick.

Mr. Strong was born at New Brunswick, N. J., January 15th, 1863, and is a lawyer by profession. He was graduated from Rutgers College in 1883, studied law with the firm of Woodbridge Strong & Sons, and was admitted to the bar in 1886 and became a member of the foregoing firm, which was dissolved when Woodbridge Strong was

appointed County Judge of Middlesex in 1896. Then he formed a co-partnership with his brother, Alan H. Strong, which has continued ever since. Mr. Strong was County Solicitor for Middlesex from May, 1895, to May, 1897. He was elected to the Senate in 1900 by a plurality of 2,072 over James H. Van Cleef, his predecessor in office. After serving nearly a full term of three years he resigned that office to accept his present position, to which he was nominated by Governor Murphy on April 1st, 1903, and was at once confirmed by the Senate. As a member of this Board he succeeded John C. Rankin, Jr., who died March 20, 1903. He was appointed for a full term of four years, which will expire in 1907.

ECKARD P. BUDD, Mount Holly.

Mr. Budd was born in Medford, Burlington county, New Jersey, November 3d, 1861. He moved to Mount Holly with his parents in 1862, and has since resided there. In February, 1886, Mr. Budd was admitted to the bar as an attorney at law, and four years later was made a counselor. He served as Prosecutor of the Pleas of Burlington county from 1890 to 1900, having been appointed in 1890 by Governor Abbett, and reappointed in 1895 by Governor Werts. For a number of years he represented Burlington county on the Democratic State Committee. He was appointed a member of the State Board of Assessors by Governor Murphy in March, 1904, for a full term of four years. His term will expire March 7th, 1908.

IRVINE E. MAGUIRE, Secretary, Palmyra.

Mr. Maguire was born in Camden, N. J., on January 22d, 1853, in which city he lived continuously until 1886, when he removed to his present residence at Palmyra, Burlington county. He received his education in the public schools of Camden and Philadelphia, and in 1868, at the age of fifteen years, entered the counting-room of Alexander G. Cattell & Co., then the largest grain exporting house in the city of Philadelphia, and of which firm the late ex-United States Senator Alexander G. Cattell was the senior member. Mr. Maguire remained in the service of the Messrs. Cattell until the year 1884, rising from the position of office boy to that of cashier and chief bookkeeper. In the latter year, shortly after the organization of the State Board of Assessors, he was appointed Assistant Secretary of that Board, and placed in charge particularly of the figures and accounting of the department. He was elected Secretary of the Board June 18th, 1895.

State Board of Equalization of Taxes.

[This Board takes the place of the old State Board of Taxation and was created by an act of the Legislature approved March 29, 1905. Term of office, five years; salary of President, \$5,000; of associate members, \$3,500.]

CARL LENTZ, Newark.

Major Lentz was born at Bamberg, Bavaria, July 1st, 1845, and came to the United States at an early age. When only sixteen he enlisted in the First Connecticut Cavalry Volunteers, First Brigade, Third Division, Cavalry Corps. From private he became a non-commissioned officer, and after the battle of the Wilderness he was promoted, in May, 1864, to a lieutenancy. In one of the cavalry fights, which took place July 12th, 1864, in the vicinity of Washington, D. C., during the invasion of Early, he lost his right arm, and thus disabled he was mustered out of service December 24th, 1864. As soon as he had sufficiently recovered from the effects of his wounds he entered Columbia University, Washington, D. C., and was graduated therefrom in 1869. Subsequently he became a student in the law department of the same university, and in 1873 received the degree of LL. B. In November of the latter year he was admitted to the bar of New Jersey, and soon afterward settled in Newark, where he began the practice of his profession. He has always been an active Republican, and he has served as Chairman of the Essex County Republican Committee for several years. He was appointed a member of the State Board of Taxation by Governor Griggs, for a full term of five years, on February 18th, 1896, and was confirmed by the Senate on March 3d following. He was re-appointed by Governor Voorhees in 1901 and by Governor Murphy in 1904. He was also appointed a member of "The Equal Tax Commission."

On March 30, 1905, the Major was nominated by Governor Stokes as President of the new Board for a term of five years, and he was at once confirmed by the Senate. His salary is \$5,000 a year.

EDWARD AMBLER ARMSTRONG, Camden.

Mr. Armstrong was born at Woodstown, Salem county, N. J., December 28, 1858, and removed to Camden in 1875, and is a lawyer by profession, having been admitted to the bar at the February term, 1880. He served as an

Assemblyman from Camden county four years—1884, '85, '86 and '87, and was Speaker of the House in '85 and '86. He discharged the duties of that office in a very satisfactory manner. He served as Judge of the Camden City District Court from 1888 to 1901; as Judge-Advocate, Sixth Regiment Staff, N. G. N. J., with rank of Captain, 1886 to 1893; as Judge-Advocate on the Second Brigade Staff, with rank of Major, under the commands of Generals Sewell and Cooper, 1893 to 1902, when he resigned. He was President Judge of the Camden County Court of Common Pleas from 1897 to 1902.

On March 30, 1905, Governor Stokes nominated Mr. Armstrong as a member of the State Board of Equalization of Taxes, and the nomination was at once confirmed by the Senate. His term will expire in 1909, having drawn the four-year lot, and his salary is \$3,500 a year.

CHARLES C. BLACK, Jersey City.

Mr. Black was born on a farm in Burlington county, near Mount Holly, N. J., on July 29th, 1858. He was prepared for college at the Mount Holly Academy, and entered Princeton College in 1874, being graduated with the class of '78. He studied law at Mount Holly, N. J., and at the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor. He was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney in June, 1881, and as a counselor in June, 1884. After being admitted to the bar he located at Jersey City, and has practiced law there ever since. He is a member of the law firm of Black and Dayton.

He served for five years as a member of the Hudson County Board of Registration under the Ballot Reform Law. He was appointed as a member of the State Board of Taxation on March 21st, 1891, for a term of five years, was re-appointed for another term in 1896, and again in 1901. He was again appointed in 1904 for a term of five years. Mr. Black has made valuable additions to the literature of the law in his "Proof and Pleadings in Accident Cases," "New Jersey Law of Taxation" and "Law and Practice in Accident Cases." Mr. Black was the Democratic candidate for Governor in 1904. He was appointed a member of "The Equal Tax Commission" by Governor Murphy. Governor Stokes nominated him on March 30, 1905, as a member of the new Board of Equalization of Taxes, and he was at once confirmed by the Senate. His term will expire in 1908, having drawn the three-year lot, and his salary is \$3,500.

HENRY J. IRICK, Vincentown.

Mr. Irick is a son of General John Stockton and Emeline S. Irick and was born on March 13, 1833, near Vincentown, N. J., being the oldest of eight children. At an early age he was sent to a primary school, with an attendant to care for him, and at the age of twelve years he entered an academical school at Norristown, Pa., under the care of Rev. Samuel Aaron, a co-laborer of Burleigh, Giddings, Lucretia Mott, Wendell Philips and other anti-slavery champions. During his five years under Mr. Aaron he imbibed the political doctrines which made it so easy for him to join the ranks of Republicanism, carrying with him, however, the old Whig protection ideas of his ancestors, which became a part of the fundamental principles of the great political party to which he has ever borne true allegiance.

At the early age of seventeen years he undertook the overseeing of large farming and timber interests. In 1863 he was elected to the House of Assembly from Burlington county and was twice re-elected. In 1865 the House was a tie, when he and Mr. Fisher, on the part of the Republicans, and Messrs. Abbett and Culver, on the part of the Democrats, were appointed a Special Committee on Organization. During the struggle for leadership Colonel Fowler, a Democratic member, died, when Mr. Irick had a resolution adopted requiring the vote of thirty-one members to organize the House. This action was so eminently fair that Mr. Irick earned great esteem from both sides of the House. Joseph T. Crowell, of Union, was subsequently elected Speaker. In 1870 Mr. Irick was elected to the Senate and served a term of three years. In 1873 he would have been elected President of the Senate but for the treachery of one whose political career he had done so much to promote. During his service as Senator he took a very active part in legislation, especially during the last year of his term, when there was great excitement over railroad matters. He served on the most important committees and was Chairman of the Republican Caucus during his term of office. He was the author of the bill allowing the New Jersey Volunteers the right to vote in the field, and of other bills furthering the cause of education. About fifteen years ago he succeeded Judge Clement as president of the Council Proprietors of West Jersey, the oldest corporation in the United States.

When his senatorial term closed he moved upon the old

homestead, farmed its broad acres, and continued his profession as a land surveyor until the present time. He has always taken an active interest in politics and has ever been an unswerving supporter of the Republican party. Mr. Irick has always extended a helping hand to those in distress and feels that he has been amply paid for his charities. He is still hale and hearty and is engaged in active business pursuits. He is connected with the Great Interstate Fair Association and the Mount Holly Agricultural Fair. He has presided over more grand juries and political conventions than any living Jerseyman.

Mr. Irick was nominated as a member of the Board of Equalization of Taxes by Governor Stokes on March 30, 1905, and was at once confirmed by the Senate. He had not sought the office. His term will expire in 1907, having drawn the two-year lot, and his salary is \$3,500 a year.

THEODORE SIMONSON, Newton.

Mr. Simonson was born at Vernon, Sussex county, N. J., April 26, 1848. He has always lived in Sussex county and his ancestors for four generations were also residents of the county. On March 10, 1881, he was married to Fanny Townsend, a daughter of ex-Judge Townsend and a sister of the late Mrs. Henry C. Kelsey. He is a lawyer by profession. He was admitted to the bar as an attorney at the February term, 1876, and as a counselor at the February term, 1883. He has always practiced law in Sussex county, his office being at Newton. He was Prosecutor of the Pleas of Sussex county for fifteen years, having been first appointed by Governor Ludlow on March 7, 1883, was re-appointed by Governor Green on March 29, 1888, and the third time by Governor Werts, on March 29, 1893. In 1892 he was a Presidential Elector for New Jersey and voted for Cleveland and Stevenson. Mr. Simonson served as attorney for Sussex county under an appointment by the Board of Freeholders. He is now vice-president of the Sussex National Bank and president of the Newton Library Association. Governor Stokes nominated him as a member of the State Board of Equalization of Taxes on March 30, 1905, and he was at once confirmed by the Senate. His term will expire in 1906, having drawn the one-year lot, and his salary is \$3,500 a year.

FREDERICK R. LEHLBACH, Clerk, Newark.

Mr. Lehlbach was born in New York city on January 31, 1876. Upon the death of his father in 1884 he moved to Newark, where he has since resided. He attended the public schools of Newark and went from the High School to Yale University, graduating therefrom in the class of 1897. He then studied law in the New York Law School and was admitted to the New Jersey Bar in February, 1899, and has practiced his profession in Newark since. Mr. Lehlbach has been an active worker for the success of the Republican party since attaining his majority and is a member of the Essex County Republican Committee. In 1899 he was elected a member of the Board of Education of Newark from the Third ward by a majority of 121, although the ward gave a Democratic majority for Mayor and Alderman. He served three years as an Assemblyman from Essex county in 1903-04-05. During his term he took an active part in legislation. Upon the organization of the State Board of Equalization of Taxes he was appointed Clerk for a term of five years. His salary is \$2,500 a year with expenses paid by the State.

Commissioner Department of Labor.**LEWIS T. BRYANT, Atlantic City.**

Colonel Bryant was born in July, 1874, in Atlantic county, N. J. He was graduated from the Pennsylvania Military College at Chester, Pa., with the degree of civil engineer; was admitted to the New Jersey bar in 1898; mustered into the United States Volunteer Army as Captain of Company F, Fourth New Jersey Volunteer Infantry July 14th; promoted to Major in the same regiment in the spring of 1899, and was made Assistant Inspector General of the National Guard of New Jersey, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, in the spring of 1899, which position he stills holds. On January 8th, 1904, the Colonel was appointed Inspector of Factories and Work shops, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of John C. Ward. The title of the office was changed to that of Commissioner of Department of Labor by an act of the Legislature, and on March 24th, 1904, the Colonel was appointed as such by Governor Murphy, and was confirmed by the Senate on the next day for a term of three years,

at \$2,500 a year. The Colonel served as secretary of the New Jersey Commission, Louisiana Purchase Exposition, from December 9th, 1903, until the end. He is identified with the hotel interests in Atlantic City. His term is five years.

Assistant Commissioner Department of Labor.

JOHN I. HOLT, Paterson.

Mr. Holt was born at Hawthorn, a suburb of Paterson, December 4, 1851, and is a watchmaker by trade. For nearly twenty-five years he carried on the business as a dealer in clocks, watches, &c., in the city of Paterson. He served as a member of the Board of Education for six years and was president of that body during the last two years of his term. In 1885 he was elected Alderman from the First ward and was re-elected in 1887. In 1888 he was president of the Board. Mr. Holt was an Assemblyman from Passaic county in 1889 and 1893 and '94. He served as Speaker in the latter year, and at the close of the session he resigned so as to qualify himself for Riparian Commissioner, in which office he served for five years. He was appointed Assistant Commissioner of the Labor Department in 1905, and his salary is \$1,500 a year.

Custodian of the Capitol.

JOHN W. WESEMAN, Newark.

Mr. Weseman was born in Germany (his father being a citizen of the United States at the time) in 1861. He received his education in the public schools and business colleges of Newark. For fourteen years he conducted a grocery store in that city, which he has relinquished that he might devote his whole time to the duties of his present position. At the November election in 1896 he was elected a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Essex county from the Fourth Ward of Newark, for a term of two years. In 1898 he was elected a member of the House of Assembly by a plurality of 5,607, and the year following he was re-elected by a plurality of 7,068. While in the Assembly he served on some of the most important committees. He was appointed Custodian of the Capitol in July, 1901, by the State House Commission, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John H. Bonnell, which

occurred on June 7th of that year. Mr. Weseman has always been a steadfast Republican and a hard worker for the success of his party. His salary is \$2,500 a year.

Commissioner of Public Roads.

ELIJAH C. HUTCHINSON, Trenton.

Commissioner Hutchinson was born at Windsor, Mercer county, N. J., August 7, 1855, and is a merchant miller, being the head of the Hutchinson Milling Co. Before his election to the House of Assembly, in 1895, the only public office he ever held was that of Township Clerk, which he filled for three years. He has been treasurer of the Trenton Bone and Fertilizer Company since its organization in July, 1889, and its manager since 1892. He is a director of the Interstate Fair Association, and was its first treasurer, having served three years in that position. His firm does a large business with their flour mill and grain elevator, which are situated in Hamilton township, and also in a flour mill in Trenton. He was elected to the Assembly in 1895 by a plurality of 3,273 over McGalliard, Democrat, and in 1896 by 7,736 over Gill, Democrat. In 1898 he was elected to the Senate by a plurality of 1,461 over his Democratic opponent, Bayard Stockton, and in 1901 he was re-elected by the increased plurality of 1,904 over former Judge Robert S. Woodruff, the Democratic candidate.

During his career in the Legislature Mr. Hutchinson always took an active interest in matters that came up for legislation, and ever was alert for the promotion of the welfare of the people of the State, and more particularly that of his own constituency. In the session of 1903 he was President of the Senate, when he discharged the duties of that office with marked ability and impartiality. He was complimented at the close of the session by his colleagues for his record as a presiding officer, the leader of the Democratic minority presenting a resolution expressing the fullest approbation of the Senate of the manner in which he had presided over its deliberations, and which was unanimously adopted.

On January 23, 1905, Governor Stokes nominated Mr. Hutchinson to the office of State Road Commissioner to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Henry I. Budd, and he was at once confirmed by the Senate for a term of three years. Two days later he took the oath of office. His salary is \$2,500 a year.

Department of Charities and Corrections.

REV. GEORGE WIGHT, D. D., Commissioner, Trenton.

Dr. Wight was born in Randolph, Mass., a suburb of Boston, October 14, 1841. In 1858 his parents removed to New York city, where he was educated in the public schools and in the College of the City of New York. In 1859 he moved to New Brunswick, N. J., near which city he taught school until the breaking out of the Civil War, when he enlisted in Company G of the First Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, May, 1861. In 1863 he was commissioned lieutenant in the same regiment, serving in the Army of the Potomac from the first battle of Bull Run to the battle of Salem Church, near Chancellorville, in 1863, where he was wounded, captured and sent to Libby Prison in Richmond. After two months in Libby he was exchanged and returned to his regiment, but was discharged for physical disability in 1864. In 1865 he entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, occupying the leading pulpits of that denomination in New Jersey. While pastor, he was appointed County Superintendent of Public Schools of Atlantic county, which office he filled for five years. On April 22, 1905, Governor Stokes appointed him Commissioner of Charities and Corrections. His term of office is three years and salary \$3,000.

Assistant Commissioner, Charities and Corrections.

GEORGE E. POOLE, Trenton.

Mr. Poole was born in Newark, N. J., October 21, 1869, and is an architect. He formerly lived at Chatham, Morris county, where he took an active part in politics. He was Collector of Chatham township from 1894 to 1897; was a member of the Board of Education from 1895 to 1899, and Treasurer of Chatham borough from 1897 to 1899. He was a member of the Assembly from Morris county in 1898 and '99, and in 1901 and '02 was Assistant Clerk of the Assembly. He served as Superintendent of Construction of the new Senate Chamber in 1903 and as Assistant Commissioner of the Labor Department in 1904 and 1905. He was appointed to his present office in April, 1905. His salary is \$2,500.

Secretary to the Governor.**EDWARD W. GRAY, Trenton.**

Mr. Gray was born in Jersey City, N. J., August 18, 1870. He is a newspaper man of wide experience. After serving as a reporter on New York papers, he took a position on the Newark Daily Advertiser, where he remained six years, the last two of which he was general manager of the paper. He served as manager of the literary bureau of the Republican State Committee in 1904. He is a member of the Board of Tenement House Supervision of the State. Mr. Gray has many of the elements of popularity. He makes friends readily, is genial and diplomatic and has a keen sense of humor. He has the reputation of being a clever debater and public speaker, shining especially in post-prandial oratory. He is married, his wife having been Miss Altha Hay, daughter of Mr. Robert Hay, of Summit, N. J.

Executive Clerk.**EDWARD D. FOX, Trenton.**

Mr. Fox, better known as Eddie Fox, for the last forty years has the proud distinction of having served in the position he now holds as Executive Clerk, with fourteen consecutive Governors and four Acting Governors, beginning with Marcus L. Ward and continuing with Governors Randolph, Parker, Bedle, McClellan, Ludlow, Abbett, Green, Abbett (second term), Werts, Griggs, Voorhees, Murphy and Stokes, and with Acting Governors Voorhees, Watkins, Johnson and Wakelee.

At the outbreak of the Civil War Mr. Fox, at an early age, went forward in defense of his country, with the Fifth Regiment of New Jersey Volunteers, as a drummer boy. While at the front he made the acquaintance of Marcus L. Ward, who took a great interest in New Jersey's soldier boys and was known by them as the "soldiers' friend." He made his regular visits to the camps, no matter where they might be, and on one of these occasions he took a great liking to Fox, having had his attention drawn toward him by the officers of the regiment on account of his being small of stature and an expert drummer.

At the end of the Rebellion, on the election of Governor

Ward, Mr. Fox was offered and accepted the position which he still holds. He was a great favorite with the officers of his regiment, as he has been with each and all of the Governors; so much so that at the end of the terms of six Governors they presented him with a beautiful gold watch and chain, in recognition of his long and faithful services.

Mr. Fox, by his long experience, has the routine duties of the Executive Office at his fingers' ends. His recollection of various incidents connected with the different administrations with which he has been connected are interesting and numerous enough to fill a book. Many of his valued friends are dead, among whom are nine of the Governors with whom he served. Not a State officer is living now who held position when he first assumed his duties; neither is there a Judge of the Supreme Court or of the Court of Errors alive to-day who then occupied those offices. Former Chief Justice Depue was appointed a Supreme Court Justice about six months after Mr. Fox's appointment. The Chief Justice was the last survivor of Governor Ward's appointments, with the exception of Mr. Fox.

The affable manner and the courtesy which Mr. Fox has exhibited toward all who visit the Governor's office have won for him many friends, and it is safe to say that he knows and is known by more of New Jersey's public men than any other person in the State.

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS.

1906.

(With the advice and consent of the Senate.)

A Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals—James B. Dill, ad interim.

District Court Judges—Elizabeth, Edward S. Atwater; Paterson, William I. Lewis; Orange, Charles B. Storrs; Passaic, William W. Watson; Atlantic City, Robert H. Ingersoll; Bayonne, Horace Roberson; New Brunswick, Edward W. Hicks; Perth Amboy, Adrian Lyon.

County Judges—Hunterdon, John L. Connett; Salem, Clement H. Sinnickson; Sussex, Henry C. Hunt; Middlesex, Woodbridge Strong; Cape May, Harrison H. Voorhees; Essex, Jay Ten Eyck, ad interim.

Prosecutors of the Pleas—Gloucester, Lewis Starr; Hunterdon, H. Burdett Herr; Passaic, Eugene Emley; Warren, George A. Angle.

Board of Managers Geological Survey—Ernest R. Ackerman, George G. Tennant, George W. Wheeler, Frederick R. Brace.

Board of Equalization of Taxes—Theodore Simonson.

State Board of Education—J. Bingham Woodward, Samuel St. John McCutcheon, Francis Scott, James L. Hays, and Edward G. Roberson, ad interim.

Public Library Commissioners—Moses Taylor Pyne.

Commissioner of Banking and Insurance—David O. Watkins.

Supervisor of the State Prison—Edward J. Anderson, deceased.

New Jersey Reformatory—Richard H. Wilson, George W. Fortmeyer. Vacancy, vice Edge, deceased.

Trenton State Hospital Board—L. A. D. Allen, ad interim.

State Village for Epileptics—Howard P. Reynolds, Norman Fox.

State Home for Boys—Frederick M. Lockwood, John Guire, Edward Spaeth, ad interim.

State Home for Girls—John D. Rue, Alfred D. Carnagy, Mrs. M. H. Sickel.

Home for Feeble-minded Women—Benjamin F. Lee, John J. Cleary, George B. Thorn.

State Board of Medical Examiners—Edward H. Baldwin, John J. Bauman, John W. Bennett.

State Sewerage Commission—William T. Hunt, resigned.
Commissioner of Charities and Corrections—George B. Wight, ad interim.

Palisades Interstate Park Commission—George W. Perkins, W. B. Dana. Vacancy, vice Stauffer.

Commissioners of Pilotage—Charles B. Parsons, John R. Dewar, Henry C. Gulick, Mark Townsend, Daniel C. Chase, Douglas Haley.

New Jersey Sanatorium for Tuberculous Diseases—Dr. Charles J. Kipp, Austin Scott, James S. Green, E. A. Stevens.

Board of Managers for Disabled Soldiers, Sailors, Marines and their Wives—J. Howard Willets.

Board of Tenement House Supervision—Edward W. Gray, John A. Campbell.

State Board of Forestry—E. B. Voorhees.

State Board of Arbitration—Vacancy.

GOVERNOR ALONE.

State Board of Health—William H. Murray.

State Board of Dentistry—W. E. Truex.

State Board of Pharmacy—Henry A. Jorden.

State Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners—W. Herbert Lowe.

Newark Technical School—John B. Stabaeus, George R. Howe.

Industrial School, Hoboken—Abram J. Demarest, William Keufel.

Three Inspectors of Steamboats.

Trustees Industrial Education, Trenton—Charles Howell Cook, Karl G. Roebeling, December 30th.

State Oyster Commission—Jeremiah N. Ogden, William De Groff.

State Board of Architects—Chas. Edwards, A. H. Moses, David P. Provoost.

Board of Public Accountants—Elmer B. Yale. Vacancy, vice Lewis.

State Board of Children's Guardians—John R. Atkinson, Joseph W. McCrystal, Frederick G. Burnham.

1907.

(With the advice and consent of the Senate.)

Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals—Garret D. W. Vroom.

District Court—Camden, Martin V. Bergen.

County Judges—Camden, Charles V. D. Joline; Gloucester, John S. Jessup; Ocean, Albert C. Martin; Passaic, Francis Scott.

Prosecutors of the Pleas—Ocean, Thomas J. R. Brown; Sussex, Henry Huston.

Secretary of State—Samuel D. Dickinson.

Clerk of the Supreme Court—William Riker.

State Board of Education—Edmund Wilson, Charles E. Surdam, Edward Russ, T. O'Connor Sloane.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—Charles J. Baxter.

Public Library Commissioner—Dr. E. C. Richardson.

State Board of Assessors—Theodore Strong.

Board of Equalization of Taxes—Henry J. Irick.

State Board of Arbitration—Five members.

State Prison Keeper—George O. Osborne.

Commissioner Department of Labor—Lewis T. Bryant.

New Jersey Reformatory—Percy R. Pyne.

State Home for Boys—Gervas Ely, Frank M. Donohoe.

State Home for Girls—Mrs. Frederick T. Johnson, Dr. Magena D. Hart, Thomas B. Holmes.

State Hospital, Morris Plains—David St. John, James W. Smith, John A. McBride.

State Hospital, Trenton—Cornelius S. Hoffman, Benajah W. Andrews, J. Bayard Kirkpatrick, Peter J. Rafferty.

State Village for Epileptics—Theodore Foote, Harry A. Smith.

State Board of Medical Examiners—Armin Uebelacker, W. Perry Watson, William H. Shipps.

State Sewerage Commission—James E. Fleming.

Board of Managers Geological Survey—Herbert M. Lloyd, Harrison Van Duyne, Wendell P. Garrison.

Palisades Interstate Park Commission—Nathan Barnett, Abram DeRonde.

New Jersey Sanatorium for Tuberculous Diseases—Dr. Elmer Barwis, Dr. W. S. Jones.

Twenty Members of the Board of Visitors to the State Agricultural College.

Board of Tenement House Supervision—James M. Stewart.

State Board of Forestry—T. P. Price.

GOVERNOR ALONE.

Eleven Inspectors of Department of Labor.

State Board of Health—George P. Olcott.

State Board of Dentistry—Benjamin P. Luckey.

State Board of Pharmacy—George W. Parison.

State Board of Children's Guardians—Emily E. Williamson, Hugh F. Fox.

State Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners—T. Earl Budd, Whitfield Gray.

Newark Technical School—Francis Tichenor, George W. Ketcham.

Trenton Technical School—F. R. Clark, E. C. Stover.

Industrial School, Hoboken—Edward Russ, William D. Forbes.

Three Inspectors of Steamboats.

State Bureau of Shell Fisheries—Charles R. Bacon.

Three members of the State Board of Voting Machine Commissioners.

State Oyster Commission—Edward Stites.

Board of Public Accountants—Frank G. Dubois.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

President—Theodore Roosevelt, New York. Salary, \$50,000.

Vice-President—Charles W. Fairbanks, Indiana.

Secretary of State—Elihu W. Root, of New York.

Secretary of the Treasury—Leslie M. Shaw, of Iowa.

Secretary of War—William H. Taft, of Ohio.

Secretary of the Navy—Charles J. Bonaparte, of Maryland.

Secretary of the Interior—Ethan Allen Hitchcock, of Missouri.

Postmaster-General—George B. Cortelyou, of New York.

Attorney-General—William H. Moody, of Massachusetts.

Secretary of Agriculture—James Wilson, of Iowa.

Secretary of Commerce and Labor—Victor H. Metcalf, of California.

The salary of each Cabinet officer is \$8,000.

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court—Melville W. Fuller, of Illinois. Salary, \$10,500.

Associate Justices—John M. Harlan, of Kentucky; David J. Brewer, of Kansas; Henry B. Brown, of Michigan; Edward Douglass White, of Louisiana; Rufus W. Peckham, of New York; Joseph McKenna, of California; Oliver Wendell Holmes, of Massachusetts; William R. Day, Ohio.

Salary of each Associate Justice, \$10,000.

OFFICERS OF THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Commander-in-Chief—Theodore Roosevelt, President.

Secretary of War—William H. Taft.

Assistant Secretary of War—Robert S. Oliver.

General Staff of the Army—Lieutenant-General, Adna R. Craffee, Chief of Staff; Major-General John C. Bates;

Brigadier-General, Samuel M. Mills.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR.

Major Generals, Henry C. Corbin, Adjutant-General; Fred. C. Alnsworth, Military Secretary. Brigadier-Generals—George H. Burton, Inspector-General; George B. Davis, Judge Advocate General; Charles F. Humphrey, Quartermaster-General; Henry G. Sharpe, Commissary-

General; Robert M. O'Reilly, Surgeon-General; Francis S. Dodge, Paymaster-General; Alexander Mackenzie, Chief of Engineers; William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance; Adolphus W. Greeley, Chief Signal Officer.

Major-Generals—Arthur MacArthur. John F. Weston, James F. Wade, Samuel S. Sumner, Leonard Wood.

Brigadier-Generals—Frederick D. Grant, J. Franklin Bell, Frederick Funston, Frank D. Baldwin, Theodore J. Wint, Jesse M. Lee, William H. Carter, Tasker H. Bliss, Camillo C. C. Carr, Thomas H. Barry, William S. McCaskey, Albert L. Mills, Constant Williams, James A. Buchanan, Winfield S. Edgerly.

OFFICERS OF THE NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Secretary—Charles J. Bonaparte.

Assistant Secretary—Charles H. Darling.

Commandant U. S. Marine Corps—Brigadier-General George F. Ellicott.

Admiral—George Dewey.

Rear Admirals—Albert S. Barker, Robley D. Evans, Silas W. Terry, Henry Glass, Joseph B. Coghlan, James H. Sands, Yates Stirling, William C. Wise, Purnell F. Harrington, Charles D. Sigsbee, Colby M. Chester, Benjamin P. Lamberton, French E. Chadwick, Bowman H. McCalla, Caspar F. Goodrich, Theodore F. Jewell, William M. Folger, Francis W. Dickins, George F. F. Wilde, Charles H. Davis, Charles J. Train, George W. Pigman, Edwin Longnecker, Thomas Perry.

U. S. COURT OFFICIALS.

FOR NEW JERSEY.

(1789 to date.)

The United States District Court was organized at New Brunswick, on Tuesday, December 22d, 1789.

DISTRICT JUDGES.

David Brearley.....1789	Richard S. Field.....1863
Robert Morris.....1790	John T. Nixon.....1870
William S. Pennington...1817	Edward T. Green.....1889
William Rossell.....1826	Andrew Kirkpatrick....1896
Mahlon Dickerson.....1840	William M. Lanning.....1904
Philemon Dickerson.....1841	Joseph Cross.....1905

CLERKS.

Jonathan Dayton.....1789	Andrew Dutcher.....1862
Andrew Kirkpatrick....1790	Ralph H. Shreve.....1863
Robert Boggs.....1791	E. Mercer Shreve.....1863
William Pennington....1817	Robert C. Belville.....1871
Joseph C. Potts.....1840	William S. Belville.....1875
Edward N. Dickerson...1844	Linsly Rowe.....1882
Philemon Dickerson, Jr.1853	George T. Cranmer.....1893

MARSHALS.

Thomas Lowry.....1789	Samuel Plummer.....1869
John Heard.....1802	Robert L. Hutchinson...1877
Oliver Barnett.....1802	W. Budd Deacon.....1882
Oliver W. Ogden.....1808	A. E. Gordon.....1886
Robert S. Kennedy.....1849	W. Budd Deacon.....1889
George H. Nelden.....1853	George Pfeiffer.....1893
Benijah Deacon.....1866	Thomas J. Alcott.....1897
W. Budd Deacon.....1868	

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

Richard Stockton.....1789	Anthony Q. Keasbey....1861
Abraham Ogden.....1792	Job H. Lippincott.....1886
Lucius H. Stockton.....1798	Samuel F. Bigelow.....1887
George C. Maxwell.....1802	George S. Duryee.....1888
Joseph McIlvaine.....1804	Henry S. White.....1890
Lucius Q. C. Elmer.....1824	John W. Beekman.....1894
Garret D. Wall.....1828	J. Kearny Rice.....1896
James S. Green.....1837	David O. Watkins.....1900
William Halsted.....1849	John B. Vreeland.....1903
Garrit S. Cannon.....1853	

PRESENT OFFICIALS.

Circuit Justice.....	Henry B. Brown.
Circuit Judges.....	{ Marcus W. Acheson, George M. Dallas, George Gray.
District Judge.....	William M. Lanning.
“ “ “	Joseph Cross.
District Attorney.....	John B. Vreeland.
Assistant District Attorney.....	Theodore B. Booraem
Marshal.....	Thomas J. Alcott.
Deputy Marshal.....	Edwin R. Semple.
Clerk of District Court.....	George T. Cranmer.
Deputy Clerk of District Court.....	Benjamin F. Havens.
Clerk of Circuit Court.....	H. Duncan Oliphant.
Deputy Clerk of Circuit Court.....	Charles S. Chevrier.
Postmaster at Trenton.....	Alexander C. Yard.
Internal Revenue Collector—1st Dist.	Isaac Moffatt.
“ “ “ 5th Dist..	H. C. H. Herold.

SENATORS AND CONGRESSMEN.

United States Senators—John Kean, 1905; John F. Dryden, 1907.

Representatives in Fifty-ninth Congress—First district, Henry C. Loudenslager; Second district, John J. Gardner; Third district, Benjamin F. Howell; Fourth district, Ira W. Wood; Fifth district, Charles N. Fowler; Sixth district, Henry Crosby Allen; Seventh district, Richard Wayne Parker; Eighth district, William H. Wiley; Ninth district, Marshall Van Winkle; Tenth district, Allan L. McDermott.

STATE OFFICERS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Governor—Edward C. Stokes, 1908.
Secretary to the Governor—Edward W. Gray.
Executive Clerk—Edward D. Fox.

STATE DEPARTMENT

Secretary of State—Samuel D. Dickinson, 1907.
Assistant Secretary—J. B. R. Smith, 1907.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

State Treasurer—Frank O. Briggs, 1908.
State Comptroller—J. Willard Morgan, 1908.
Deputy Treasurer—L. Kensil Wildrick.
Deputy Comptroller—Vacancy.
State Auditor—William E. Drake.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

Attorney-General—Robert H. McCarter, 1908.
Assistant Attorney-General—Edward D. Duffield, 1908.
Chief Clerk—Theodore Backes.

THE JUDICIARY.

Court of Errors and Appeals—The Chancellor, the Chief Justice and Justices of the Supreme Court; Judges John W. Bogert, 1909; William H. Vredenburgh, 1910; Garret D. W. Vroom, 1907; George R. Gray, 1909; Elmer Ewing Green, 1909; James B. Dill, ad interim. Clerk, Secretary of State.

Court of Chancery—Chancellor William J. Magie, 1908; Vice-Chancellors, Henry C. Pitney, 1910; John R. Emery, 1909; Frederic W. Stevens, 1910; Martin P. Grey, 1910; Eugene Stevenson, 1908; James J. Bergen, 1911; Lindley M. Garrison, 1911.

Vice-Ordinary and Vice-Surrogate-General—James J. Bergen.

Clerk in Chancery—Vivian M. Lewis, 1910.

Deputy Clerk—Edward M. Appelgate.

Chancery Reporter—Carroll Robbins, 1910.

Supreme Court—Chief Justice, William S. Gummere, 1908; Associate Justices, Jonathan Dixon, 1910; Charles G. Garrison, 1909; John Franklin Fort, 1908; Abram Q. Garretson, 1908; Charles E. Hendrickson, 1908; Mahlon Pitney, 1908; Francis J. Swayze, 1910; Alfred Reed, 1911.

Clerk of the Supreme Court—William Riker, Jr., 1907.

Deputy Clerk—Charles N. Coddling, 1907.

Law Reporter—Garret D. W. Vroom, 1908.

Circuit Court Judges—Frederic Adams, 1910; Charles W. Parker, 1910; Allen B. Endicott, 1911; Wilbur A. Heisley, 1911.

Court of Pardons—Governor, Chancellor and Lay Judges of the Court of Errors and Appeals; Clerk, Secretary of State.

District Court Judges—Camden, Martin V. Bergen, 1907; Elizabeth, Edward S. Atwater, 1906; Jersey City, James S. Erwin, 1908; Charles L. Carrick, 1909; Newark, Thomas J. Raymond, 1909; Thomas J. Lintott, 1910; Paterson, William I. Lewis, 1906; Trenton, George W. Macpherson, 1910; Orange, Charles B. Storrs, 1906; Hoboken, Frederick Frambach, Jr., 1908; Passaic, William W. Watson, 1906; Atlantic City, Robert H. Ingersoll, 1906; Bayonne, Horace Roberson, 1906; New Brunswick, Edward W. Hicks, 1906; Perth Amboy, Adrian Lyon, 1906.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Commander-in-Chief—Governor Stokes.

Major-General—Peter Farmer Wanser.

Adjutant-General—R. Heber Breintnall.

Assistant Adjutant-General—Charles W. Parker.

Quartermaster-General—Charles Edward Murray.

Inspector-General—Joseph W. Congdon.

Judge Advocate-General—Edward P. Meany.

First Brigade—Brigadier-General Edward A. Campbell.

Second Brigade—Brigadier-General Quincy O'M. Gillmore.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Trustees of the School Fund—Governor, Secretary of State, President of the Senate, Speaker of the Assembly, Attorney-General, State Comptroller and State Treasurer.

State Board of Education—Edward E. Grosscup, Wino-nah, 1909; George A. Frey, Camden, 1910; James B. Woodward, Bordentown, 1906; Silas R. Morse, Atlantic City,

1910; W. Edwin Florance, New Brunswick, 1908; Edmund Wilson, Red Bank, 1907; Samuel St. John McCutcheon, Plainfield, 1906; Percival Chrystie, High Bridge, 1909; Benjamin H. Campbell, Elizabeth, 1910; Charles E. Surdam, Morristown, 1907; Sweeting Miles, Alpine, 1908; Francis Scott, Paterson, 1906; Edward G. Roberson, Newark, ad interim; Everett Colby, West Orange, 1908; James L. Hays, Newark, 1906; T. O'Connor Sloane, South Orange, 1907; Ulamor Allen, Jersey City, 1908; William R. Barricklo, Jersey City, 1910; Edward Russ, Hoboken, 1907; William D. Forbes, Hoboken, 1909. President, James L. Hays; Vice-President, George A. Frey; Secretary, Charles J. Baxter; Treasurer, James B. Woodward.

Principal State Normal and Model Schools, James M. Green, Ph.D.; Steward, John S. Neary.

Principal New Jersey School for Deaf-Mutes, John P. Walker; Steward, Thomas F. Hearnen.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

State Superintendent—Charles J. Baxter, 1907.

Assistant State Superintendent—J. Brognard Betts.

High School Inspector—Louis Bevier, Jr., New Brunswick.

County Superintendents—Atlantic, Samuel D. Hoffman, Atlantic City; Bergen, B. C. Wooster, Hackensack; Burlington, Herman A. Stees, Beverly; Camden, Charles S. Albertson, Magnolia; Cape May, Oscar O. Barr, Cape May; Cumberland, John N. Glaspell, Bridgeton; Essex, A. B. Meredith, Nutley; Gloucester, William H. Eldridge, Williamstown; Hudson, M. H. Kinsley, Hoboken; Hunterdon, Jason S. Hoffman, Flemington; Mercer, Joseph M. Arnold, Princeton; Middlesex, H. Brewster Willis, New Brunswick; Monmouth, John Enright, Freehold; Morris, Watson B. Matthews, Dover; Ocean, Peter Tilton, Toms River; Passaic, Edward W. Garrison, Paterson; Salem, J. A. Wentzell, Elmer; Somerset, H. C. Krebs, Somerville; Sussex, Ralph Decker, Sussex; Union, William J. Shearer, Elizabeth; Warren, Franklin T. Atwood, Hackettstown.

City Superintendents—Asbury Park, Fred S. Shepherd; Atlantic City, C. B. Boyer, Supervising Principal; Bayonne, J. H. Christie; Bloomfield, George Morris; Bordentown, William Macfarland; Bridgeton, E. J. Hitchner; Burlington, Wilbur Watts; Camden, James E. Bryan; Dover, J. H.

Hulsart; East Orange, Vernon L. Davey; Elizabeth, W. J. Shearer; Englewood, Elmer C. Sherman; Gloucester, Wm. C. Sullivan; Hoboken, A. J. Demarest; Jersey City, Henry Snyder; Lambertville, A. P. Kerr; Long Branch, C. Gregory; Millville, S. C. Smith; Montclair, Randall Spaulding; Morristown, W. L. R. Haven; Newark, Dr. A. B. Poland; New Brunswick, W. C. Armstrong; Orange, W. H. Swingle; Passaic, O. I. Wooley; Paterson, W. E. Chancellor; Perth Amboy, S. E. Shull; Phillipsburg, H. Budd Howell; Plainfield, Henry M. Maxson; Rahway, Edwin C. Broome; Salem, M. H. Stratton; Town of Union, Otto Ortel; Trenton, Ebenezer Mackey; West Hoboken, Robert Waters.

STATE LIBRARY.

Commissioners—Governor, Chancellor, Chief Justice, Attorney-General, Secretary of State, Treasurer and Comptroller.

State Librarian—Henry C. Buchanan, 1909.

PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSIONERS.

Dr. Ernest C. Richardson, Princeton University, 1907; Moses Taylor Pyne, Princeton, 1906; William C. Kimball, Passaic, Chairman, 1910; Everett T. Tomlinson, Elizabeth, 1909; Howard M. Cooper, Camden, 1908. Secretary, Henry C. Buchanan. Sarah B. Askew, Trenton, organizer.

STATE HOUSE COMMISSION.

The Governor, State Treasurer and State Comptroller.

Custodian of the State House and Public Grounds—John W. Weseman. Assistant, William H. Meseroll. Night Custodian, Simon Gerson.

RIPARIAN BOARD.

Commissioners—The Governor, President; William Cloke, Trenton; Robert Williams, Paterson; John R. Reynolds, Trenton; Michael F. McLaughlin, Newark, all in 1909; Secretary and Engineer, John C. Payne, Jersey City.

STATE BOARD OF ASSESSORS.

Members—Stephen J. Meeker, Newark, 1908; David Baird, President, Camden, 1909; Theodore Strong, New Brunswick, 1907; Eckard P. Budd, Mount Holly, 1908. Secretary, Irvine E. Maguire.

THE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION OF TAXES.

Members—Carl Lentz, Newark, President, 1910; E. Ambler Armstrong, Camden, 1909; Charles C. Black, Jersey City, 1908; Henry J. Irick, Vincentown, 1907; Theodore Simonson, Newton, 1906. Secretary, Frederick R. Lehlbach, Newark.

BANKING AND INSURANCE.

Commissioner—David O. Watkins, 1906.

Deputy Commissioner—Thomas K. Johnston.

PUBLIC ROADS.

Commissioner of Public Roads—Elijah C. Hutchinson, Trenton, 1908.

State Supervisor of Public Roads—Robert A. Meeker, Plainfield.

BUREAU OF STATISTICS OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES.

Chief—Winton C. Garrison, 1908.

Deputy—James T. Morgan.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

Commissioner—Lewis T. Bryant, Atlantic City, 1907.

Assistant Commissioner—John I. Holt, Paterson, 1907.

Clerk—James F. Dale.

Inspectors—Henry Kuehnle, Atlantic City; Louis Holler, Camden; Joseph Milburn, Trenton; Andrew McCardell, Plainfield; Edward E. McClintock, Newark; William H. Dod, Hoboken; William Schlachter, Orange; Heber Wells, Paterson; James E. Stanton, Sussex. Female Inspectors—Mary F. VanLee, Camden; Grace L. De Hart, Jersey City; all in 1907.

STATE BOARD OF ARBITRATION.

William B. Garrabrants, Newark; Henry H. Banker, New Brunswick; Samuel Berry, Millville; Thomas H. Joiner, Camden; all in 1907; vacancy.

STATE PRISON.

Head Keeper—George O. Osborne, 1907.

Supervisor—

Inspectors—William H. Carter, Bordentown; Bernard Feeney, Paterson; J. E. Mitchell, Millville; James H. Davenport, Newark; William A. Berry, Belmar; Jacob Schurts, Somerville; all in 1909.

NEW JERSEY REFORMATORY.

Commissioners--George A. Squire, Elizabeth, 1909, President; Percy R. Pyne, Bernardsville, 1907; Richard H. Wilson, Metuchen, 1906; George W. Fortmeyer, East Orange, 1906; Bruce S. Keator, Asbury Park, 1908; Freeman Woodbridge, New Brunswick, 1909; Decatur M. Sawyer, Montclair, 1907; vacancy. The Governor is an ex-officio member. Richard H. Wilson, Secretary. Superintendent, Joseph W. Martin, 1907.

STATE HOME FOR BOYS.

Trustees—Frederick M. Lockwood, Jersey City, 1906; John Guire, Long Branch, 1906; Gervas Ely, Lambertville, 1907; Frank S. Gaskill, New Egypt, 1908; Edward Spaeth, Newark, ad interim; Frank M. Donohoe, New Brunswick, 1907. Superintendent, John C. Kalleen.

STATE HOME FOR GIRLS.

Trustees—John D. Rue, Trenton, 1906; Alfred D. Carnagy, Secretary, Trenton, 1906; Thomas B. Holmes, Trenton, 1907; Joanna Hartshorne, Short Hills, 1908; Mrs. Frederick T. Johnson, Newark, 1907; Dr. Magena De Hart, Jersey City, 1907; Thomas P. Fay, President, Long Branch, 1908; Mrs. Margaret Harrington Sickel, 1906. S. W. Davison, Trenton, Treasurer.

STATE HOME FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS.

Managers—Colonel Edward H. Wright, Newark; Amzi Dodd, Newark; Marcus L. Ward, Newark; James E. Fleming, Newark; General E. Burd Grubb, Edgewater Park; R. Heber Breintnall, Newark. Officers—Superintendent, Major Peter F. Rogers; Adjutant, Bishop W. Mains; Chaplain, Rev. John D. Ferguson; Matron, Mrs. Peter F. Rogers.

STATE HOME FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS, SAILORS, MARINES AND THEIR WIVES.

Managers—Gilbert D. Bogert, Treasurer, Passaic; Amos R. Dease, Camden; Ernest C. Stahl, Secretary, Trenton, in 1909; John Shields, President, Flemington, 1910; J. Howard Willets, Port Elizabeth, 1906. Commandant, Jarvis Wanser.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Members—Laban Dennis, 1908, Newark; William H. Murray, 1906, Plainfield; Cyrus T. Brackett, President, 1909, Princeton; Henry B. Rue, 1912, Hoboken; George P. Olcott, 1907, East Orange; Henry Mitchell, 1912, Asbury Park; Henry W. Elmer, 1910, Bridgeton. The Secretary of State, the Attorney-General and the State Geologist, ex-officio. Secretary, Henry Mitchell, Asbury Park. A. Clark Hunt, Metuchen, Assistant Secretary.

Chief Inspector of Foods and Drugs—George W. McGuire, Trenton. Deputy—Samuel S. Vandruff.

CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

Commissioner—Rev. George B. Wight, Trenton, ad interim; Assistant Commissioner, George E. Poole, ad interim.

STATE HOSPITALS.

Board of Managers at Morris Plains—James M. Buckley, Morristown, 1909; John C. Eisele, President, Newark, 1909; David St. John, Hackensack, 1907; James W. Smith, Paterson, 1907; John A. McBride, Sussex, 1907; Richard A. McCurdy, Morris Plains, 1909; James G. Morgan, Union Hill, 1909; Patrick J. Ryan, Elizabeth, 1909. Secretary, Charles H. Green.

Board of Managers at Trenton—Garret D. W. Vroom, President, Trenton, 1909; John Taylor, Trenton, 1909; Joseph Rice, Trenton, 1908; L. A. D. Allen, Woodstown, ad interim; Cornelius S. Hoffman, Somerville, 1907; Benajah W. Andrews, Woodbury, 1907; J. Bayard Kirkpatrick, New Brunswick, 1907; Peter J. Rafferty, Red Bank, 1907. Secretary, Scott Scammell.

Officers at Morris Plains—Medical Director, Britton D. Evans, M. D.; Treasurer, Guido C. Hinchman; Warden, Moses K. Everitt.

Officers at Trenton—Medical Director, John W. Ward, M. D.; Treasurer, Harvey H. Johnson; Warden, William P. Hayes.

STATE VILLAGE FOR EPILEPTICS

Board of Managers—Thomas J. Smith, M.D., Bridgeton, 1908, Treasurer; John H. Ewing, M. D., Flemington, 1909; Nelson Y. Dungan, Somerville, 1908; Theodore Foote, Vineland, 1907; Caroliine B. Alexander, Hoboken, 1909; Howard P. Reynolds, North Plainfield, 1906; Norman Fox, Morristown, 1906; Harry A. Smith, Somerville, 1907. Superintendent, Henry M. Weeks, M.D.

NEW JERSEY SANATORIUM FOR TUBERCULOUS DISEASES.

Board of Managers—Dr. Charles J. Kipp, Newark, President, 1906; Dr. Elmer Barwis, Trenton, 1907; Dr. W. S. Jones, Camden, 1907; Dr. James S. Green, Elizabeth, hold over; Austin Scott, Ph.D., LL.D., New Brunswick, 1906; Edwin A. Stevens, Hoboken, hold over; Frank L. Sheperd, Newark, 1908; Abram L. Beavers, High Bridge, Secretary, 1908.

FEEBLE-MINDED WOMEN.

Board of Managers—Benjamin F. Lee, President, Trenton, 1906; Charles H. Anderson, Vineland, 1910; Mrs. Emily H. Williamson, Secretary, Elizabeth, 1910; Mrs. Annie E. Gile, Bloomfield, 1909; Mrs. Caroline B. Alexander, Hoboken, 1909; George B. Thorn, Treasurer, Burlington, 1906; John J. Cleary, Trenton, 1906. Mary J. Dunlap, supervisor and medical director.

FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

New Jersey Training School for Feeble-Minded Girls and Boys, Vineland—Directors, Governor, ex-officio; D. Wilson Moore, Clayton, 1907; William H. Nicholson, Had-donfield, 1907; Thomas J. Smith, M. D., Bridgeton, 1907; George Davidson, Vineland, 1908; Rev. H. H. Beadle, Bridgeton, 1908; E. E. Read, Jr., Camden, 1908; Benjamin C. Reeve, Camden, 1909; W. Graham Tyler, Philadelphia, 1909; Charles Keighley, Vineland, 1909; P. P. Baker, Vineland, 1906; Howard Carrow, Camden, 1906; Rev. R. B. Moore, Vineland, 1908. Officers of the Board: Philip P.

Baker, President; William H. Nicholson, Vice-President; George Davidson, Treasurer; Edward R. Johnstone, Secretary and Principal. Board of Lady Visitors: Mrs. Charles Keighley, Vice-President, Vineland, 1909; Mrs. Fanny A. Shepperd, Greenwich, Secretary, 1909; Miss Susan N. Warrington, Moorestown, Treasurer, 1909; Miss Kate A. Mott, Bordentown, 1909; Mrs. George S. Bacon, Millville, 1906; Miss Rachel E. Allinson, Yardville, 1906; Miss Julia Frame, Bridgeton, 1907; Mrs. Thomas J. Craven, President, Salem, 1907; Mrs. Edward P. Shields, Bridgeton, 1907; Mrs. William H. Skirm, Trenton, 1906; Mrs. Harriet Townsend, Elizabeth, 1907; Mrs. John Moore, Clayton, 1906; Mrs. Hannah C. Reeve, Camden, 1907; Mrs. Harriet Townsend, Elizabeth, 1907.

AGRICULTURAL.

State Board of Agriculture—President, E. B. Voorhees, New Brunswick; Treasurer, William Heritage, Swedesboro; Secretary, Franklin Dye, Trenton.

Commissioners of Agriculture College Fund—Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Attorney-General and Comptroller.

Board of Visitors to State Agricultural College—First district, Ephraim T. Gill, Aaron S. Borton; Second district, John E. Darnell, Henry L. Sabsovich; Third district, David D. Denise, James Neilson; Fourth district, Samuel B. Ketcham, Peter V. D. Vandoren; Fifth district, Ogden Woodruff, Melville S. Condit; Sixth district, Abram C. Holdrum, Henry Marelli; Seventh district, George E. DeCamp, Cyrus B. Crane; Eighth district, George Dorer, Joseph B. Ward; Ninth district, Phillip M. Brett, John Hudson; Tenth district, Henry Bell, Henry A. Gaede; all in 1907. Secretary, Irving S. Upson.

New Jersey State Agricultural Experiment Station No. 1—Board of Managers: Governor, Professors Austin Scott and Edward B. Voorhees, together with the members of the Board of Visitors to the State Agricultural College. Director, Professor Voorhees; Chief Clerk, Secretary and Treasurer, Irving S. Upson.

Station No. 2—Board of Control: The Trustees of Rutgers College. Director, Professor Edward B. Voorhees.

MEDICAL, PHARMACY AND DENTISTRY.

State Board of Medical Examiners—Armin Uebelacker, Morristown, 1907; William P. Watson, Jersey City, 1907; William H. Shipp, President, Bordentown, 1907; E. L. B. Godfrey, Secretary, Camden, 1908; Charles A. Groves, East Orange, 1908; David P. Borden, Paterson, 1908; Edward Hill Baldwin, Newark, 1906; John J. Baumann, Jersey City, 1906; John W. Bennett, Long Branch, 1906.

State Board of Dentistry—Alphonso Irwin, Camden, 1908; Benjamin P. Luckey, Paterson, 1907; W. E. Truex, President, Freehold, 1906; H. S. Sutphen, Newark, 1910. Charles A. Meeker, Secretary-Treasurer, Newark, 1909.

State Board of Pharmacy—George H. White, Jersey City, 1908; Henry A. Jorden, Bridgeton, 1906; George W. Parisen, Perth Amboy, 1907; David Strauss, Elizabeth, 1909; Edward B. Jones, Mount Holly, 1910.

State Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners—William Herbert Lowe, Paterson, 1906; T. Earl Budd, Orange, 1907; Whitfield Gray, Newton, 1907; Thomas B. Rogers, Woodbury, 1908; R. W. A. English, Jersey City, 1908.

STATE BOARD OF FORESTRY.

Governor Stokes, President, ex-officio; Henry B. Kummel, State Geologist, ex-officio; John C. Smock, Trenton, 1908; Theodore P. Price, Tuckerton, 1907; Prof. E. B. Voorhees, New Brunswick, 1906. Secretary, William H. Chew, Salem.

FISH AND GAME.

Commissioners—Benjamin P. Morris, President, Long Branch; R. T. Miller, Camden; D. P. McClellan, Morriston; Percy H. Johnson, Bloomfield; all in 1909. Protector, James M. Stratton, Long Branch. Wardens, John H. Avis, Woodbury; Fred S. Conner, Bridgeton; Harry L. Cook, Trenton; E. R. Davis, Salem; Herbert E. Dane, Hoboken; Louis E. Foulks, New Egypt; William Guthridge, 341 Spruce street, Camden; Alex W. Hughes, 437 Grand street, Paterson; J. B. Hendershott, Newton; C. M. Hawkins, Elizabeth; Fred J. Hall, Bloomfield; Ernest L. Jones, Madison; William B. Loder, Egg Harbor City; Howard Mathis, New Gretna; George H. Miller, Somerville; George W. Phifer, Ormond; H. Eugene Park, White House Station; Ans. J. Rider, Tuckerton; Charles Ross,

Cape May Court House; Charles Steuerwald, South Amboy; Thomas J. Torton, Penns Grove; Ward Varian, Demarest; Charles Wilbur, Camden.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Board of Managers—Governor Edward C. Stokes, *ex-officio*.

Members at Large—John C. Smock, 1908; Ernest R. Ackerman, 1906 Emmor Roberts, 1910; Herbert M. Lloyd, 1907; Alfred A. Woodhull, 1909; S. Bayard Dod, 1908; Harrison Van Duyne, 1907; George G. Tennant, 1906; Thomas W. Synnott, 1909; all April 1.

First district, Frederick R. Brace, 1906; Second district, P. Kennedy Reeves, 1910; Third district, M. D. Valentine, 1909; Fourth district, Washington A. Roebling, 1908; Fifth district, F. A. Canfield, 1910; Sixth district, George W. Wheeler, 1906; Seventh district, Wendell P. Garrison, 1907; Eighth district, Joseph L. Munn, 1909; Ninth district, Joseph D. Bedle, 1908; Tenth district, Aaron S. Baldwin, 1910; all April 1st.

State Geologist—Henry B. Kummel.

SEWERAGE COMMISSIONS.

State Sewerage Commission—Charles W. Fuller, Chairman, Bayonne, 1908; John H. Capstick, Montville, 1908; James E. Fleming, Newark, 1907; Frederick C. Jacobson, Newark, 1906; vacancy. Secretary, Boyd McLean, Jersey City.

Passaic Valley Flood Commission—Franklin Van Winkle, Paterson; Richard Morrell, Passaic; Marshal O. Leighton, Montclair; John M. Bell, Rutherford; Morris R. Sherrerd, Newark; all in 1908. William L. Dill, Secretary, Paterson.

OYSTER COMMISSIONS.

State Oyster Commission—Jeremiah N. Ogden, 1906; Edward Stites, Jr., 1907; Ogden Gandy, 1908; William De Groff, 1908. Superintendent, A. T. Bacon, Maurice town.

The Oyster Commission for the District of Ocean county—Samuel B. Allen, New Gretna; Ernest L. Worth, Bayville; Napoleon E. Kelly, West Creek, 1908.

Oyster Superintendent for District of Ocean County—Edward A. Horner, Jr., Tuckerton, 1908.

Oyster Commissioner, District of Shark River—A. Frank Bennett, Jr., Avon, 1908.

Oyster Superintendent, Atlantic County—Alfred B. Smith, Brigantine, 1908.

Oyster Commissioners—Atlantic county, Levi C. Albertson, Atlantic City; Watson Conover, Oceanville; Dr. R. M. Sooy, Pleasantville, all in 1908.

The State Bureau of Shell Fisheries—Chief, Charles R. Bacon, Camden, 1907.

PALISADES INTERSTATE PARK.

Commissioners of the Palisades Interstate Park—George Walldridge Perkins, New York city, 1906; vacancy; Edwin A. Stevens, Hoboken, 1910; J. DuPratt White, Nyack, N.Y., 1909; Franklin W. Hopkins, Alpine, N. J., 1909; Ralph Troutman, New York city, 1908; William A. Linn, Hackensack, 1908; Nathan F. Barrett, New Rochelle, N. Y., 1907; Abram De Ronde, Englewood, 1907; William B. Dana, New York city, 1906.

TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

Trustees Newark Technical School—John B. Stabaeus, 1906; George R. Howe, 1906; Francis M. Tichenor, 1907; George W. Ketcham, 1907; Moses Straus, 1908; A. B. Garner, 1908; James L. Hays, 1909; Moses Plaut, 1909.

Trustees Industrial Education, Hoboken—William Keuffel, 1906; Abraham J. Demarest, 1906; Edward Russ, 1907; William D. Forbes, 1907; William R. Jenvey, 1908; Richard Stevens, 1908; Mrs. C. V. Alexander, 1909; James Smith, 1909.

Board of Trustees of Industrial Education, Trenton—Frederick H. Clark, 1907; Edward C. Stover, 1907; Archibald M. Maddock, 1908; Harry C. Taylor, 1908; Alfred W. Wishart, 1909; Garret D. W. Vroom, 1909; Charles Howell Cook, 1906; Karl G. Roebeling, 1906; all December 30th. Robert C. Bellville, Secretary.

BOARD OF TENEMENT HOUSE SUPERVISION.

John A. Campbell, President, Trenton, hold over; Edward W. Gray, Trenton, 1906; James M. Stewart, Paterson, 1907; Edwin West, Jr., Hoboken, 1908; Clinton Mackenzie, Elizabeth, 1909. Secretary, Captain Charles J. Allen,

COMMISSIONS, MISCELLANEOUS.

Commissioners of the State Museum—The State Geologist, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, the President of the State Board of Agriculture, President of the Senate and Speaker of the Assembly. Curator, S. R. Morse, Atlantic City.

State Board of Voting Machine Commissioners—Franklin Phillips, Chatham, 1907; Seward Davis, Upper Montclair, 1907; Joseph A. Brohel, River Edge, 1907.

Commission to Purchase the old Tavern House in the Borough of Haddonfield, Camden County—Ephraim T. Gill, James L. Pennypacker, Charles R. Stevenson, Robert Gwynne, Peter V. Voorhees. Term, pleasure of Governor.

Monmouth Battle Monument Commission—Members, Comptroller of the Treasury, Adjutant-General, Quartermaster-General, President of Senate, Speaker of House of Assembly, Theodore W. Morris, President; James T. Burtis, Treasurer; John B. Conover, Joseph A. Yard, Frederick Parker, Secretary.

Commission on a State Reformatory for Women—Edwin G. Adams, Montclair; Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Hoboken; Mrs. George W. Blackwell, East Orange; Mary Philbrook, Newark; vacancy.

Commission to revise the Statutes of the State—James E. Howell, Newark; Charles D. Thompson, Jersey City; G. D. W. Vroom, President, Trenton. Secretary, Frank B. Lee, Trenton.

Commission to Report on the Judicial System of the State—John W. Griggs, Paterson; Franklin Murphy, Newark; Bennett Van Syckle, Trenton; John R. Hardin, Newark; Charles L. Corbin, Jersey City.

Commission on Public Utility Franchises—Foster M. Voorhees, Chairman; Franklin Murphy, John C. Payne, Eckard P. Budd, Frank T. Lloyd.

Commission to Revise and Codify Laws Relative to Master and Servant—Justice J. Franklin Fort, W. Holt Apgar, Alexander P. Maxwell

State Director of Joint Companies—Charles Bradley, Newark, 1906.

State Director of Weather Service—Edward W. McGann, New Brunswick.

Inspectors of Steamboats—Charles Edwards, Waterloo; George Wright Campbell, Milburn; J. Fred Runyon, Morristown; all in 1906.

Commissioners of Pilotage (Office, 17 State street, New York city)—Charles B. Parsons, Red Bank; John R. Dewar, Jersey City; Henry C. Gulick, Barnegat; Mark Townsend, Linwood; Daniel C. Chase, South Amboy; Douglas Haley, Mauricetown; all in 1906.

Managers New Jersey Firemen's Home—Bird W. Spencer, Benjamin W. Cloud, William M. Jeffries, William T. Corliss, Charles N. Reading, Amos Edson, John S. Gibson, George T. Werts, Egbert Seymour; all in 1908. The State Comptroller and Commissioner of Banking and Insurance are members ex-officio.

State Board of Children's Guardians—Anthony T. Williams, Trenton, 1909; Emily E. Williamson, Elizabeth, 1907; Hugh F. Fox, Bayonne, 1907; Katherine E. Abbey, Mount Holly, 1909; Joseph McCrystal, Paterson, hold over; Frederick G. Burnham, Morristown, hold over; Rev. J. R. Atkinson, Elizabeth, hold over.

State Board of Architects—Charles P. Baldwin, President, Newark, 1907; Charles Edwards, Paterson, 1906; Hugh Roberts, Secretary and Treasurer, Jersey City, 1907; Arnold H. Moses, Camden, 1906; David P. Provoost, Elizabeth, 1906.

Police Justices—Orange, Joseph B. Bray, 1909; South Orange, J. Martin Roll, 1907.

State Board of Public Accountants—Frank G. Dubois, Newark, 1907; Elmer B. Yale, Jersey City, 1906; vacancy, Lewis resigned.

SALARIES AND TERMS OF OFFICE.

Terms of Office and Salaries of State Officers, and Members and Officers of the Legislature.

Governor, three years, \$10,000. Secretary to the Governor, three years, \$3,000. Executive Clerk, \$1,800.

Secretary of State, five years, \$6,000. Assistant, five years, \$3,000.

State Treasurer, three years, \$6,000.

Deputy State Treasurer, \$2,500.

State Comptroller, three years, \$6,000.

Deputy Comptroller, \$2,500.

Attorney-General, five years, \$7,000.

Assistant Attorney-General, \$5,000; chief clerk, \$2,500.

Adjutant-General, \$2,500; Assistant, \$2,500.

Quartermaster-General, \$2,500; chief clerk, \$2,100.

Chancellor, seven years, \$11,000.

Vice-Chancellors, seven years, \$10,000.

Clerk in Chancery, five years, \$6,000; Deputy, \$3,000.

Chief Justice Supreme Court, seven years, \$11,000.

Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, seven years, \$10,000.

Clerk of the Supreme Court, five years, \$6,000; Assistant Clerk, \$3,500.

Judges of the Court of Errors and Appeals, six years, \$20 a day for attendance at court and \$20 a day, not exceeding thirty days each term, when engaged in examination of cases or writing of opinions.

Circuit Court Judges, seven years, \$7,500.

District Court Judges, five years, \$1,200 to \$4,000, according to population.

Chancery Reporter, \$500. Law Reporter, \$500.

State Librarian, five years, \$2,000.

State Superintendent of Public Instruction, five years, \$5,000; Assistant, \$2,500.

High School Inspector, \$2,500.

Keeper of the State Prison, five years, \$3,500.

Inspectors of the State Prison, five years, \$500.

Supervisor of the State Prison, three years, \$3,000.

Commissioners of the New Jersey Reformatory, four years, no salary.

Superintendent of the New Jersey Reformatory, five years, \$3,000.

Commissioner of Banking and Insurance, three years, \$6,000; Deputy, \$2,500.

Custodian of the State House, at pleasure of the Governor, State Treasurer and State Comptroller, \$2,500; Assistant, \$1,500.

State Auditor, pleasure of Comptroller, salary, \$2,500.

Riparian Commissioners, five years, \$1,500.

State Board of Assessors, four years, \$2,500; Secretary, \$2,500.

Board of Equalization of Taxes, five years, salaries—President, \$5,000; others members, \$3,500; Clerk, five years, salary, \$2,500 and expenses; stenographer, \$900.

Chief of the Bureau of Labor and Statistics, five years, \$2,500; Deputy, \$2,000.

Commissioner Department of Labor, three years, \$2,500; Assistant Commissioner, three years, \$1,500; Clerk, \$1,500; Inspectors, three years, \$1,000.

Commissioner of Charities and Corrections, three years, \$3,000; Assistant, three years, \$2,500.

State Board of Arbitration, three years, \$1,200.

Curator State Museum, \$1,500.

State Commissioner of Public Roads, three years, \$2,500.

Supervisor of Public Roads, \$1,500 and \$500 for expenses.

Commissioners of Pilotage, three years, fees.

State Board of Education, five years, no salary.

County Superintendents of Public Schools, three years, salary, \$1,300 to \$2,600, and expenses.

State Board of Health, seven years, no salary; Secretary, \$3,000; Sanitary Inspector, \$2,300; Bacteriologist, \$2,000; Register of Statistics, \$1,800.

Chief Inspector of Foods and Drugs, \$2,000.

Board of Tenement House Supervision, five years, no salary. Secretary, salary, \$2,500. Inspectors, \$1,000 each.

Board of Managers Village for Epileptics, three years, no salary.

Superintendent of the Village for Epileptics, \$2,500. Steward, \$1,000. Assistant Physician, \$800.

State Sewerage Commission, three years, salary, \$1,500; Secretary, \$750.

River Flood Commissioners, four years, salary, \$2,500.

Director Agricultural Experiment Station, \$2,250.

Commissioners of Palisades Interstate Park, five years, no salary.

Boards of Managers, State Hospitals, five years, no salary; Treasurers, each, \$500; Secretaries, each, \$500; Wardens, \$2,500 each.

State Hospital officials appointed by Boards of Managers—Medical Directors, each \$3,500. Morris Plains—First Assistant Medical Director, \$1,800; Second Assistant, \$1,500; Third Assistant, \$1,200; Fourth Assistant, \$1,100; Fifth Assistant, \$1,000; Sixth Assistant, \$950. Trenton—First Assistant Medical Director, \$1,800; Second Assistant, \$1,500; Third Assistant, \$1,200; Fourth Assistant, \$1,000.

Fish and Game Commissioners, five years, salary \$250; Fish and Game Protector, \$1,500; Fish Wardens, each \$600, and expenses, \$200.

Forest Park Reservation Commissioners, three years, no salary; Secretary, three years, salary \$150.

Trustees State Home for Boys, three years, no salary; Superintendent, \$1,620.

Trustees State Home for Girls, three years, no salary; Superintendent, \$1,000; Treasurer, \$500; Secretary, \$200.

Board of Managers of the Home for Feeble-minded Women, six years, no salary; Superintendent, \$2,500.

Board of Visitors to State Agricultural College, two years, no salary.

Secretary State Board of Agriculture, \$1,200.

Members of Geological Survey, five years, no salary.

State Geologist, \$3,000; Assistant \$1,200.

State Board of Medical Examiners, three years, no salary.

State Board of Pharmacy, five years, \$5 a day and expenses.

State Board of Dentistry, five years, no salary.

Inspector of Steamboats, one year, no salary.

State Board of Children's Guardians, six years, no salary; General Agent, \$1,000.

School Fund Superintendent, \$2,000.

State Oyster Commissioner, three years, \$500; Superintendent, \$1,300.

State Oyster Commission for District of Ocean County, three years, salary \$250; Superintendent, \$1,000.

Oyster Commission for the District of Atlantic County, three years, salary \$500 first year, \$300 afterward.

Oyster Superintendent of Atlantic County, three years, salary \$1,000.

Chief of the State Bureau of Shell Fisheries, four years, salary \$1,200.

Board of Managers of the New Jersey Sanatorium for Tuberculous Diseases, four years, no salary; Secretary, \$800.

State Board of Architects, two years, no salary.

Board of Public Accountants, three years, \$5 a day for actual services.

State Board of Voting Machine Commissioners, five years, \$10 a day for actual service.

State Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners, three years, no salary.

State Senators, three years, and Members of the Assembly, one year, \$500.

Senate Officers—President, \$666.66; President's Private Secretary, \$600; Secretary, \$1,500; Assistant Secretary, \$1,200; Supervisor of Bills, \$1,200; one Assistant, \$600; Journal Clerk, \$1,000; Assistant Journal Clerk, \$500; Sergeant-at-Arms, \$700; Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, \$500; Calendar Clerk, \$500; Bill Clerks, \$500; five Door and Gallery Keepers, each \$350; four Pages, each \$200; Clerk to Committee on Printed Bills, \$500.

House of Assembly Officers—Speaker, \$666.66; Speaker's Private Secretary, \$600; Assistant Secretary, \$400; Clerk, \$1,500; Assistant Clerk, \$1,200; Supervisor of Bills, \$1,300; two Assistants, \$600 each; Journal Clerk, \$1,000; Assistant Journal Clerk, \$500; Sergeant-at-Arms, \$700; two Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, each \$500; twelve Doorkeepers, each \$350; ten Pages, each \$200; Clerk to Committee on Printed Bills, \$500; Bill Clerk and Assistant, \$500 each; four Clerks to Committees, each \$300.

MILITARY.

Roster of Officers of the National Guard.

Commander-in-Chief—Governor Edward C. Stokes.

Staff—Adjutant-General, Brigadier-General R. Heber Breintnall; Quartermaster-General, Brigadier-General C. Edward Murray; Surgeon-General, Brigadier-General John D. McGill; Inspector-General, Brigadier-General Joseph W. Congdon; Inspector-General of Rifle Practice, Brigadier-General Bird W. Spencer; Judge Advocate-General, Brigadier-General Edward P. Meany; Aide-de-Camp, Colonel Joseph S. Frelinghuysen.

Department Staff—Assistant Adjutant-General, Lieut.-Colonel Charles W. Parker; Deputy Adjutant-General, Lieut.-Colonel James S. Kiger; Assistant Quartermaster-Generals, Colonel James V. Oliphant, Colonel D. Stewart Craven; Assistant Commissary-General, Colonel William H. Earley; Deputy Quartermaster-General, Lieut.-Colonel Alexander R. Fordyce, Jr.; Paymaster, Major Samuel S. Armstrong; Military Storekeeper, Captain John H. Crissey; Assistant Surgeon-General, Colonel Edmund L. B. Godfrey; Medical Inspector, Lieut.-Colonel Mortimer Lampson; Assistant Inspectors-General, Lieut.-Colonel Lewis T. Bryant, Lieut.-Colonel Charles Boltwood; Assistant Inspectors-General of Rifle Practice, Colonel Charles A. Reid, Lieut.-Colonel Richard B. Reading, Lieut.-Colonel Alfred T. Holley.

Division Headquarters, Jersey City—Major-General Peter Farmer Wanser.

Staff—Assistant Adjutant-General, Colonel Thomas S. Chambers; Inspector, Colonel Daniel B. Murphy; Surgeon, Colonel George W. Terriberry; Quartermaster and Commissary, Major James W. Howard; Judge-Advocate, Lieut.-Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General George E. P. Howard; Chief of Artillery, Colonel A. Judson Clark; Aides-de-Camp, Captain Walter F. Whittemore, Captain Forrest Fairchild Dryden, Captain Leon W. Manton.

First Brigade Headquarters, Newark—Brigadier-General Edward A. Campbell.

Staff—Assistant Adjutant - General, Lieutenant - Colonel John A. Parker; Surgeon, Major William J. Parker; Quartermaster and Commissary, Captain Hobart Tuttle; Paymaster, Major Allan B. Wallace; Judge-Advocate, Major Robert I. Hopper; Engineer, Major S. Wood McClave; Aides-de-Camp, First Lieutenant Henry H. Meeder, First Lieutenant Robert M. Grant.

Second Brigade Headquarters, Trenton—Brigadier-General Quincy O'M. Gillmore.

Staff—Assistant Adjutant - General, Major Frederick Gilkyson; Surgeon, Major Richard R. Rogers, Jr.; Quartermaster and Commissary, Captain Charles W. Irwin; Judge-Advocate, Captain Harry C. Valentine; Aides-de-Camp, Captain Edwin B. Broadaway, First Lieutenant Mahlon R. Margerum.

First Regiment, Infantry, Headquarters, Newark—Colonel Henry W. Freeman; Adjutant, Captain Alvin H. Graff.

Second Regiment, Infantry, Headquarters, Trenton—Colonel Dennis F. Collins; Adjutant, Captain John M. Rogers.

Third Regiment, Infantry, Headquarters, Camden—Colonel John A. Mather; Adjutant, Captain Harry C. Kramer.

Fourth Regiment, Infantry, Headquarters, Jersey City—Colonel Joseph H. Brensinger; Adjutant, Captain Benjamin M. Gerardin.

Fifth Regiment, Infantry, Headquarters, Paterson—Colonel Edwin W. Hine; Adjutant, Captain John T. Hilton.

First Troop, Cavalry, Newark—Captain William A. Bryant.

Second Troop, Cavalry, Red Bank—Captain Edwin Field.

Battery A, Field Artillery, Orange—Captain Oscar H. Condit.

Battery B, Field Artillery, Camden—Captain Samuel G. Barnard.

Signal and Telegraph Corps, Headquarters, Jersey City—Captain William C. Sherwood, Signal Officer.

Roster of Officers of the Naval Reserve.

First Battalion, Headquarters, U. S. S. "Portsmouth," Hoboken, N. J.—Commander Edward McClure Peters; Executive Officer, Lieutenant Commander Charles B. Davenport; Signal Officer and Aide, Lieutenant (junior grade) William P. O'Rourke.

Second Battalion, Headquarters, U. S. S. "Huntress," Camden, N. J.—Commander Albert De Unger; Executive Officer, Lieutenant Commander Edward O. Holloway; Signal Officer and Aide, Lieutenant (junior grade) Louis H. Miller.

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

**County Officers, With the Date of the Expiration of Their
Term of Office, Time of Holding Courts, &c.**

ATLANTIC COUNTY.

County Seat—Mays Landing. Population, 1,359.

Sheriff—Smith E. Johnson, Rep., 1908.

Coroners—George Senft, 1908; William B. Parcels, 1906;
Edmund C. Gaskill, Jr., 1907.

County Clerk—Lewis P. Scott, 1910.

Surrogate—Emanuel C. Shaner, 1907.

County Collector—L. C. Albertson, Atlantic City.

Circuit Judge—Francis J. Swayze, 1910.

County Judge—Enoch A. Higbee, 1908.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—Joseph E. P. Abbott, 1908.

County Lunatic Asylum—T. L. McConnell, Supt.

County Board of Elections—John D. Carver (1906), Louis
A. Reppetto (1907), Dems.; Frank E. Adams (1906), Harry
Jenkins (1907), Reps.

Terms of Court—Second Tuesday in April, September
and December.

BERGEN COUNTY.

County Seat—Hackensack. Population, 11,098.

Sheriff—James W. Mercer, Rep., 1907.

Coroners—Ellsworth M. Pell, Archibald D. Lees, both
1907; Cornelius Collins, 1908.

County Clerk—John R. Ramsey, 1910.

Surrogate—David A. Pell, 1908.

County Collector—Orrin S. Trall, Hillsdale.

Circuit Judge—Abram Q. Garretson, 1908.

County Judge—David D. Zabriskie, 1908.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—Ernest Koester, 1910.

County Board of Elections—William Ely (1907), James
Young (1906), Dems.; Abram C. Holdrum (1906), Albert
Hoffman (1907), Reps.

Terms of Court—April, first Tuesday; September, second
Tuesday; and December, second Tuesday.

BURLINGTON COUNTY.

County Seat—Mount Holly. Population, 5,509.

Sheriff—John J. Norcross, Rep., 1908.

Coroners—Joshua D. Janney, William G. Bishop. 1908;
Enoch Deworth, 1907.

County Clerk—Watson T. Sooy, 1909.

Surrogate—Franklin P. Endicott, 1906.

Auditor—William W. Worrell.

County Collector—Joseph Powell, Mount Holly.

Circuit Judge—Charles E. Hendrickson, 1908.

County Judge—Joseph H. Gaskill, 1909.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—Samuel Atkinson, 1910.

County Lunatic Asylum—C. H. Deacon, Supt.

County Board of Elections—Jacob C. Hendrickson (1907),
Samuel W. Semple (1906), Dems.; Walter E. Borden (1906),
Thomas B. Gaskell (1907), Reps.

Terms of Court—Fourth Tuesday in April, September
and December.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

County Seat—Camden. Population, 83,363.

Sheriff—Frank C. Somers, Rep., 1908.

Coroners—Joel W. Fithian, 1908; Grant E. Kirk, Frank
O. Stem, 1907.

County Clerk—Frank F. Paterson, Jr., 1911.

Register of Deeds—Edward W. Delacroix, 1910.

Surrogate—Harry Reeves, 1907.

County Collector—John W. Sell, Camden.

Circuit Judge—Charles G. Garrison, 1909.

County Judge—Charles Van Dyke Joline, 1907.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—Frank T. Lloyd, 1910; Assistant,
F. Morse Archer, 1910.

Port Warden—Charles S. Wolverton.

County Lunatic Asylum—C. F. Curry, Supt.

County Board of Elections—Francis J. McAdams (1906),
Gottlieb C. Mick (1907), Dems.; Lewis H. Stehr (1907), Ed-
win L. Wilcox (1906), Reps.

Terms of Court—First Tuesday, April; second Tuesday,
September and December.

CAPE MAY COUNTY.

County Seat—Cape May Court House. Population, —.

Sheriff—William H. Bright, Rep., 1907.

Coroners—William H. Thompson and A. Le Roy Muller, 1908; Robert S. Miller, 1907.

County Clerk—Julius Way, 1910.

Surrogate—E. Clinton Hewitt, 1907.

County Collector—Joseph I. Scull, Ocean City.

Circuit Judge—Francis J. Swayze, 1910.

County Judge—Harrison H. Voorhees, 1906.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—Harry S. Douglas, 1908.

County Board of Elections—William Tyler (1906), Michael H. Kearns (1907), Dems.; Charles E. Foster (1906), Joseph K. Hand (1907), Reps.

Terms of Court—Fourth Tuesday in April, September and December.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

County Seat—Bridgeton. Population, 13,624.

Sheriff—Daniel Souder, Rep., 1908.

Coroners—Frank B. Potter, 1906; Johnson Hitchner, 1908; E. Burton Bradford, 1907.

County Clerk—Samuel M. Sheldon, 1909.

Surrogate—John A. C. Thompson, 1908.

County Collector—E. P. Bacon, Bridgeton.

Circuit Judge—Francis J. Swayze, 1910.

County Judge—Thomas W. Trenchard, 1909.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—J. Hampton Fithian, 1909.

County Lunatic Asylum—David Elwell, Supt.

County Board of Elections—John Ogden (1907), George W. Eckhart (1906), Dems.; Charles E. Bellows (1907), John R. Radcliffe (1906), Reps.

Terms of Court—First Tuesday in January, May and October.

ESSEX COUNTY.

County Seat—Newark. Population, 283,289.

Sheriff—Frank H. Sommer, Rep., 1908.

Coroners—Charles A. Keyler, Elmer G. Wherry, Louis L. Davidson, 1908.

County Clerk—Arthur Horton, 1907.

Surrogate—George E. Russell, 1909.

County Collector—Richard W. Booth, Franklin.
County Supervisor—David H. Johnson.
Register of Deeds—Edward S. Perry, 1910.
Circuit Judge—Chief Justice William S. Gummere, 1908.
County Judge—Jay Ten Eyck, ad interim.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Henry Young, 1909.
Assistant Prosecutor—Wilbur A. Mott, 1909.
County Lunatic Asylum—Dr. D. M. Dill, Supt.
County Board of Elections—Enos Runyon (1906), Edward Hart (1907), Dems.; Harry Kalisch (1907), Samuel C. Martin (1906), Reps.
Terms of Court—First Tuesday in April, second Tuesday in September and second Tuesday in December.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

County Seat—Woodbury. Population, 4,560.

Sheriff—Charles Wilson, Rep., 1908.
Coroners—Allan B. Black, 1908; Howard A. Wilson, 1906; Samuel S. Ledden, 1907.
County Clerk—Frank B. Ridgway, 1907.
Surrogate—Anthony G. Silver, 1909.
County Collector—George E. Pierson, Woodbury.
Circuit Judge—Charles G. Garrison, 1909.
County Judge—John S. Jessup, 1907.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Lewis Starr, 1906.
County Lunatic Asylum—Joseph Ridgeway, Steward.
County Board of Elections—Thomas C. Dikes (1906), Charles J. Wolferth (1907), Dems.; George E. Pierson (1906), Samuel D. Beckett (1907), Reps.
Terms of Court—First Tuesday in February and third Tuesday in May and October.

HUDSON COUNTY.

County Seat—Jersey City. Population, 232,699.

Sheriff—John C. Kaiser, Rep., 1908.
Coroners—Edward E. Zeiger, 1906; Peter J. Gorman, 1906; Chauncey V. Bunnell, 1908.
County Clerk—John Rotherham, 1910.
Surrogate—James T. Lillis, 1906.
County Collector—Stephen M. Egan, Jersey City.
County Supervisor—H. Otto Wittpen.
Register of Deeds—James C. Clarke, 1910.

Circuit Judge—Jonathan Dixon, 1910.

County Judge—John A. Blair, 1908.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—William H. Speer, 1908.

Assistant Prosecutor—George T. Vickers.

Port Warden—John J. Toffey, 1908.

Harbor Masters—Vacancies.

County Lunatic Asylum—George W. King, Supt.

County Board of Elections—Michael J. Coyle (1906), Augustus A. Rich (1907), Dems.; John Solferino (1906), Robert West (1907), Reps.

Terms of Court—First Tuesday in April, second Tuesday in September and second Tuesday in December.

HUNTERDON COUNTY.

County Seat—Flemington. Population, 2,000.

Sheriff—Elisha W. Opdycke, Dem., 1908.

Coroners—Frank W. Larison, 1906; Eugene Hoffman, 1908; George M. Pidcock, 1907.

County Clerk—Oliver A. Farley, 1910.

Surrogate—George F. Hanson, 1910.

County Collector—William E. Trewin, Flemington.

Circuit Judge—Alfred Reed, 1911.

County Judge—John L. Connett, 1906.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—H. Burdett Herr, 1906.

County Board of Elections—George W. Snyder (1907), Johnson Warford (1906), Dems.; Thomas G. Hoffman (1906), Frank Barkley (1907), Reps.

Terms of Court—Second Tuesday in April, second Tuesday in September and second Tuesday in December.

MERCER COUNTY.

County Seat—Trenton. Population, 84,180.

Sheriff—William L. Wilbur, Rep., 1908.

Coroners—John R. D. Bower, Edmund R. Nutt, George B. Hulit, 1908.

County Clerk—Charles H. Baker, 1908.

Surrogate—John W. Cornell, 1909.

County Collector—Edward P. Mount, Trenton.

Circuit Judge—Alfred Reed, 1911.

County Judge—John Rellstab, 1910.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—William J. Crossley, 1908.

County Board of Elections—E. Dowdy Wood (1906), Anthony S. Brennan (1907), Dems.; Holmes E. La Rue (1906), Charles H. Mather (1907), Reps.

Terms of Court—Third Tuesday in January, second Tuesday in May, and second Tuesday in October.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

County Seat—New Brunswick. Population, 23,133.

Sheriff—Andrew S. Church, Rep., 1908.

Coroners—Charles R. Moke, 1908; Harry O. Bishop, 1908; Edward E. Haines, 1906.

County Clerk—John H. Conger, 1909.

Surrogate—Peter Francis Daly, 1907.

County Collector—David Serviss, New Brunswick.

Circuit Judge—John Franklin Fort, 1908.

County Judge—Woodbridge Strong, 1906.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—George Berdine, 1909.

Health Officer, Port of Perth Amboy—Dr. Frank C. Henry.

County Board of Elections—Hendrick H. Brown (1906), Oliver Kelly (1907), Dems.; John E. Elmendorf (1907), John H. Suydam (1906), Reps.

Terms of Court—First Tuesday in April, third Tuesday in September, and second Tuesday in December. •

MONMOUTH COUNTY.

County Seat—Freehold. Population, 3,064.

Sheriff—Charles Asa Francis, Rep., 1908.

Coroners—John R. Gravatt, John T. Tetley, William E. Macdonald, 1908.

County Clerk—Joseph McDermott, 1909.

Surrogate—David S. Crater, 1908.

County Collector—Asher T. Applegate, Englishtown.

Circuit Judge—Charles E. Hendrickson, 1908.

County Judge—John E. Foster, 1910.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—Henry M. Nevius, 1909.

Assistant Prosecutor—Andrew H. Stokes.

County Board of Elections—John P. Walker (1906), Charles E. Conover (1907), Dems.; John C. Patterson (1906), David D. Denise (1907), Reps.

Terms of Court—First Tuesday after the first day of January, first Tuesday in May and October.

MORRIS COUNTY.

County Seat—Morristown. Population, 12,146.

Sheriff—George Shaw, Rep., 1908.

Coroners—Sigmund Keller, William M. Decker, Aldo Bliss Coultas, 1908.

County Clerk—Daniel S. Voorhees, 1908.

Surrogate—David Young, 1908.

County Collector—Joseph F. McLean, Butler.

Circuit Judge—Abram Q. Garretson, 1908.

County Judge—Alfred Elmer Mills, 1908.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—Charles A. Rathbun, 1908.

County Board of Elections—Clifford A. Fairchild (1907), Eugene J. Cooper (1906), Dems.; A. A. Vance (1907), Sidney Collins (1906), Reps.

Terms of Court—Third Tuesday in January, first Tuesday in May, and second Tuesday in October.

OCEAN COUNTY.

County Seat—Toms River. Population, about 1,350.

Sheriff—Howard Jeffrey, 1908.

Coroners—George E. Bennett, J. Holmes, Harvey, 1908; David O. Parker, 1907.

County Clerk—George H. Holman, 1908.

Surrogate—Joseph Grover, 1907.

County Collector—Cornelius C. Pearce, Burrsville.

Circuit Judge—Charles E. Hendrickson, 1908.

County Judge—Albert C. Martin, 1907.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—Theodore J. R. Brown, 1907.

County Board of Elections—David C. Brower (1907), Remsen L. Disbrow (1906), Dems.; Arthur B. Clute (1907), Asa T. Wilsey (1906), Reps.

Terms of Court—Second Tuesday in April, second Tuesday in September and second Tuesday in December.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

County Seat—Paterson. Population, 111,599.

Sheriff—Charles A. Bergen, Dem., 1906.

Coroners—Robert C. Moore, 1908; William G. McClincey, 1908; Edward L. Wheeler, 1907.

County Clerk—John J. Slater, 1906.

Surrogate—Charles M. King, 1910.

County Collector—P. Henry Shields, Paterson.

Circuit Judge—Mahlon Pitney, 1908.

County Judge—Francis Scott, 1907.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—Eugene Emley, 1906.

Assistant Prosecutor of the Pleas—Ralph W. Shaw.

County Lunatic Asylum—John G. Donnelly, Supt.

County Board of Elections—John W. DeMott (1906), Frank T. Forbes (1907), Dems.; Stephen Dawson (1906), Hinman A. Baxter (1907), Reps.

Terms of Court—First Tuesday after the first day of January, fourth Tuesday in April and September.

SALEM COUNTY.

County Seat—Salem. Population, 6,443.

Sheriff—Collins B. Allen, Rep., 1908.

Coroners—William M. Donnelly, Alpheus B. Woodruff, 1908; Samuel J. Shute, 1906.

County Clerk—Benjamin E. Harris, 1909.

Surrogate—Loren P. Plummer, 1907.

County Collector—James Butcher, Salem.

Circuit Judge—Francis J. Swayze, 1910.

County Judge—Clement H. Sinnickson, 1906.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—J. Furman Sinnickson, 1910.

County Lunatic Asylum—William B. Turner, Supt.

County Board of Elections—Roger Moran (1906), William B. Jones (1907), Dems.; D. Harris Smith (1907), Henry Coombs (1906), Reps.

Terms of Court—Third Tuesday in January, May and October.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

County Seat—Somerville. Population, 5,507.

Sheriff—Edward E. Cooper, Rep., 1907.

Coroners—W. Howard Toms, 1906; William H. Long, Jr., Frank L. Field, both in 1907.

County Clerk—Alexander G. Anderson, 1908.

Surrogate—William J. De Mond, 1907.

County Collector—E. B. Allen, Somerville.

Circuit Judge—Abram Q. Garretson, 1908.

County Judge—Louis H. Schenck, 1910.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—John F. Reger, 1910.

Assistant Prosecutor—E. J. Johnson, Jr.

County Board of Elections—John H. Mattison (1907), Jacob Shurts (1906), Dems.; Joseph Fitzga (1906), Charles H. Bateman (1907), Reps.

Terms of Court—Third Tuesday in April, fourth Tuesday in September and fourth Tuesday in December.

SUSSEX COUNTY.

County Seat—Newton. Population, 4,422.

Sheriff—Judson K. Gunn, Rep., 1908.

Coroners—Charles M. Dunning, 1907; Bruno Hood, Edwin W. Landes, 1908.

County Clerk—Ora C. Simpson, 1907.

Surrogate—Jacob M. Demarest, 1908.

County Collector—William E. Ross, Sparta.

Circuit Judge—Mahlon Pitney, 1908.

County Judge—Henry C. Hunt, 1906.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—Henry Huston, 1907.

County Board of Elections—Robert T. Smith (1907), William D. Wilson (1906), Dems.; William H. Dalrymple (1907), A. D. Cornell (1906), Reps.

Terms of Court—First Tuesday in April, second Tuesday in September and second Tuesday in December.

UNION COUNTY.

County Seat—Elizabeth. Population, 60,509.

Sheriff—William H. Lawrence, Rep., 1908.

Coroners—Joseph Hagan, 1908; Alvin R. Eaton, Jr., 1906; Henry M. Pierson, 1907.

County Clerk—James C. Calvert, 1909.

Surrogate—George T. Parrot, 1907.

Register of Deeds—Frank H. Smith, 1909.

County Collector—E. M. Wood, Elizabeth.

Circuit Judge—John Franklin Fort, 1908.

County Judge—Benjamin A. Vail, 1908.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—Nicholas C. J. English, 1908.

Harbor Master, Elizabeth and Elizabeth Creek—John P. Arnold.

County Board of Elections—Robert H. McAdams (1907), John L. Crowell (1906), Dems.; C. Addison Swift (1907), John W. Murray, Jr., (1906), Reps.

Terms of Court—First Tuesday in January, May and October.

WARREN COUNTY.

County Seat—Belvidere. Population, 1,869.

Sheriff—Andrew Merrick, Rep., 1908.

Coroners—John S. Stone, Jesse Smith, 1908; Charles S. Amerman, 1906.

County Clerk—Charles Hoagland, 1910.

Surrogate—James A. Allen, 1909.

County Collector—H. O. Carhart, Blairstown.

Circuit Judge—Alfred Reed, 1911.

County Judge—George M. Shipman, 1908.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—George A. Angle, 1906.

County Board of Elections—J. William Miller (1906), Jacob O. Boyer (1907), Dems.; William M. Everett (1906), John Brady (1907), Reps.

Terms of Court—Fourth Tuesday in April, fourth Tuesday in September and the first Tuesday after the fourth Tuesday in December.

Time of Holding Courts.

The Court of Chancery meets on the first Tuesday in February, the third Tuesday in May and the third Tuesday in October.

The Supreme Court meets on the third Tuesday in February, the first Tuesday in June and the first Tuesday in November.

The Court of Errors and Appeals meets on the first Tuesday in March, the third Tuesday in June and the third Tuesday in November.

The Court of Pardons meets on the second Tuesday in March, the third Tuesday in June and the third Tuesday in November.

The Prerogative Court meets on the first Tuesday in February, the third Tuesday in May and the third Tuesday in October.

The U. S. Circuit Court meets on the fourth Tuesday in March and the fourth Tuesday in September.

The U. S. District Court meets on the third Tuesday in January, April, June and September.

United States Court of Appeals meets first Tuesday in March and the third Tuesday in September.

The Circuits of New Jersey are divided as follows:

1st District—Cape May, Cumberland, Salem and Atlantic. Justice Swayze.

2d District—Gloucester and Camden. Justice Garrison.

3d District—Monmouth, Burlington and Ocean. Justice Hendrickson.

4th District—Mercer, Hunterdon and Warren. Justice Reed.

5th District—Middlesex and Union. Justice Fort.

6th District—Somerset, Morris and Bergen. Justice Garretson.

7th District—Essex. Chief Justice Gummere.

8th District—Hudson. Justice Dixon.

9th District—Passaic and Sussex. Justice Pitney.

For time of holding county courts, see County Directory

REPORTS OF STATE DEPARTMENTS

State Treasurer's Report.

For the fiscal year ending October 31, 1905:

STATE FUND.

RECEIPTS.

Assessment on Private Acts	\$75 00
Attorney General's Department	129 08
Board of Fish and Game Commissioners	151 69
Clerk in Chancery	42,814 88
Clerk of the Supreme Court	58,167 84
Collateral Inheritance Tax	202,667 87
Commissioner of Banking and Insurance	176,569 65
Commissions	7,810 00
Department of Labor	60 00
Discharged Convicts	41 65
Dividends	18,870 00
Geological Survey	660 83
Interest on Civil War Bonds	222,418 39
Interest on Deposits	56,888 34
Judicial Fees	26,048 19
Loans to School Fund (repayment from School Fund)	150,000 00
National Guard	11 00
New Jersey Oyster and Shell Commission	1,285 00
New Jersey Reformatory	8,189 03
Oyster and Clam Commissioner of the District of Shark River in the County of Monmouth	181 55
Secretary of State	295,437 42
State Board of Architects	255 90
State Board of Health	8,282 21
State Board of Pharmacy	262 67
State House Commission	139 34
State Normal School	309 75
State Oyster Commission (Delaware Bay, etc.)	13,939 54
State Oyster Commission (District of Ocean County)	2,090 00
State Oyster Commission (District of Atlantic County)	1,816 50

STATE DEPARTMENT.

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State Traveling Libraries	\$100 00
State Prison Receipts	85,256 03
State Tax on Railroad Corpora- tions	\$1,160,782 42
Less amount allotted to Taxing Districts, pursuant to Act ap- proved March 31, 1897	218,510 19
	<hr/> 942 272 23
Tax from Foreign Corporations	2,003 98
Tax from Miscellaneous Corporations, 1905...	2,144,941 04
Tax from Miscellaneous Corpora- tions (previous to 1905).....	\$272,905 00
Tax from Paterson Savings In- stitution	5,000 00
	<hr/> \$277,905 00
Teachers' Institute and High School Inspec- tion	1 75
Tenement House Supervision	30 50
	<hr/> \$4,748,075 75
Disbursements over receipts	82,520 85
	<hr/> \$4,830,596 60

DISBURSEMENTS.

Adjutant General's Department	\$14,474 63
Advertising	5,250 00
Agricultural College Fund, "Interest"	5,800 00
Agricultural Experiment Station	27,500 00
Attorney General's Department	33,919 10
Blind and Feeble-Minded	100,445 57
Board of Equalization of Taxes	13,406 53
Board of Fish and Game Commissioners	21,149 94
Board of Visitors to Agricultural College of New Jersey	140 00
Bureau of Shell Fisheries	2,357 37
Bureau of Statistics	11,749 19
Collateral Inheritance Tax	13,000 00
Commission to Co-operate, etc., with Regard to the Propagation of Fish in the Dela- ware River	132 60
County Lunatic Asylums	223,669 50
County Superintendents	36,449 99
Court of Chancery	104,147 22
Court Expenses	1,000 00

Court of Errors and Appeals	\$18,712 62
Court of Pardons	2,663 00
Department of Banking and Insurance	38,807 02
Department of Charities and Corrections	3,631 66
Department of Labor	22,489 44
Discharged Convicts	2,500 00
Electoral College and State Board of Canvass- ers	307 00
Emergency	3,317 86
Executive Department	17,086 65
Farnum Preparatory School	1,200 00
Forest Fires	500 00
Forest Park Reservation Commission	486 87
Free School Libraries	6,640 00
Geological Survey	16,511 95
Home for Disabled Soldiers (Kearny)	47,500 00
Home for Feeble-Minded Women	10,221 76
Inauguration Expenses	4,705 17
Inauguration of the President of the United States	8,427 37
Index of the Laws of this State.....	8,000 00
Industrial Education	70,547 65
Insurance	2,136 00
Law and Equity Reports	7,825 10
Legislature	95,292 79
Loans to School Fund	180,000 00
Louisiana Purchase Exposition	28,945 45
Manual Training and Industrial School for Colored Youth (Bordentown)	11,534 60
Monmouth Battle Monument	491 88
Monument on Battlefield of Red Bank, Glou- cester County	3,952 15
Monuments to the Soldiers of the Ninth Regi- ment	6,500 00
National Guard	171,937 29
Naval Reserve	18,784 95
New Normal School	25,000 00
New Jersey Home for Disabled Soldiers, Sailors, Marines and their Wives	19,650 05
New Jersey Oyster and Shell Commission ...	1,381 51
New Jersey Reformatory	122,222 48
New Jersey School for the Deaf	45,000 00
New Jersey Tax Commission	13,616 19
Office of Clerk in Chancery	33,719 24

Office of Clerk of the Supreme Court	\$24,498 10
Office of the Comptroller	19,153 65
Office of the Secretary of State	34,620 97
Office of the Treasurer	15,967 30
Oyster Commission	6,008 77
Oyster Commission (Clams)	1,497 00
Oyster Propagation	200 00
Pan-American Exposition	2 70
Pensions	4,684 00
Portraits	980 00
Preservation of Records	3,500 00
Printing	46,670 47
Public Library Commission	1,599 99
Public Roads	259,827 03
Publication of Public Acts	2,101 17
Quartermaster General's Department	12,570 55
Refunding Taxes on Exempted Miscellaneous Corporations	413 80
Revolutionary Monuments (Union County) ...	6,498 15
Riparian Commission	11,884 52
Rutgers College	80,000 00
School Fund Expenses	2,658 15
State Agricultural College	2,500 00
State Board of Agriculture	8,999 86
State Board of Arbitration	6,200 00
State Board of Assessors	25,577 01
State Board of Children's Guardians	9,000 00
State Board of Education	4,535 13
State Board of Examiners	113 35
State Board of Health	33,445 28
State Board of Taxation	6,384 14
State Census	4,478 71
State Charities Aid Association	600 00
State Home for Boys	72,462 62
State Home for Girls	40,050 59
State Horticultural Society	400 00
State Hospitals	582 25
State Hospital at Trenton	169,121 90
State Hospital at Morris Plains	241,494 80
State House Commission	68,884 88
State House Commission, Improvements ...	24,856 22
State Library	9,060 17
State Museum	2,530 71
State Normal School	84,012 07

State Oyster Commission (Delaware Bay, etc.)	\$15,635 95
State Oyster Commission (District of Ocean County)	3,991 87
State Oyster Commission (District of Atlantic County)	3,000 00
State Prison	30,000 00
State Prison Maintenance	107,188 97
State Prison Furniture, Appliances and Repairs	9,982 96
State Prison Salaries	102,253 53
State School Tax	1,015,802 31
State Sewerage Commission	10,469 49
State Traveling Libraries	499 87
Stenographic Reporters	10,031 30
Supreme Court	115,752 05
Superintendent of Public Instruction	20,578 17
Teachers' Institute and High School Inspection	3,992 88
Teachers' Libraries	317 75
Tenement House Supervision	20,174 42
Trenton Armory	50,112 00
Trenton Battle Monument	500 00
Tuberculosis Commission	15,104 74
Village for Epileptics	154,222 78
Voting Machines	99,992 31
Washington Association of New Jersey	2,500 00
W. E. Turner	9 00
Weather Service	972 90
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	\$4,830,596 60

The following extraordinary disbursements are included in the foregoing statement:

For State School Tax	\$1,015,802 31
For Village for Epileptics	116,922 78
For Voting Machines	99,992 31
For Rutgers College	80,000 00
For Trenton Armory	50,112 00
For National Guard	36,094 93
For State Hospital at Morris Plains	34,909 15
For State Prison	30,000 00
For Louisiana Purchase Exposition	28,945 45
For State Normal School	25,049 80

STATE DEPARTMENT.

437

For New Normal School	\$25,000 00
For State House Commission, Improvements..	24,856 22
For New Jersey Reformatory	15,659 89
For New Jersey Tax Commission	13,616 19
For State Hospital at Trenton	12,853 87
For Attorney General's Department	12,783 50
For State Home for Girls	10,361 52
For Home for Feeble-Minded Women at Vine- land	10,221 76
For Inauguration of the President of the United States	8,427 37
For State House Commission	8,070 76
For Index of the Laws of this State	8,000 00
For Monuments to the Soldiers of the Ninth Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers	6,500 00
For Revolutionary Monuments, Union County	6,498 15
For School for Colored Youth at Bordentown.	5,534 60
For State Census	4,478 71
For Monument on Battlefield of Red Bank, Gloucester County	3,952 15
For Home for Disabled Soldiers, Sailors, Ma- rines and their Wives, at Vineland	3,700 05
For State Home for Boys	3,275 75
For Agricultural Experiment Station, Mos- quito Problem	3,000 00
For Publication of Public Acts	2,101 17
For Superintendent of Public Instruction....	1,000 00
For State Oyster Commission, District of Ocean County	995 38
For Portraits	980 00
For State Board of Education	633 93
For Bureau of Shell Fisheries	200 00
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	\$1,710,529 70

SCHOOL FUND.

The securities of the School Fund are the following:

Riparian Leases	\$520,197 52
School District Bonds	788,605 00
Bonds and Mortgages	417,225 00
Real Estate	96,602 58
Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transporta- tion Company Stock, 1,000 shares (par value)	100,000 00

New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company Stock. 355 shares (par value)	\$35,500 00
Atlantic City Bonds	50,000 00
Bayonne City Bonds	159,500 00
County of Camden County Building Bonds ...	30,000 00
Delford Borough Bonds	22,000 00
Dover, Town of, Bonds	70,000 00
East Orange Bonds	30,500 00
Edgewater Borough Bonds	35,000 00
Freehold Bonds	56,475 00
Franklin Township, Essex County, Bonds	47,000 00
Glen Ridge Borough Bonds	22,000 00
Hudson County Bonds	50,000 00
Harrison, Hudson County, Bonds	52,000 00
Hoboken City Bonds of 1890	50,000 00
Hasbrouck Heights Borough, Bergen County, Bonds	14,000 00
Jersey City Bonds	47,000 00
Keyport Town Bonds	51,500 00
Kearny Township Bonds	115,000 00
Mercer County Bonds	25,000 00
Newark City Bonds	415,000 00
North Arlington, Bergen County, Bonds	5,000 00
Ocean City Paving and Fire Bonds	45,000 00
Orange City Bonds	75,000 00
Paterson City Bonds	75,000 00
Passaic City Bonds	32,000 00
Perth Amboy City Bonds	50,000 00
Princeton Borough Bonds	15,600 00
Rutherford Borough Bonds	67,000 00
Red Bank, Town of, Bonds	10,000 00
Summit City Bonds	40,000 00
Trenton City Bonds	91,535 00
Trenton Banking Company Stock (220 shares).	11,000 00
Union County Bonds	150,000 00
Union Township, Bergen County, Bonds	42,500 00
Vineland Borough Bonds	50,000 00
West Hoboken bonds	50,000 00
West New York Town Bonds	55,500 00
West Orange Bonds	16,000 00
Wallington Borough Bonds	30,000 00

\$4,220,241 10

RECEIPTS.

State School Tax for the year 1904	\$1,801,911 92
Interest on Stocks and Bonds....	\$93,900 15
Interest on Bonds and Mortgages.	21,363 46
Interest on School District Bonds	33,318 07
Rents from Riparian Leases	39,096 17
Dividends	14,650 00
Rents from Real Estate	14,650 00
Licenses	95 00
Proceeds of Sale of Unclaimed Freight	119 63
	<hr/>
	\$203,624 48
Loans to School Fund (from State Fund)	180,000 00
Interest on Deposits	4,284 08
Premium and Accrued Interest ...	7 53
	<hr/>
	387,916 09
Securities paid off—	
Stocks and Bonds	\$130,575 00
School District Bonds	38,210 00
Bonds and Mortgages	23,612 00
Riparian Leases	204,401 99
Real Estate	1,200 00
	<hr/>
	397,998 99
Riparian Lease cancelled	214 00
Grants	69,914 35
Balance in bank November 1, 1904.....	55,358 56
	<hr/>
	\$2,713,313 91

DISBURSEMENTS.

State School Tax for year 1904	\$1,801,911 92
Investments of School Fund	301,650 00
Riparian Lease cancelled	214 00
Free Public Schools	\$200,000 00
Loans to School Fund (repayment to State Fund)	150,000 00
Premium and Accrued Interest ...	16,154 77
Rents from Riparian Leases	1,420 48
	<hr/>
	367,575 25
Balance in bank October 31, 1905	241,962 74
	<hr/>
	\$2,713,313 91

STATE FUND.

The securities of the State Fund are:
 One thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven
 (1,887) shares of the stock of the Delaware
 and Raritan Canal and Camden and Am-
 boy Railroad and Transportation Com-
 pany (par value) \$188,700 00

State Board of Assessors.

FOR THE ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION OF RAIL-
ROAD AND OTHER CORPORATE PROPERTY.

David Baird, President; Stephen J. Meeker, Theodore Strong, Eckard P. Budd; Irvine E. Maguire, Secretary; George William Barnard, Assistant Secretary.

This department of the State Government was created under an act of the Legislature entitled "An act for the taxation of railroad and canal property," approved April 10th, 1884.

The work of the Board was increased during the same year by the passage of another act, entitled "An act to provide for the imposition of State taxes upon certain corporations, and for the collection thereof," approved April 18th, 1884.

By an act of the Legislature of 1900 (taking effect January 1st, 1901), this Board is further charged with the assessment and apportionment of the municipal franchise tax to be paid by persons, copartnerships, associations or corporations using or occupying public streets, highways, roads or other public places.

The report of the Board for the year 1905 shows that 114 railroad and canal companies within the State are subject to taxation. These companies represent more than 2,300 miles of railroads and 173 miles of canals.

The following table is a summary of the valuation and assessment of railroad and canal property for the year 1905, subject to review by the Board, which review is now in progress:

VALUATION AND ASSESSMENT OF RAILROAD AND CANAL PROPERTY FOR THE
YEAR 1905.

Name of System.	Aggregate assessed valuation.	Tax for State uses.	Tax for local uses.	Total tax.
Pennsylvania Railroad System.....	\$71,789,892 00	\$292,012 49	\$325,287 84	\$617,300 33
Central Railroad of New Jersey System.....	49,259,032 00	203,378 70	197,256 33	405,635 03
Philadelphia and Reading Railway System.....	9,832,805 00	45,621 00	14,625 72	60,246 72
Erle Railroad System.....	19,618,600 00	67,071 85	156,488 75	223,560 60
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western System...	40,252,024 00	161,835 71	215,732 15	377,567 86
N. Y., Susquehanna and Western System.....	7,292,571 00	32,382 00	15,542 11	47,924 11
Lehigh Valley Railroad System.....	22,734,942 00	90,363 82	114,833 70	205,197 52
Railroads not classified.....	15,646 558 00	53,969 02	101,040 14	155,009 16
Totals	\$237,026,414 00	\$951,634 59	\$1,140,806 74	\$2,092,441 33

MISCELLANEOUS CORPORATIONS.

Under the provisions of the act of April 18th, 1884, and its supplements, the Board has assessed for the year 1905 a State franchise tax against 10,065 corporations, amounting to \$3,607,511.19 tax.

The following table shows the comparison with previous years of the number of corporations assessed under this act, and the amount of tax levied:

Years.	No. of Corporations Assessed.	Amount of Tax Assessed.	Inc. in No. of Corporations Assessed.	Inc. in Amount of Tax Assessed.	Dec. in Amount of Tax Assessed.
1884.....	619	\$195,273 51	.....	.....	.....
1885.....	797	235,769 40	178	\$40,495 89	.....
1886.....	917	244,035 81	120	8,266 41	.....
1887.....	1,132	287,702 13	215	43,666 32	.....
1888.....	1,457	360,197 59	325	72,495 46	.....
1889.....	1,698	438,893 42	241	78,695 83	.....
1890.....	2,103	574,048 16	405	135,154 74	.....
1891.....	2,377	629,659 62	274	55,661 46	.....
1892.....	3,149	788,486 86	772	158,827 24	.....
1893.....	3,889	973,417 19	740	184,930 33	.....
1894.....	4,283	1,077,066 39	394	103,649 20	.....
1895.....	4,450	1,092,744 59	167	15,678 20	.....
1896.....	4,593	1,060,056 52	143	.....	\$32,688 07
1897.....	4,777	1,075,278 52	184	15,222 00	.....
1898.....	5,188	1,197,030 54	411	121,752 02	.....
1899.....	5,469	1,332,635 95	281	135,605 41	.....
1900.....	6,602	2,048,008 03	1,133	715,372 08	.....
1901.....	7,294	2,315,592 78	692	267,584 75	.....
1902.....	8,567	2,878,073 11	1,273	562,480 33	.....
1903.....	9,449	3,380,439 87	882	502,366 76	.....
1904.....	10,013	3,663,589 96	564	283,150 09	.....
1905.....	10,065	3,607,511 19	52	.....	56,078 77

MUNICIPAL FRANCHISE TAX.

Under the provision of Chapter 195, Laws of 1900, and Supplements, assessments based upon returns made were levied by the State Board of Assessors against 270 corporations and five individuals, amounting in the aggregate to \$478,892.27, tax classified as follows: (the increase in tax over 1904 being the sum of \$29,922.77):

Number.		Tax.
29	Street railway	\$181,104 49
90	Water	42,603 35
91	Gas and electric light	205,013 45
40	Telegraph and telephone	44,510 26
5	District telegraph messenger	727 62
15	Sewer	2,142 97
5	Oil or pipe line	2,790 13
<hr/>		
275		\$478,892 27

The following table will show the apportionment of this tax to the various municipalities of the State, grouped by counties:

Atlantic	\$15,423 94
Bergen	27,992 67
Burlington	13,466 90
Camden	21,484 15
Cape May	3,503 63
Cumberland	6,041 47
Essex	134,378 71
Gloucester	2,900 08
Hudson	109,369 36
Hunterdon	1,634 58
Mercer	18,371 51
Middlesex	13,375 96
Monmouth	15,174 02
Morris	4,895 35
Ocean	2,351 48
Passaic	46,195 42
Salem	837 02
Somerset	4,411 15
Sussex	1,022 37
Union	33,297 30
Warren	2,765 20
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	\$478,892 27

State Board of Health.

The State Board of Health was created by the Legislature in 1877, and the annual reports show the work which has been accomplished during the past twenty-five years. Professor C. F. Brackett, M.D., LL.D., is President of the

Board, and Henry Mitchell, M.D., is Secretary. The Secretary of State, the Attorney-General and the State Geologist are members *ex officio*. The other members are Laban Dennis, M.D., Newark; Henry W. Elmer, M.D., Bridgeton; Henry B. Rue, M.D., Hoboken; William H. Murray, M.D., Plainfield; George P. Olcott, C.E., East Orange.

In addition to the duties assigned to the Board by the act under which it is constituted, it has charge of the execution of the laws for the prevention of the spread of contagious diseases of animals, for regulating the sale of petroleum, for preventing the sale of contaminated milk, for regulating maritime quarantine, for conducting the State laboratory of hygiene and for preventing the sale of diseased meat and other unwholesome foods.

Besides its special work the Board is constantly consulted by local health authorities concerning methods for restricting the spread of preventable diseases, the abatement of nuisances, the prevention of the pollution of streams, and for the improvement of sanitary administration.

As a Bureau of Vital Statistics the Board receives and records all marriages, births and deaths which occur in the State, and tabulates these records for use in proving descent; in the relations of guardians and wards; in the disabilities of minors; in the administration of estates; the settlement of insurance and pensions; the requirements of foreign countries concerning residence, marriages and legacies; for proving marriages in our own country; in voting and in the jury and militia service; in the right to admission and practice in the professions and in public office; in the enforcement of the laws relating to education and to child labor; the determination of the "age of consent," &c.

State Bureau of Vital Statistics.

STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1904.

Counties.	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.
Atlantic	513	902	801
Bergen	539	1,686	1,228
Burlington	446	859	973
Camden	2,209	2,034	2,064
Cape May	99	266	215
Cumberland	423	937	795
Essex	3,489	9,292	7,229

Counties.	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.
Gloucester	227	570	482
Hudson	4,221	9,752	8,733
Hunterdon	238	478	465
Mercer	981	1,215	1,757
Middlesex	777	1,461	1,393
Monmouth	672	1,158	1,314
Morris	377	947	1,069
Ocean	145	264	274
Passaic	1,916	3,260	2,974
Salem	194	400	423
Somerset	172	467	428
Sussex	191	287	291
Union ^a	741	1,969	1,812
Warren	349	547	578
Totals	18,919	38,751	35,298

Cities.	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.
Atlantic City	513	575	529
Bayonne	356	1,340	714
Bloomfield	80	203	160
Bordentown	45	48	81
Bridgeton	105	244	240
Burlington	95	114	165
Camden	1,973	1,406	1,547
Dover	43	125	94
East Orange	147	434	295
Elizabeth	421	1,051	1,100
Englewood	55	118	130
Gloucester City	66	160	127
Hackensack	129	249	154
Harrison	85	226	196
Hoboken	823	1,846	1,420
Irvington	57	123	72
Jersey City	2,248	4,192	4,699
Kearny	85	243	266
Long Branch	132	150	226
Millville	122	254	178
Montclair	113	324	319
Morristown	110	175	227
Newark	2,712	6,798	5,301
New Brunswick	193	388	445

Cities.	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.
North Plainfield	26	110	65
Orange	183	735	551
Passaic City	785	1,303	661
Paterson	1,024	1,590	1,988
Perth Amboy	335	316	294
Phillipsburg	164	159	168
Plainfield	128	346	283
Rahway	53	110	111
Red Bank	55	89	93
Salem	70	99	118
South Amboy	37	89	112
Summit	28	128	78
Town of Union	207	368	296
Trenton	858	1,017	1,482
West Hoboken	259	749	390
West New York	48	197	92
West Orange	19	173	85
Totals	14,987	28,364	25,452

Road Improvement in New Jersey for the Year 1905.

[Prepared by Elijah C. Hutchinson, Commissioner of Public Roads.]

The following is a condensed account of the road work done under the State Aid Law in the different counties this year.

Atlantic county completed the boulevard across the meadows from Pleasantville to Atlantic City. This work has been in process of construction since October, 1902, and its completion means much to Atlantic City, especially since the advent of the automobile. In fact, the owners of these machines could hardly wait for its completion and are attesting their appreciation of it by constant use. In addition to the motorists, the farmers and drivers of all kinds of vehicles are seen upon the road from morning until night. No new road we have ever built has had such immediate and constant use as this. The fact is easily explained when we recall that this is the only good road between Atlantic City and the main shore. Its entire length, including the extension through Chelsea Heights, is 4.51 miles, 3 miles of which were paid for in previous years, leaving 1.51 miles to be paid for this year.

Bergen is unique among the counties of the State, inasmuch as it builds no roads under the provisions of the State Aid Law, leaving this work entirely to its boroughs, villages and townships. The only road constructed under State supervision in this county this year was Midland avenue, which was built by the township of the same name. Its 2.22 miles connects the improvements of the eastern and western sections of the county.

Burlington county did not complete any roads this year, but has under construction a portion of the Westfield and Camden turnpike, 1.20 miles; Red Lion and Tabernacle gravel road, 3.65 miles, and the Newbold's Corner and Eayrestown road, 2.51 miles. These roads were commenced so late in the season that it was impossible to complete them this year.

Camden county finished the Clementon road, 1.40 miles, early in the spring, but did nothing further, nor will it, until the turnpikes within its borders are bought and paid for.

Cape May county purchased the Sea Isle City turnpike, 2.63 miles, which extends across the meadows from Sea Isle City to the main land. It is the intention of the county to improve this road next year.

Essex county continued in the even tenor of its way, adding a few more miles to its already large stone road system, grading and paving Franklin avenue, 1.38 miles; Roosevelt avenue, 1.74 miles; Pier lane, 1.34 miles; Wall street and Stuyvesant avenue, 2.90 miles, and South Orange avenue extension, .88 miles, a total of 8.24 miles, and, in addition, is building two roads through the Watchung mountains, the natural grades of which are so steep as to require cutting of from twenty-seven to thirty-one feet in depth. The consequent amount of work necessary to be done was so great that neither Bradford avenue, 1.46 miles, nor Mount Pleasant avenue, 1.07 miles, could be completed this year.

Hudson county has nearly finished the Belleville turnpike across the Hackensack meadows, 2.32 miles. Unfortunately, this expensive improvement stops at the edge of the meadows, thus leaving a gap of about one mile between it and the improved roads of Northern Essex. This costly work, therefore, is almost wasted because the remainder of the road forms the line between the counties

of Bergen and Hudson. Bergen has refused to do anything toward improving the road and Hudson has no authority to do the work alone. We are pleased to say, however, that this disposition is shown nowhere else in the State of New Jersey.

Hunterdon county has its first State aid road under way and the work is progressing satisfactorily at last. Its length is 5.55 miles. The road will not be finished, however, before next summer.

Mercer still holds its place in the front rank of good roads counties, and has improved Olden avenue, 2.31 miles; Whiteheads Mill road, 1.02 miles; Pennington and Washingtons Crossing and Central avenue, 2.79 miles; portion of Brunswick pike, 4 miles; Grover's Mill road, 1.88 miles; Trenton and Allentown turnpike, 3.15 miles, and the Groveville road, 1.03 miles, a total of 16.18 miles.

Middlesex county completed the South Amboy and Keyport road, 1 mile; Plainsboro and Cranbury, 1.40 miles (these were both commenced in 1904); Woodbridge and Oak Tree, second section, 1.41 miles; Cranbury Neck, 1.46 miles; Dayton and Menmouth Junction, 1.46 miles, and jointly with Somerset county, the remainder of the Franklin Park road, one-half of which is 1.605 miles, a total of 8.335 miles. The Applegarth and Prospect Plains gravel road, 2.93 miles, and the Landing Bridge and Stelton stone road, 2.05 miles, are under construction, but will not be completed before next spring.

Monmouth county completed two roads commenced last year, namely, Corliss avenue, second section, 2.23 miles, and the Oceanic and Seabright, 1.51 miles; also constructed this year the Old Bridge road, .63 miles, and the Freehold and Colt's Neck road, first section, 3.10 miles, a total of finished road of 7.47 miles. The first section of the Allentown and New Egypt road, 3.36 miles, is in process of construction, but will not be completed before next year.

Morris county built two roads this year, one extending that built from Morristown to Green Village to the Madison borough line, a distance of 1.52 miles, and the other from Morris Plains through Littleton toward Parsippany, 2.07 miles, a total of 3.59 miles. The Montville and Mountain View road, 2.87 miles, was graded, but it was not stoned for two reasons; first, lack of funds, and second, the possible abandonment of the Morris canal. If

the canal is abandoned, the present bridges with their steep approaches will be removed and the road, consequently, will be made much more convenient for travel.

Ocean county completed the Stafford Township road, second section, 2.66 miles, commenced in 1904, and built the Lacey Township Main Shore road, 4.50 miles, a total of 7.16 miles. These roads are both part of the Main Shore road from Toms River to Tuckerton, the favorite route of automobilists from New York to Atlantic City.

Passaic county finished several roads that have been in process of construction for one or more years, namely, Paterson and Hamburg turnpike, 2.92 miles; East Twenty-seventh street, .44 miles; Randolph avenue, .96 miles, and Oldham road, 1.06 miles, a total of 5.38 miles. There are also two roads approaching completion, namely, Goffie Hill, 1.42 miles, and the Mountain View and Signac, 2.47 miles, the large amount of grading on these latter being the cause of the delay.

Somerset county completed its portion of the Franklin Park road, 1.605 miles, and the Wagner's Corner road, 1.08 miles, a total of 2.685 miles, but did not finish the Rocky Hill road, 5.60 miles.

Sussex, as a county, did nothing, but the Borough of Sussex finished Hamburg avenue, Mill street, Bank street, Clove avenue and a part of Main street, making a line through the borough .98 miles long.

The result of the year's work, in brief, is 67.78 miles of road finished and 38.46 miles in process of construction, a total of 106.24 miles.

NEW JERSEY ELECTION RETURNS.

OFFICIAL, 1905.

ATLANTIC COUNTY.

—Assembly— —County Clerk— —Sheriff—

	Elvins, Rep.	Voelker, Dem.	Johnson, Pro.	Scott, Rep.	French, Dem.	Fort, Pro.	Johnson, Rep.	Albert, Dem.	Risley, Pro.
Absecon City—									
1 ward.....	37	27	4	41	24	3	52	13	3
2 ward.....	57	4	1	58	3	1	57	3	1
Atlantic City—									
1 ward, 1 dis.	301	26	8	301	27	8	305	23	7
2 dis.	201	20	14	201	19	14	200	19	14
3 dis.	401	6	2	403	4	2	404	3	2
2 ward, 1 dis.	224	9	14	223	6	15	224	7	15
2 dis.	323	6	3	323	6	3	324	6	2
3 dis.	171	14	2	171	14	2	172	12	2
3 ward, 1 dis.	142	5	2	142	5	2	141	4	2
2 dis.	192	14	3	195	11	3	186	13	3
3 dis.	199	15	7	199	15	7	199	15	7
4 dis.	151	8	3	151	8	0	152	8	3
5 dis.	142	15	9	140	14	0	142	14	9
6 dis.	241	20	6	247	15	5	246	15	5
4 ward, 1 dis.	294	14	4	292	14	4	293	14	4
2 dis.	334	34	10	335	34	0	331	34	10
3 dis.	185	12	17	185	12	17	185	12	17
4 dis.	172	19	26	171	19	25	172	17	25
Brigantine City—									
1 ward.....	3	3	4	4	2	4	4	2	4
2 ward.....	14	4	3	13	4	3	13	4	3
Buena Vista twp	240	89	0	250	80	0	251	80	0
Egg Harbor City	218	122	2	218	121	2	225	116	2
Egg Harbor twp	182	62	1	181	61	1	184	60	1
Galloway, 1 dis.	63	25	3	63	25	3	75	15	2
2 dis.	72	40	0	75	38	0	77	36	0
Hamilton twp...	186	55	15	190	51	14	196	46	14
Hammonton—									
1 dis.....	165	41	7	162	46	7	163	43	7
2 dis.....	201	26	1	194	29	2	186	37	2
Linwood Bor...	89	11	3	88	11	3	88	11	3
Longport Bor...	31	7	0	30	7	0	31	7	0
Mullica twp....	116	32	5	116	32	5	115	32	5
Northfield—									
1 ward.....	42	4	3	41	4	3	41	4	3
2 ward.....	49	12	0	46	15	0	47	14	0
Pleasantville—									
1 dis.....	111	13	12	110	13	12	112	13	12
2 dis.....	104	12	7	103	12	8	112	12	9
Port Republic—									
1 ward.....	35	27	1	37	25	1	37	21	1
2 ward.....	38	31	0	39	30	0	44	24	0
Somers Point City—									
1 ward.....	35	34	0	40	30	0	40	30	0
2 ward.....	36	29	0	37	28	0	37	28	0
So. Atlantic City	21	10	0	23	7	0	23	7	0
Venmor City....	27	11	1	28	10	1	30	7	1
Weymouth twp.	72	59	6	72	59	6	72	59	6
	5917	1027	209	5938	990	186	5988	940	206

BERGEN COUNTY.

	Assembly						County ---Clerk---	
	Heck, Rep.	Mable, Rep.	Hoey, Dem.	Price, Dem.	Colling'd, Pro.	Williams, Pro.	Ramsey, Rep.	VanBusk'k Dem.
Allendale Bor.....	100	100	55	55	9	9	98	54
Alpine Bor.....	52	52	25	25	4	4	59	17
Bergenfield Bor.....	79	82	137	136	0	0	74	137
Bogota Bor.....	53	58	51	43	7	3	52	51
Closter Bor.....	131	137	123	117	12	12	136	118
Carlstadt Bor—1 dis.	198	198	180	181	1	1	185	192
2 dis.	102	104	132	132	0	0	115	119
Cliffside Park Bor...	173	174	204	198	0	0	186	190
Cresskill Bor.....	74	79	42	37	6	6	78	37
Demarest Bor.....	41	40	28	27	4	4	39	28
Delford Bor.....	75	76	84	83	4	1	39	120
Dumont Bor.....	96	98	62	62	6	6	91	67
Etna Bor.....	55	44	50	39	4	4	42	54
Edgewater Bor.....	165	167	192	192	0	0	190	169
Englewood City—								
1 ward.....	231	233	120	110	0	0	234	114
2 ward.....	207	206	127	126	1	2	207	129
3 ward.....	233	238	238	235	2	1	236	237
4 ward.....	138	138	202	204	0	0	125	217
East Rutherford Bor.	316	316	294	294	2	2	304	304
Englewood Cliffs Bor.	25	25	11	13	3	3	20	17
Fairview Bor.....	154	134	146	129	2	2	174	97
Fort Lee Bor.....	296	303	305	292	0	0	317	286
Franklin Bor.....	181	186	99	94	4	3	176	97
Garfield Bor—1 dis...	297	299	106	99	3	3	266	130
2 dis...	142	143	49	48	2	2	150	46
Glen Rock Bor.....	59	59	62	62	0	0	55	62
Harrington Twp....	28	28	40	40	0	0	33	36
Harrington Park Bor.	26	29	35	35	4	3	21	45
Hasbrouck Hts Bor..	176	176	106	106	31	31	175	112
Haworth Bor.....	26	24	31	31	4	4	24	32
Hilisdale Bor.....	177	166	62	39	3	1	140	81
Hohokus Twp.....	342	341	194	194	18	17	341	197
Leonia Bor.....	110	111	58	56	3	2	101	66
Little Ferry Bor....	33	47	148	130	0	0	82	97
Lodi Bor.....	251	253	76	75	2	2	214	109
Lodi Twp.....	13	23	84	77	1	1	47	55
Maywood Bor.....	47	51	63	63	2	2	38	76
Midland Twp.....	117	118	97	96	2	2	86	123
Midland Park Bor....	181	182	88	87	4	4	181	84
Montvale Bor.....	41	40	62	63	2	0	41	63
New Barbadoes Twp—								
1 dis.....	181	181	282	282	3	3	167	297
2 dis—1 div.....	168	173	186	187	7	6	123	232
2 div.....	84	89	138	136	3	2	71	156
3 dis.....	283	286	201	199	7	4	235	253
4 dis.....	274	288	145	141	6	6	230	188
5 dis.....	112	111	99	98	6	6	95	116
North Arlington Bor..	34	33	38	38	0	0	41	32
Norwood Bor.....	53	54	58	58	7	6	63	49
Oakland Bor.....	47	47	46	46	0	0	52	39
Old Tappan Bor.....	11	7	46	41	0	0	20	32
Orvil Twp.....	74	75	93	93	2	2	76	90
Orvil Bor.....	78	78	10	9	0	0	77	10
Overpeck Twp.....	130	186	251	160	5	5	209	173
Palisades Twp.....	68	66	110	106	5	4	66	109
Palisades Park Bor..	77	77	53	50	2	2	77	52
Park Ridge Bor.....	142	139	118	123	3	2	142	122
Ridgefield Bor.....	91	95	54	41	1	1	99	44

BERGEN COUNTY.—Continued.

	Assembly						County ---Clerk---	
	Heck, Rep.	Mable, Rep.	Hoev, Dem.	Price, Dem.	Colling'd, Pro.	Williams, Pro.	Ramsey, Rep.	VanBuskirk, Dem.
Ridgewood Twp—								
1 dis.....	196	196	55	54	2	2	188	59
2 dis.....	220	221	64	66	6	6	205	81
Riverside Bor.....	76	75	43	42	5	3	57	56
Rutherford Bor—								
1 dis.....	238	259	130	152	3	3	248	142
2 dis.....	247	267	156	176	7	7	249	175
Saddle River Bor....	62	62	30	30	0	0	61	35
Saddle River Twp....	226	227	117	118	0	0	187	156
Teaneck Twp.....	120	127	22	20	0	0	112	30
Tenafly Bor.....	204	201	152	150	2	2	200	153
Union Bor.....	157	159	208	208	1	1	178	182
U. Saddle River Bor.	20	20	37	37	1	1	16	41
Wallington Bor.....	165	166	178	177	2	2	245	98
Washington Twp....	35	36	50	50	1	1	36	52
Westwood Bor.....	102	95	131	128	4	2	84	143
Woodcliffe Bor.....	48	39	43	41	18	0	47	47
Woodridge Bor.....	84	86	42	42	0	0	80	47
	9328	9499	7654	7424	261	216	9208	7756

Socialist, 331.

BURLINGTON COUNTY.

	Assembly						---Sheriff---	
	Robbins, Rep.	Irick, Rep.	VanSiver, Dem.	Kerlin, Dem.	Thorn, Pro.	Clement, Pro.	Norcross, Rep.	Baggs, Dem.
Bass River.....	64	67	68	64	8	8	64	69
Beverly City.....	358	349	173	157	7	7	158	348
Beverly Twp.....	276	271	159	153	0	0	102	340
Bordentown—1 ward.	273	268	116	118	17	17	251	139
2 ward.	161	166	165	158	5	5	158	164
3 ward.	92	93	105	104	2	2	88	109
Bordentown Twp.....	76	76	43	43	2	2	71	48
Burlington—								
1 ward.....	229	233	153	152	3	2	204	176
2 ward—1 dis.....	157	156	105	105	0	0	123	129
2 dis.....	154	155	74	73	0	0	135	88
3 ward.....	198	198	216	216	9	9	181	223
4 ward.....	224	225	112	111	23	22	192	144
Burlington Twp.....	151	156	60	62	9	8	105	112
Chester, East.....	280	291	72	71	37	31	275	89
Chester, West.....	296	303	114	115	78	76	287	125
Chesterfield	115	115	37	37	2	2	112	38
Cinnaminson	115	115	85	85	2	2	97	101
Debran	81	81	128	128	22	23	63	151
Easthampton	82	88	65	61	2	2	76	73
Evesham	224	221	127	120	6	6	207	140
Fieldsboro Bor.....	59	58	45	44	4	5	59	45
Florence	294	294	111	111	20	20	278	128
Lumberton	176	178	69	69	5	5	170	76
Mansfield	164	161	125	131	23	23	155	135
Medford	215	220	125	122	39	39	213	131
Mount Laurel.....	136	134	78	80	5	5	106	108
New Hanover.....	104	105	178	179	5	5	105	176
North Hanover.....	91	93	123	123	3	3	93	122
Northampton—1 ward	235	237	95	90	9	9	212	113
2 ward	216	223	81	78	8	8	199	102
3 ward	301	301	143	142	3	3	272	173
Palmyra	274	275	76	73	25	25	253	94
Pemberton Bor.....	112	113	62	58	8	9	112	60
Pemberton	207	213	71	64	6	6	202	76
Riverside—1 ward....	173	173	178	177	4	4	131	219
2 ward....	151	151	118	118	8	8	112	156
Riverton Bor.....	161	161	51	51	5	5	154	59
Shamong	74	79	49	46	0	0	74	50
Southampton	296	383	138	85	10	8	284	170
Springfield	148	152	139	141	1	1	138	154
Tabernacle	80	84	27	23	3	3	81	26
Washington	73	73	12	12	2	2	73	13
Westampton	81	81	27	27	0	0	71	36
Willingboro	39	37	96	88	1	1	20	110
Woodland	45	51	37	33	1	1	44	40
	7511	7657	4431	4298	432	422	6560	5378

Socialist, 113.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

—Senator—		-----Assembly-----						—Sheriff—			
		Bradley, Rep.	Benjamin, Dem.	Novel, Rep.	Gibbs, Rep.	Jones, Rep.	Hall, Dem.	Clark, Dem.	Nippeling, Dem.	Somers, Rep.	Nowrey, Dem.
Camden—1 ward,	1 dis.....	171	80	176	176	179	78	75	74	158	151
	2 dis.....	92	95	94	94	94	93	93	93	85	101
	3 dis.....	230	126	230	229	230	126	127	125	206	150
	4 dis.....	193	150	191	192	189	151	151	149	161	184
	5 dis.....	210	136	214	213	214	133	133	133	194	156
	6 dis.....	154	116	155	155	155	115	115	115	145	130
2 ward,	1 dis.....	166	73	164	165	165	75	75	75	132	114
	2 dis.....	197	84	201	199	200	81	83	83	182	101
	3 dis.....	234	117	234	231	235	117	116	116	195	166
	4 dis.....	202	115	201	202	202	115	116	115	190	128
	5 dis.....	304	144	303	302	302	145	146	146	273	183
	6 dis.....	133	90	133	133	133	90	90	90	131	92
3 ward,	1 dis.....	104	104	106	106	106	122	122	122	96	132
	2 dis.....	107	111	106	105	108	119	117	117	90	134
	3 dis.....	108	124	109	108	109	122	123	123	91	145
	4 dis.....	151	121	156	156	156	122	122	122	142	136
	5 dis.....	101	62	101	101	101	62	62	62	91	85
	6 dis.....	145	108	141	143	142	111	111	111	121	133
4 ward,	1 dis.....	87	92	89	88	88	90	90	91	72	111
	2 dis.....	121	94	123	123	123	94	94	93	103	147
	3 dis.....	188	157	186	189	188	147	147	147	156	184
	4 dis.....	201	88	204	205	205	87	87	87	192	100
	5 dis.....	174	182	181	181	180	181	181	180	151	207
	6 dis.....	146	187	147	146	146	187	187	187	122	214
5 ward,	1 dis.....	242	142	246	246	246	138	139	138	225	161
	2 dis.....	169	178	170	170	170	178	178	178	143	207
	3 dis.....	117	145	117	117	118	146	146	146	112	154
	4 dis.....	113	137	113	114	114	137	137	137	93	161
	5 dis.....	113	137	113	114	114	137	137	137	93	161
	6 dis.....	113	137	113	114	114	137	137	137	93	161

CAMDEN COUNTY.—Continued.

ELECTION RETURNS.

455

—Senator—		-----Assembly-----							—Sheriff—			
		Bradley, Rep.	Benjamin, Dem.	Scovel, Rep.	Gibbs, Rep.	Jones, Rep.	Hall, Dem.	Clark, Dem.	Nippeling, Dem.	Somers, Rep.	Novrey, Dem.	
Camden—6 ward,	2 dis.	112	70	113	111	111	68	70	70	95	118	
	3 dis.	105	59	103	105	105	71	72	72	96	84	
	4 dis.	98	90	98	98	98	90	90	90	88	98	
	5 dis.	157	61	157	157	157	51	51	51	151	57	
	6 dis.	124	69	124	124	124	69	69	69	115	77	
	7 dis.	91	82	92	92	92	81	81	81	88	86	
	8 dis.	142	121	142	142	143	122	123	122	132	136	
	9 dis.	106	110	106	106	106	110	110	110	94	124	
	10 dis.	162	96	161	162	160	96	96	96	97	153	106
	11 dis.	146	100	148	148	148	99	99	99	99	136	116
7 ward,	2 dis.	152	82	151	151	151	82	82	82	126	109	
	3 dis.	119	116	119	119	119	116	116	116	110	127	
	4 dis.	271	25	271	271	271	25	25	25	269	27	
	5 dis.	102	71	109	108	108	71	71	71	105	74	
	6 dis.	107	132	108	108	107	131	131	131	92	149	
	7 dis.	110	82	111	111	111	83	83	83	107	86	
	8 dis.	101	94	101	100	100	94	93	94	74	129	
	9 dis.	74	60	75	75	75	59	59	59	65	70	
	10 dis.	129	113	128	129	129	113	113	113	118	127	
	11 dis.	200	93	200	200	200	93	93	93	198	113	
8 ward,	2 dis.	103	103	102	102	102	103	103	103	92	112	
	3 dis.	146	115	146	146	146	115	115	115	142	119	
	4 dis.	164	66	165	166	166	65	64	64	159	68	
	5 dis.	270	33	270	269	270	33	33	33	263	36	
	6 dis.	107	113	113	107	107	112	116	112	84	141	
	7 dis.	149	125	154	153	152	122	119	120	109	167	
	8 dis.	74	73	75	75	75	72	72	72	65	83	
	9 dis.	163	172	165	165	165	170	170	170	144	195	
	10 dis.											
	11 dis.											
9 ward,	12 dis.											
	13 dis.											
	14 dis.											
	15 dis.											
	16 dis.											
	17 dis.											
	18 dis.											
	19 dis.											
	20 dis.											
	21 dis.											

CAMDEN COUNTY.—Continued.

	—Senator—					—Assembly—					—Sheriff—	
	Bradley, Rep.	Benjamin, Dem.	Mcovel, Rep.	Gibbs, Rep.	Jones, Rep.	Hall, Dem.	Clark, Dem.	Nippeling, Dem.	Somers, Rep.	Nowrey, Dem.		
Camden—9 ward,												
5 dis.....	116	121	116	114	117	122	121	122	78	169		
6 dis.....	159	134	164	163	163	129	130	130	142	157		
7 dis.....	124	83	127	125	126	80	81	81	100	108		
10 ward,												
1 dis.....	178	152	176	177	176	153	153	152	135	201		
2 dis.....	123	103	122	121	122	102	103	103	91	141		
3 dis.....	234	120	236	237	239	117	116	116	194	161		
4 dis.....	229	189	229	228	228	187	190	190	179	247		
11 ward,												
1 dis.....	130	121	130	131	130	121	120	121	119	132		
2 dis.....	176	160	175	176	176	161	161	161	152	185		
3 dis.....	133	112	133	133	133	112	111	111	110	143		
4 dis.....	84	53	84	84	84	53	53	53	71	67		
12 ward,												
1 dis.....	147	157	149	149	149	156	156	155	127	185		
2 dis.....	178	160	180	179	179	158	158	157	136	226		
3 dis.....	175	115	177	176	176	115	115	115	154	148		
4 dis.....	95	49	95	95	95	49	49	49	85	74		
	10334	7713	10091	10678	10687	7694	7699	7688	9395	9345		
Gloucester City—												
1 ward,												
1 dis.....	229	159	230	229	229	158	159	159	212	176		
2 dis.....	188	282	189	188	188	282	282	282	178	293		
2 ward,												
1 dis.....	168	204	167	168	168	204	204	204	152	217		
2 dis.....	265	217	265	265	266	217	218	217	258	224		
3 dis.....	157	193	157	157	157	193	193	193	146	204		
Centre Township—												
1 dis.....	181	169	180	177	177	169	181	167	161	189		
2 dis.....	159	11	160	158	159	10	11	11	159	12		
Clementon Township.....	272	193	272	273	271	191	188	192	256	210		
Delaware Township.....	150	148	150	151	151	147	147	147	136	164		
Gloucester Township.....	274	140	271	270	273	143	141	140	252	168		

ELECTION RETURNS.

457

CAMDEN COUNTY.—Continued.

	—Senator—			—Assembly—					—Sheriff—	
	Bradley, Rep.	Benjamin, Dem.	Seovel, Rep.	Gibbs, Rep.	Fones, Rep.	Hall, Dem.	Clark, Dem.	Nippeling, Dem.	Scamers, Rep.	Nowrey, Dem.
Haddon Township.....	175	49	174	174	175	49	48	49	144	79
Pensauken—1 dis.....	293	119	290	291	292	120	119	119	230	183
2 dis.....	140	91	142	142	142	89	89	88	130	104
Voorhees Township.....	124	107	121	120	122	106	107	106	108	124
Waterford Township.....	304	217	303	304	283	217	216	228	285	236
Winslow Township.....	271	198	245	271	250	198	197	223	230	242
Audabon Borough.....	47	69	49	48	47	66	67	68	33	88
Chiselhurst Borough.....	33	29	32	36	25	29	26	36	19	43
Collingswood Borough.....	291	179	295	289	293	174	179	177	241	234
Haddonfield Borough—1 dis.....	275	114	284	276	278	109	115	111	257	188
2 dis.....	193	89	198	193	193	66	65	65	182	81
Haddon Heights Boro.....	96	62	94	81	91	62	82	61	23	76
Merchautville Borough.....	191	124	190	190	193	126	123	123	155	162
Oaklyn Borough.....	60	29	60	59	60	29	29	27	50	42
Woodlynn Borough.....	60	19	60	60	59	19	19	20	32	4
	15221	10904	15269	15218	15220	10867	10904	10914	13484	13080

Pro. for Senator, 517; Soc., 720.

For County Clerk—Patterson, Rep., 15,210; Bardsell, Dem., 11,112; Pro., 522; Soc., 328.

CAPE MAY COUNTY.

	-----Assembly-----			
	Hildreth, Rep.	Henry, Dem.	Gifshire, Soc.	Verkes, Pro.
Anglesea	57	12	1	1
Avalon	24	5	0	0
Ocean City—1 ward.....	156	17	0	9
2 ward.....	162	11	1	3
Middleton Township—1 dis.....	142	43	2	0
2 dis.....	40	27	0	3
Lower Township.....	63	32	3	3
Dennis Township—1 dis.....	25	40	1	8
2 dis.....	55	25	2	3
Upper Township.....	88	15	0	10
Sea Isle City.....	123	22	1	4
Cape May City—1 dis.....	256	102	7	9
2 dis.....	155	66	1	1
South Cape May.....	15	0	0	0
West Cape May.....	104	32	3	5
Wildwood	91	36	0	2
Woodbine	112	15	52	1
Holly Beach.....	69	25	2	5
	<hr/> 1737	<hr/> 525	<hr/> 76	<hr/> 67

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

		---Assembly---					--Sheriff--	
		Miller, Rep.	Buck, Rep.	Seabrook, Dem.	Hand, Pro.	Keller, Pro.	Souder, Rep.	Campbell, Dem.
Bridgeton—1 ward.....	298	303	159	11	9	316	143	
2 ward, 1 dis. 145	145	46	0	0	147	44		
2 dis. 140	138	70	14	14	137	77		
3 ward, 1 dis. 217	218	103	13	13	212	110		
2 dis. 175	178	70	11	11	172	80		
4 ward, 1 dis. 201	207	64	9	6	208	58		
2 dis. 142	143	46	12	12	140	47		
5 ward.....	182	181	59	6	6	187	57	
		1600	1513	617	76	71	1519	616
Millville—1 ward, 1 dis...	293	306	94	26	26	299	96	
2 dis...	319	320	43	10	9	311	48	
2 ward.....	126	126	31	12	11	124	34	
3 ward, 1 dis...	120	120	29	20	20	122	78	
2 dis...	122	123	80	8	8	122	84	
4 ward.....	238	240	65	17	15	240	66	
		1218	1235	392	93	89	1218	406
Vineland Bor—1 dis.....	208	211	31	12	12	209	31	
2 dis.....	272	277	44	13	11	276	39	
Landis Twp—1 dis.....	120	123	55	3	3	125	51	
2 dis.....	141	139	71	5	7	139	65	
3 dis.....	195	197	92	10	9	198	88	
4 dis.....	89	112	38	3	3	110	22	
Deerfield Twp—1 dis.....	88	99	161	17	15	154	112	
2 dis.....	171	171	63	0	0	183	47	
Hopewell Twp.....	157	152	122	8	8	159	125	
Stow Creek Twp.....	89	87	59	1	1	105	42	
Greenwich Twp.....	67	69	27	2	2	67	29	
Fairfield Twp.....	86	85	20	3	3	84	22	
Lawrence Twp.....	269	272	179	30	29	227	229	
Downe Twp—1 dis.....	128	126	107	15	15	112	139	
2 dis.....	75	71	52	20	19	65	71	
Commercial Twp—1 dis..	245	251	64	18	18	223	93	
2 dis..	87	87	34	6	6	78	44	
Maurice River Twp—1 dis	60	57	10	18	18	56	13	
2 dis	55	55	32	5	5	55	32	
		5320	5389	2270	358	344	5362	2316

Socialist, 106.

ELECTION RETURNS.

ESSEX COUNTY.—NEWARK.

Second Ward.															
First Ward.															
Senate—Colby, Rep...															
Gregory, Dem															
Assembly—Reps.															
Martin															
Roebor															
Serbe															
Hines															
Welsh, Jr.															
Underwood															
Kayser															
Sommer															
Everett															
Colgate															
Morgan															
Assembly—Dems.															
Grover															
Hahn															
MacDonald															
Groel															
O'Day															
Sullivan															
Bray															
Bachman															
Sorgenfree															
Boylan															
Pratt															
Sheriff—Sommer, Rep.															
Sh'ntbal, Dem															

ESSEX COUNTY.—NEWARK Continued.

Third Ward.												Fourth Ward.								
1 Dis.	2 Dis.	3 Dis.	4 Dis.	5 Dis.	6 Dis.	7 Dis.	Total.	1 Dis.	2 Dis.	3 Dis.	4 Dis.	5 Dis.	6 Dis.	7 Dis.	8 Dis.	Total.				
Senate—Colby, Rep....	222	208	182	151	163	120	218	1264	151	132	124	117	305	285	71	1326				
Gregory, Dem	132	126	153	168	70	82	71	892	145	183	121	76	95	68	57	1112				
Assembly—Reps.																				
Martin	220	213	189	160	164	118	226	1290	153	132	128	121	309	295	93	1389				
Rocher	222	210	189	160	163	124	228	1296	154	140	128	121	309	294	95	1400				
Serbe	223	214	189	159	163	126	228	1302	154	141	129	121	309	294	95	1401				
Hines	222	214	191	161	164	126	226	1304	154	142	128	121	310	297	95	1406				
Welsh, Jr.	222	213	189	160	164	126	227	1301	155	141	128	120	304	294	95	1397				
Underwood	223	213	189	159	164	125	228	1301	153	141	128	120	309	295	95	1400				
Kayser	222	213	189	161	164	126	227	1302	153	143	125	121	308	296	95	1403				
Sommer	248	214	189	161	164	126	228	1300	153	143	127	121	308	296	94	1402				
Everett	223	214	189	161	163	126	228	1304	154	143	128	121	307	296	95	1401				
Colgate	221	214	189	160	163	126	227	1300	154	144	128	121	309	297	95	1407				
Morgan	223	215	190	161	164	127	228	1308	154	143	128	120	309	297	95	1405				
Assembly—Dems.																				
Grover	133	124	147	163	70	79	63	779	143	183	118	74	92	85	322	43	1069			
Hahn	139	127	146	162	70	86	63	793	141	181	120	74	90	82	325	41	1054			
MacDonald	133	123	147	162	71	79	62	777	143	186	116	74	90	79	322	42	1052			
Groel	137	125	144	162	71	79	66	784	144	184	118	74	95	80	322	43	1060			
O'Bay	133	123	147	162	71	79	62	777	143	183	118	74	90	79	322	42	1051			
Sullivan	133	123	147	162	71	79	63	778	143	183	118	74	90	79	322	42	1051			
Bray	133	123	147	162	71	79	62	777	143	183	118	74	90	79	322	41	1050			
Bachman	134	122	147	161	72	79	63	778	143	183	117	73	89	79	322	41	1048			
Sorgenfree	131	122	147	162	72	79	62	775	143	182	118	74	89	79	322	41	1048			
Boylan	133	123	148	163	71	79	62	779	145	183	118	74	90	79	322	41	1052			
Pratt	133	123	147	162	71	79	62	777	143	183	118	74	90	79	322	41	1050			
Sherriff—Sommer, Rep.	180	202	134	126	129	101	209	1081	140	131	116	96	284	280	60	148	1255			
Sh'ntal, Dem	189	136	205	197	115	109	84	1026	158	152	131	99	116	296	357	49	1358			

ESSEX COUNTY.—NEWARK continued.

	Seventh Ward.					Elighth Ward.					Total.				
	1 Dis.	2 Dis.	3 Dis.	4 Dis.	5 Dis.	6 Dis.	7 Dis.	8 Dis.	9 Dis.	10 Dis.	11 Dis.	12 Dis.	13 Dis.	14 Dis.	15 Dis.
Senate—Colby, Rep.....	162	175	80	89	290	190	53	101	1140	320	347	322	139	242	132
Gregory, Dem.....	99	163	199	176	144	123	188	99	1191	45	87	71	31	80	37
Assembly—Reps.															
Martin	164	194	80	87	275	192	53	99	1144	310	335	314	129	237	129
Roeber	164	194	80	88	281	195	53	101	1156	317	343	318	134	236	132
Serbe	163	194	79	88	282	193	53	101	1153	316	343	317	134	236	131
Hines	164	194	80	88	282	193	53	101	1155	315	343	318	133	235	131
Welsh, Jr.....	163	192	81	89	283	193	55	101	1157	315	344	315	134	235	131
Underwood	163	192	80	88	281	194	53	101	1152	317	343	318	134	234	132
Kayser	164	194	79	88	278	193	53	101	1150	316	343	318	134	235	130
Sommer	164	195	80	88	285	195	53	101	1161	318	340	318	134	235	132
Everett	163	190	80	88	283	194	53	101	1152	318	344	319	134	235	132
Colgate	164	190	80	88	283	194	53	101	1153	318	343	319	134	235	132
Morgan	164	194	80	88	281	194	53	101	1155	318	343	318	134	235	131
Assembly—Dems.															
Grover	101	167	200	177	154	123	188	101	1211	59	100	82	41	86	46
Mahn	101	169	200	176	167	119	188	101	1221	49	91	76	36	86	40
MacDonald	98	167	200	177	150	117	188	101	1198	49	91	76	36	86	40
Groel	98	167	200	177	155	121	188	101	1207	47	91	74	37	85	42
O'Day	100	166	202	177	152	120	188	101	1206	49	91	77	36	86	40
Sullivan	99	166	200	177	155	119	188	101	1203	47	92	75	36	86	40
Bray	99	166	200	177	154	120	188	101	1205	48	92	75	36	86	40
Bachman	99	166	200	177	155	120	188	101	1206	47	92	75	36	86	40
Sorgenfree	98	166	199	177	153	120	186	101	1200	47	92	74	36	86	40
Boylan	99	166	200	177	153	119	188	101	1203	47	92	74	36	88	41
Pratt	99	166	200	177	154	120	188	101	1205	47	92	74	35	86	40
Sheriff—Sommer, Rep.....	154	159	77	90	258	157	51	101	1057	320	347	319	134	233	132
Shoenthal, Dem..	112	196	199	175	183	149	189	99	1302	46	86	73	34	88	39

ESSEX COUNTY.—NEWARK Continued.

Ninth Ward.										Tenth Ward.									
1 Dis.	2 Dis.	3 Dis.	4 Dis.	5 Dis.	6 Dis.	7 Dis.	8 Dis.	Total.	1 Dis.	2 Dis.	3 Dis.	4 Dis.	5 Dis.	6 Dis.	7 Dis.	8 Dis.	9 Dis.	Total.	
Senate—Colby, Rep.																			
301	317	326	260	297	206	288	164	2159	233	224	168	247	148	243	178	193	165	1799	
Gregory, Dem.																			
77	71	67	142	60	37	29	50	533	89	73	93	184	214	91	105	106	88	1043	
Assembly—Reps.																			
Martin																			
305	311	327	268	295	207	285	166	2164	237	230	174	254	153	239	173	194	169	1823	
Roerber																			
311	315	328	272	296	206	283	167	2178	238	229	182	254	153	243	175	197	171	1842	
Serbe																			
306	316	326	268	296	205	286	167	2170	238	229	182	255	155	242	175	197	171	1844	
Hines																			
307	316	327	272	296	206	285	167	2170	238	230	182	254	153	240	175	197	171	1840	
Welsh, Jr.																			
310	314	326	272	298	205	284	166	2175	236	225	180	154	157	240	175	197	171	1835	
Underwood																			
308	317	327	272	297	206	286	167	2180	237	229	180	254	154	240	175	197	171	1837	
Kayser																			
308	317	327	273	297	206	285	167	2180	240	229	183	264	153	240	177	196	183	1865	
Sommer																			
308	318	329	272	298	205	287	167	2184	237	230	182	256	153	242	176	196	171	1843	
Everett																			
308	318	328	272	295	206	285	168	2180	236	230	174	254	153	239	176	197	169	1828	
Colgate																			
308	317	328	272	296	206	286	167	2179	238	230	182	254	153	242	175	197	171	1842	
Morgan																			
308	317	327	274	295	206	286	167	2180	239	230	181	255	154	241	175	197	171	1843	
Assembly—Dems.																			
Grover																			
77	79	67	140	62	38	33	51	547	82	74	87	172	210	97	109	105	85	1021	
Hahn																			
70	75	67	136	61	39	34	49	531	83	73	87	178	209	95	110	105	85	1025	
MacDonald																			
75	74	67	140	61	38	32	49	536	82	73	87	175	209	96	109	104	84	1019	
Groel																			
73	77	67	137	62	40	33	49	538	84	72	87	177	209	96	109	104	74	1012	
O'Day																			
73	72	67	136	59	39	32	49	527	83	73	87	178	210	97	109	104	85	1026	
Sullivan																			
74	74	68	137	60	38	32	49	532	82	73	87	176	210	97	10	104	85	1023	
Bray																			
74	74	67	137	60	38	31	49	530	81	71	87	177	210	96	107	105	85	1019	
Bachman																			
73	73	65	136	59	40	30	49	525	82	73	87	177	209	94	108	104	85	1019	
Sorgenfree																			
73	72	66	136	61	38	33	48	527	83	73	87	177	210	97	109	104	85	1025	
Boylan																			
74	74	66	138	61	39	32	49	533	83	72	87	178	210	95	108	104	81	1018	
Pratt																			
74	74	67	137	61	39	33	49	534	82	73	85	177	208	96	109	104	70	1004	
Sheriff—Sommer, Rep.																			
306	311	319	266	293	200	283	165	2143	227	221	172	242	121	237	162	186	166	1734	
Shocenthal, Dem.																			
76	79	77	141	64	43	33	51	564	95	78	97	191	244	100	121	111	90	1127	

ESSEX COUNTY.—NEWARK Continued.

ELECTION RETURNS.

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Twelfth Ward.

Eleventh Ward.

	1 Dis.	2 Dis.	3 Dis.	4 Dis.	5 Dis.	6 Dis.	7 Dis.	8 Dis.	9 Dis.	10 Dis.	Total.	1 Dis.	2 Dis.	3 Dis.	4 Dis.	5 Dis.	6 Dis.	Total.
Senate—Colby, Rep., Greg'ry, Dem	121	229	137	239	357	344	382	347	244	237	2637	156	96	104	160	234	130	880
Assembly—Reps.	308	130	194	44	64	52	71	58	91	68	1080	110	333	227	256	140	106	1172
Marth	122	225	128	235	349	346	367	345	242	235	2594	154	95	100	159	224	128	860
Roebor	122	227	129	235	351	345	374	346	241	233	2603	154	98	107	159	232	128	878
Serbe	122	226	129	234	351	345	374	347	241	236	2605	154	102	100	159	232	128	875
Hines	122	227	129	235	351	345	375	348	241	235	2608	154	97	110	159	232	128	880
Welsh, Jr.	122	229	131	236	350	345	377	347	242	234	2613	154	113	117	160	232	128	904
Underwood	122	227	130	235	352	344	375	348	242	235	2610	153	93	109	159	232	128	874
Kayser	122	225	130	235	351	345	375	348	241	235	2607	154	98	109	159	232	127	879
Sommer	121	227	130	236	352	346	375	347	242	235	2611	154	97	110	159	232	128	880
Everett	122	227	130	235	349	349	375	347	242	235	2605	154	97	108	159	232	128	878
Colgate	122	226	130	235	351	345	374	348	242	235	2608	154	96	110	159	231	127	877
Morgan	122	226	130	233	351	345	375	348	242	233	2605	153	96	109	159	232	128	877
Assembly—Dems.																		
Grover	308	135	202	49	71	50	81	59	91	70	1116	112	330	226	259	143	107	1177
Hahn	308	132	203	50	70	51	77	56	93	70	1110	112	321	222	258	143	107	1163
MacDonald	308	133	203	50	70	51	78	56	93	71	1113	112	330	228	260	143	107	1189
Groed	308	132	203	49	71	52	77	56	92	72	1112	112	329	226	259	143	107	1176
O'Day	308	132	199	49	69	50	75	56	93	70	1101	112	329	226	259	143	107	1176
Sullivan	308	132	201	50	69	51	77	56	92	71	1107	113	342	238	259	144	110	1206
Bray	308	134	201	50	70	50	76	56	93	71	1109	112	330	226	259	143	107	1177
Bachman	309	132	202	49	69	49	77	56	92	71	1106	112	327	223	258	143	107	1170
Norgenfree	308	133	202	50	70	50	77	56	92	71	1109	112	330	226	259	143	107	1177
Boylan	308	134	202	50	70	50	78	56	92	71	1111	112	331	226	259	143	107	1178
Pratt	308	133	202	51	70	50	77	57	92	72	1112	112	325	226	259	143	107	1172
Sheriff—Sommer, Rep	119	213	128	226	352	340	361	341	236	225	2541	143	90	105	155	218	124	835
Sh'uthal, D.	310	146	204	56	68	56	88	63	97	78	1166	124	338	229	262	156	112	1221

ELECTION RETURNS.

ESSEX COUNTY.—NEWARK Continued.

Thirteenth Ward:

	1 Dis.	2 Dis.	3 Dis.	4 Dis.	5 Dis.	6 Dis.	7 Dis.	8 Dis.	9 Dis.	10 Dis.	11 Dis.	12 Dis.	Total.
Senate—Colby, Rep.....	276	196	164	188	182	146	129	189	379	199	327	184	2559
Gregory, Dem.....	120	166	77	59	119	86	98	110	100	106	88	58	1187
Assembly—Reps.													
Martin	294	204	173	193	184	143	227	198	381	198	325	189	2709
Roeber	299	211	172	193	186	143	226	203	386	202	329	187	2737
Serbe	299	209	174	193	186	146	237	202	385	201	330	184	2746
Hines	299	209	172	192	184	144	234	202	382	201	329	188	2736
Welsh, Jr.	300	207	174	192	184	143	228	202	382	200	328	184	2724
Underwood	301	208	178	192	185	144	234	202	383	200	329	187	2738
Kayser	301	209	173	192	186	144	235	202	384	200	324	188	2743
Sommer	300	210	173	193	186	142	235	202	385	201	329	188	2749
Everett	301	209	173	193	186	144	235	202	385	201	329	188	2746
Colgate	301	207	173	193	186	144	234	202	383	201	329	188	2741
Morgan	300	208	173	193	186	144	234	203	385	201	329	182	2738
Assembly—Dems.													
Grover	105	153	75	55	119	88	93	100	103	109	87	58	1145
Hahn	109	154	75	55	119	88	90	99	98	106	87	57	1137
MacDonald	105	153	73	55	119	86	89	100	97	108	87	57	1129
Groel	110	158	75	56	121	88	93	100	105	108	88	58	1160
O'Day	105	153	74	55	119	88	92	100	97	108	88	57	1136
Sullivan	105	153	74	55	119	88	92	100	100	108	88	57	1139
Bray	105	153	74	55	119	88	93	100	99	110	88	57	1141
Bachman	105	152	74	55	119	88	93	100	98	108	88	57	1137
Sorgeufree	105	153	75	55	119	87	93	100	99	108	87	57	1138
Boylan	105	153	74	55	119	88	92	100	99	108	88	57	1138
Pratt	105	153	74	55	119	88	93	100	99	108	88	57	1139
Sheriff—Sommer, Rep.....	258	189	166	182	175	126	212	179	378	203	327	180	2575
Shoenthal, Dem.....	149	174	80	66	127	104	112	125	104	108	89	62	1300

ESSEX COUNTY.—NEWARK Continued.

Fourteenth Ward.										Fifteenth Ward.										Total in Newark.
1 Dis.	2 Dis.	3 Dis.	4 Dis.	5 Dis.	6 Dis.	7 Dis.	8 Dis.	9 Dis.	10 Dis.	Total.	1 Dis.	2 Dis.	3 Dis.	4 Dis.	5 Dis.	6 Dis.	Total.			
Senate—Colby, Rep....																			25297	
163	149	199	128	176	243	282	191	273	179	1983	153	255	188	232	224	203	1255	25297		
Gregory, Dem.																			14970	
96	89	152	130	153	105	53	138	63	61	1040	101	157	111	31	155	121	676	14970		
Assembly—Reps.																				
Martin																			25536	
164	156	196	120	172	222	280	194	268	179	1951	156	254	188	227	218	195	1238	25536		
Roebor																			25870	
163	163	213	124	173	247	281	200	272	181	2017	156	255	188	230	219	198	1246	25870		
Serbe																			25882	
165	163	212	125	172	249	282	200	270	181	2019	155	256	189	228	220	198	1246	25882		
Hines																			25903	
165	163	212	125	172	248	283	200	270	180	2018	155	256	189	230	220	199	1249	25903		
Welsh, Jr.																			25892	
165	163	210	121	172	247	284	200	270	177	2009	152	256	189	228	216	197	1238	25892		
Underwood																			25922	
165	163	211	124	172	248	280	200	270	179	2012	156	256	189	229	217	199	1246	25922		
Kayser																			25911	
165	159	212	125	170	247	283	200	268	179	2008	155	256	188	229	219	198	1245	25922		
Sommer																			25947	
165	163	211	125	173	248	286	203	269	180	2023	155	256	185	229	219	198	1242	25947		
Everett																			25890	
165	163	210	125	172	248	284	200	269	180	2016	154	255	188	231	219	199	1246	25911		
Colegate																			25875	
165	163	211	125	171	248	284	198	271	180	2016	154	255	188	230	221	199	1247	25890		
Morgan																			14878	
165	163	210	122	172	247	283	199	271	180	2012	153	255	189	229	221	199	1246	25875		
Assembly—Dems.																			14741	
Grover																			14666	
95	81	140	133	157	104	49	137	65	64	1025	102	159	109	36	162	129	697	14878		
Hahn																			14774	
96	80	142	142	159	104	49	142	60	61	1035	101	159	108	32	161	127	688	14741		
Macdonald																			14695	
95	81	139	133	159	104	52	137	60	62	1022	101	159	109	33	160	126	688	14666		
Groel																			14530	
95	81	141	133	159	102	48	138	62	61	1020	101	159	110	33	159	126	688	14530		
O'Day																			14625	
95	81	139	134	158	104	48	137	62	61	1019	103	159	113	35	167	129	706	14625		
Sullivan																			14665	
96	81	139	133	158	104	45	137	61	60	1014	101	159	109	33	161	127	690	14665		
Bray																			14626	
95	85	144	137	161	136	50	137	74	62	1081	101	159	110	33	161	126	690	14626		
Bachman																			14640	
95	81	139	133	159	104	48	135	61	61	1016	101	159	109	32	160	127	688	14640		
Sorgentree																			14665	
95	81	139	133	159	104	49	137	61	61	1019	102	159	109	32	160	126	688	14665		
Boylan																			14626	
95	81	138	133	160	104	48	137	61	60	1017	102	160	109	32	159	126	688	14626		
Pratt																			24283	
95	81	139	133	159	104	49	137	61	61	1019	102	160	109	32	159	124	686	24283		
Sheriff—Sommer, Rep....																			16033	
131	139	196	100	173	238	275	171	265	183	1871	144	249	185	223	218	189	1208	24283		
Sh'nthal, Dem																			16033	
129	101	159	163	155	112	60	160	69	62	1170	114	164	111	38	160	132	719	16033		

ELECTION RETURNS.

ESSEX COUNTY.—Continued.

	Belleville.										Bloomfield.									
	1 Dis.					2 Dis.					3 Dis.					4 Dis.				
	1	2	3	4	Total.	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	Total.
Senate—Colby, Rep....	204	248	126	223	801	314	196	224	184	237	277	1432	96	179	40	59	48			
Gregory, Dem.	83	246	24	51	404	50	101	69	66	101	103	490	43	66	10	36	7			
Assembly—Reps.																				
Martin	199	198	134	212	743	323	229	233	191	250	274	1500	100	178	42	61	45			
Roerber	199	212	133	211	755	323	230	236	191	251	274	1505	103	179	42	61	47			
Serbe	198	213	132	213	756	320	230	236	191	251	274	1502	103	178	42	61	47			
Hines	204	216	133	212	765	323	230	235	191	251	273	1503	103	178	42	61	47			
Welsh, Jr.	200	228	133	214	775	319	235	245	193	254	289	1535	103	178	42	61	47			
Underwood	202	216	133	214	765	326	231	239	191	258	320	1565	103	179	42	61	47			
Kayser	201	212	133	211	757	323	230	236	191	251	274	1505	103	178	42	61	47			
Sommer	201	214	133	213	761	323	230	236	191	250	274	1504	103	178	43	61	47			
Everett	200	209	133	214	756	323	230	235	191	251	274	1504	103	178	43	61	47			
Colgate	194	207	131	217	749	323	229	236	191	251	274	1504	103	179	42	61	47			
Morgan	202	216	133	213	764	323	230	236	191	251	274	1505	103	178	43	61	47			
Assembly—Dems.																				
Grover	85	274	81	61	501	46	71	57	63	92	100	429	40	69	7	33	6			
Hahn	84	277	81	60	502	46	72	51	63	92	98	422	38	69	7	33	6			
MacDonald	84	278	81	60	503	46	70	57	63	91	104	431	39	69	7	33	6			
Groel	84	279	81	60	504	46	71	56	63	93	97	426	38	69	7	33	6			
O'Day	85	278	80	60	503	46	72	57	63	94	99	431	38	68	7	33	6			
Sullivan	84	278	81	60	503	46	71	57	63	91	103	431	38	68	7	33	6			
Bray	84	278	81	60	503	46	71	57	63	93	102	432	38	68	7	33	6			
Bachman	85	277	81	60	503	46	71	56	63	92	94	422	38	69	7	33	6			
Sorgenfree	83	274	81	60	498	46	68	56	62	93	91	416	38	69	7	33	6			
Boylan	125	309	83	66	583	46	72	57	63	94	103	435	38	68	7	33	6			
Pratt	85	277	83	60	505	46	72	57	63	88	96	422	38	69	7	33	6			
Sheriff—Sommer, Rep..	182	203	108	217	710	292	205	216	181	180	243	1317	92	176	42	61	46			
Sh'nthal, Dem.	105	290	106	57	558	74	97	78	73	165	138	625	49	72	8	33	6			

ESSEX COUNTY.—Continued.

East Orange.																			
-First Ward.-				Second Ward.				-Third Ward.-				-Fourth Ward.-				-Fifth Ward.-			
	1 Dis.	2 Dis.	Total.	1 Dis.	2 Dis.	3 Dis.	Total.	1 Dis.	2 Dis.	3 Dis.	Total.	1 Dis.	2 Dis.	3 Dis.	Total.	1 Dis.	2 Dis.	3 Dis.	Total.
Senate—Colby, Rep.....	257	237	494	227	280	181	688	301	247	297	845	338	236	200	774	309	324	393	1026
Gregory, Dem.....	67	45	112	36	54	16	106	55	26	100	181	45	38	54	137	32	57	38	127
Assembly—Reps.																			
Marlin	258	239	497	229	279	182	690	289	245	293	827	338	228	200	766	309	320	383	1012
Roeder	260	239	499	229	279	182	690	295	242	294	831	340	229	200	769	310	323	383	1016
Serbe	258	239	497	229	280	182	691	297	243	295	835	340	229	199	768	310	323	384	1017
Hines	258	239	497	229	280	182	691	298	244	293	835	340	229	199	768	310	323	382	1015
Welsh, Jr.	258	239	497	228	280	182	690	298	244	294	836	340	229	199	768	309	323	383	1015
Underwood	258	238	496	229	280	182	691	298	244	294	836	340	230	198	768	310	322	381	1013
Kayser	258	238	496	229	278	183	690	297	243	294	834	339	229	199	767	310	323	382	1015
Sommer	258	239	497	228	279	182	689	297	244	294	835	338	229	199	766	310	323	383	1016
Everett	257	238	495	229	280	183	692	298	245	294	837	340	230	200	770	310	323	385	1018
Colgate	258	239	497	229	280	183	692	299	245	295	839	344	230	200	774	311	323	381	1015
Morgan	258	239	497	229	280	183	692	298	245	295	838	339	228	199	766	310	323	383	1016
Assembly—Dems.																			
Grover	67	44	111	35	54	17	106	60	26	104	190	45	46	54	145	29	58	46	133
Hahn	66	44	110	35	54	18	107	61	27	104	192	43	46	54	143	28	57	47	132
MacDonald	68	44	112	35	55	18	108	62	27	102	191	43	46	54	143	27	58	46	131
Groel	68	44	112	35	54	18	107	61	26	103	190	43	46	54	143	28	57	48	133
O'Day	68	44	112	35	53	18	106	61	26	106	193	43	46	54	143	28	57	46	131
Sullivan	68	44	112	36	53	18	107	61	26	106	193	43	45	54	142	28	58	47	133
Bray	68	44	112	35	55	17	107	62	27	105	194	44	46	54	144	28	57	47	132
Pachman	69	45	114	36	54	18	108	62	27	105	194	43	46	54	143	28	57	48	133
Sorgenfree	68	43	111	35	53	18	106	61	25	105	191	44	45	53	142	28	57	46	131
Boylan	68	44	112	35	53	18	106	60	27	104	191	43	46	54	143	28	57	50	135
Pratt	68	44	112	35	53	18	106	61	25	105	191	44	46	54	144	28	57	47	132
Sheriff—Sommer, Rep.....	244	233	477	227	268	181	676	289	235	271	795	327	230	183	740	314	319	377	1010
Shoenthal, Dem.....	82	50	132	38	65	18	121	66	37	127	230	55	45	72	172	25	60	54	139

ELECTION RETURNS.

ESSEX COUNTY.—Continued.

—Irvington.—				—Vil. S. Orange.—				—West Orange.—						
Chas. Bldg.	1 Ward.	2 Ward.	3 Ward.	Total.	Livingston.	1 Dis.	2 Dis.	Total.	Verona.	1 Dis.	2 Dis.	3 Dis.	4 Dis.	Total.
Senate—Colby, Rep.	317	265	405	975	246	287	351	638	241	284	219	357	84	944
Gregory, D.	48	110	53	230	78	172	144	316	99	204	206	221	76	707
Assembly—Reps.														
Martin	305	266	405	972	278	291	333	624	241	291	217	349	87	944
Roche	306	266	409	981	283	289	333	622	246	293	217	351	87	948
Serbe	306	267	414	985	283	289	333	622	245	293	217	351	87	948
Illies	306	266	409	980	283	289	333	622	245	293	217	350	87	947
Welsh, Jr.	298	265	408	974	283	294	333	627	246	293	217	351	87	948
Underwood	308	266	408	979	283	289	333	622	245	293	217	351	87	948
Kayser	306	266	410	981	283	289	333	622	245	293	217	351	87	946
Sommer	305	266	410	981	283	289	333	622	245	293	217	349	87	946
Everett	306	265	409	979	283	289	333	622	246	293	217	351	87	948
Colgate	306	265	409	976	283	289	334	623	246	291	218	351	87	947
Morgan	305	266	410	979	282	289	333	622	246	293	218	350	87	948
Assembly—Dems.														
Grover	56	109	51	230	47	170	160	330	101	198	208	229	75	710
Hahn	55	109	54	232	45	167	160	327	100	198	208	229	75	710
MacDonald	54	108	53	232	45	170	160	330	101	198	208	229	75	710
Groel	55	109	52	237	45	170	160	330	115	198	208	229	75	710
O'Day	55	109	53	231	45	170	160	330	108	198	208	229	75	710
Sullivan	55	109	46	231	45	170	160	330	108	198	208	228	75	709
Bray	55	109	52	231	45	169	160	329	108	198	208	229	75	710
Bachman	56	109	53	231	45	170	160	330	108	198	208	229	75	710
Sorgenfree	55	110	65	231	45	167	160	327	111	198	208	229	75	711
Boylan	54	109	53	231	45	170	160	330	107	199	208	229	75	711
Pratt	53	109	52	230	45	170	160	330	108	199	208	230	75	712
Sheriff—Sommer, R.	300	252	399	944	268	260	322	582	277	269	194	326	81	870
Shenthal, D.	62	123	62	262	58	200	169	369	118	218	229	250	81	778

ESSEX COUNTY.—Continued.

	—Milburn.—			—Montclair.—			—Nutley.—		
	First Ward. Sec. Ward. Third Ward Fourth Wd.			First Ward. Sec. Ward. Third Ward Fourth Wd.			First Ward. Sec. Ward. Third Ward Fourth Wd.		
	1 Dis.	2 Dis.	Total.	1 Dis.	2 Dis.	Total.	1 Dis.	2 Dis.	Total.
Senate—Colby, Rep.....	207	171	378	273	324	597	285	213	498
Gregory, Dem.....	136	59	195	15	52	67	92	35	127
Assembly—Reps.									
Martin	215	176	391	265	318	583	276	210	486
Rooper	215	176	391	262	319	581	276	207	483
Sorbe	215	176	390	264	319	583	275	209	484
Hines	215	176	391	265	320	585	278	210	488
Welsh, Jr.....	216	176	392	265	318	583	278	211	489
Underwood	215	176	391	265	319	584	278	211	489
Kayser	216	176	392	265	319	584	278	209	487
Sommer	216	176	392	265	319	584	274	210	484
Everett	216	176	392	265	319	584	277	210	487
Colgate	214	176	390	265	319	584	277	209	486
Morgan	229	174	403	265	319	584	277	210	487
Assembly—Dems.									
Grover	127	54	181	22	61	83	101	38	139
Hahn	125	54	179	25	60	85	101	39	140
MacDonald	125	54	179	22	60	82	102	37	139
Groel	127	53	180	22	60	82	100	37	137
O'Day	126	53	179	22	60	82	100	37	137
Sullivan	127	54	181	22	60	82	100	37	137
Bray	126	54	180	22	60	82	100	38	138
Bachman	128	55	183	22	60	82	101	37	138
Sorgenfree	126	54	180	22	60	82	101	37	138
Boylan	127	52	179	22	60	82	101	38	139
Pratt	125	54	179	21	60	81	100	37	137
Sheriff—Sommer, Rep.....	201	162	363	259	309	568	254	194	448
Shoenthal, Dem.....	140	68	208	27	69	96	121	55	176
	1 Dis.	2 Dis.	Total.	1 Dis.	2 Dis.	Total.	1 Dis.	2 Dis.	Total.
	207	171	378	273	324	597	285	213	498
	136	59	195	15	52	67	92	35	127
	215	176	391	265	318	583	276	210	486
	215	176	391	262	319	581	276	207	483
	215	176	390	264	319	583	275	209	484
	215	176	391	265	320	585	278	210	488
	216	176	392	265	318	583	278	211	489
	215	176	391	265	319	584	278	211	489
	216	176	392	265	319	584	278	209	487
	216	176	392	265	319	584	274	210	484
	216	176	392	265	319	584	277	210	487
	214	176	390	265	319	584	277	209	486
	229	174	403	265	319	584	277	210	487
	127	54	181	22	61	83	101	38	139
	125	54	179	25	60	85	101	39	140
	125	54	179	22	60	82	102	37	139
	127	53	180	22	60	82	100	37	137
	126	53	179	22	60	82	100	37	137
	127	54	181	22	60	82	100	37	137
	126	54	180	22	60	82	100	38	138
	128	55	183	22	60	82	101	37	138
	126	54	180	22	60	82	101	37	138
	127	52	179	22	60	82	101	38	139
	125	54	179	21	60	81	100	37	137
	201	162	363	259	309	568	254	194	448
	140	68	208	27	69	96	121	55	176
	112	159	271	239	274	513	242	275	517
	106	94	200	39	29	68	242	274	516
	108	154	262	242	274	516	242	274	516
	108	154	262	242	274	516	242	274	516
	108	152	260	242	274	516	242	274	516
	109	154	263	242	274	516	242	274	516
	109	154	263	242	274	516	242	274	516
	109	154	263	242	274	516	242	274	516
	109	155	264	242	274	516	242	274	516
	109	154	263	242	275	515	242	275	515
	110	99	209	38	30	68	101	38	139
	109	99	208	37	31	68	101	39	140
	110	99	209	35	31	66	102	37	139
	110	99	209	37	31	68	100	37	137
	108	100	208	37	31	68	100	37	137
	109	99	208	37	31	68	100	37	137
	109	99	208	37	31	68	100	38	138
	109	99	208	38	31	69	101	37	138
	110	99	209	36	31	67	101	37	138
	109	98	207	37	31	68	101	38	139
	109	99	208	37	31	68	100	37	137
	108	147	255	239	266	495	254	194	448
	109	106	215	50	38	88	121	55	176
	216	219	435	242	275	517	276	210	486
	215	222	437	242	274	516	276	207	483
	216	226	442	242	274	516	275	209	484
	215	219	434	242	274	516	278	210	488
	215	219	434	242	274	516	278	211	489
	214	204	418	242	274	516	278	209	487
	216	223	439	242	274	516	274	210	484
	214	220	434	242	274	516	277	210	487
	213	212	425	242	275	515	277	210	487
	20	52	72	38	30	68	101	38	139
	20	52	72	37	31	68	101	39	140
	20	52	72	35	31	66	102	37	139
	20	52	72	37	31	68	100	37	137
	20	52	72	37	31	68	100	37	137
	20	52	72	37	31	68	100	37	137
	20	52	72	37	31	68	100	38	138
	20	52	72	38	31	69	101	37	138
	20	52	72	36	31	67	101	37	138
	24	53	77	37	31	68	101	38	139
	27	124	151	37	31	68	100	37	137
	205	227	432	239	266	495	254	194	448
	28	51	79	50	38	88	121	55	176

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

————Senate———— ———Assembly——— --Sheriff--

	Avis, Rep.	Ferrell, Dem.	Lake, Pro.	Cattell, Rep.	Allen, Dem.	Nichols, Pro.	Wilson, Rep.	Uisinger, Dem.
Clayton Twp.....	234	168	15	261	145	14	262	140
Depford Twp.....	253	224	7	202	269	6	250	222
E. Greenwich Twp.	143	158	7	167	130	7	140	155
Elk Twp.....	104	96	10	115	81	13	107	89
Franklin Twp.....	199	183	17	197	188	16	222	161
Glassboro—1 dis...	105	104	27	131	74	33	128	76
2 dis...	49	160	14	98	107	21	96	107
Greenwich Twp....	75	85	5	84	81	5	75	88
Harrison Twp.....	196	197	16	248	143	19	207	183
Logan Twp.....	159	200	3	176	190	3	114	244
Mantua Twp.....	131	237	4	148	217	6	147	221
Monroe Twp.....	301	230	9	304	224	9	304	224
National Park Bor.	19	12	10	17	10	11	12	22
Paulsboro Bor.....	251	168	26	276	146	26	273	146
Pitman Bor.....	140	92	12	146	80	19	144	80
S. Harrison Twp...	88	67	6	101	57	5	100	58
Swedesboro Bor....	268	114	5	299	97	6	288	94
Washington Twp..	145	206	3	172	180	5	160	193
Wenonah Bor.....	108	28	6	127	14	2	111	26
W. Deptford Twp..	190	172	6	196	164	7	187	171
Woodbury—1 ward.	145	120	0	135	133	0	135	133
2 ward.	306	173	4	309	172	4	309	171
3 ward.	205	158	13	215	150	13	215	151
Woolwich Twp.....	101	93	4	115	85	3	120	76
	3915	3445	229	4239	3137	253	4106	3231

HUDSON COUNTY.—JERSEY CITY.

—First Ward—

Second Ward—

Assembly—Reps.	1 Dis.	2 Dis.	3 Dis.	4 Dis.	5 Dis.	6 Dis.	7 Dis.	8 Dis.	9 Dis.	10 Dis.	Total.
Coyte	156	104	125	149	144	192	177	136	1183		
Galvin	148	103	165	150	133	194	180	142	1225		
Joerg	148	104	165	147	144	194	181	142	1225		
Woolley	148	102	165	150	133	193	182	142	1215		
Patterson	148	104	165	148	133	193	181	142	1213		
Arrowsmith, Jr.	148	103	165	148	133	195	180	141	1213		
Berg	148	103	165	149	133	196	181	142	1217		
Scott	148	101	165	146	133	194	171	145	1203		
Dippel	148	103	165	148	133	190	180	145	1212		
Eggers	148	103	165	150	133	192	180	145	1216		
Thompson	148	102	165	150	133	193	181	145	1217		
Blorck	147	103	131	145	133	194	179	143	1175		
Assembly—Dems.											
Alexander	187	204	251	287	284	284	189	276	1962		
Murphy	187	205	285	294	284	284	189	276	2004		
Riordan	187	205	252	288	280	283	188	276	1959		
Ernst	182	202	249	286	284	283	189	275	1950		
Boucher	186	205	252	288	284	283	189	275	1962		
Lange	186	205	252	287	284	283	188	276	1961		
Gallery	186	205	251	287	284	283	188	276	1960		
Metlach	187	205	252	287	284	285	190	275	1965		
Sullivan	185	211	295	289	283	288	188	282	2031		
Gronther	186	205	252	289	283	283	188	276	1962		
Blohm	186	205	252	287	283	283	188	276	1960		
Holzappel	186	203	252	284	284	272	188	276	1945		
Sheriff—Seymour, Dem.	186	198	217	277	269	264	179	256	1846		
Kaiser, Rep.	148	111	202	160	164	211	191	160	1347		

ELECTION RETURNS.

Assembly—Reps.	1 Dis.	2 Dis.	3 Dis.	4 Dis.	5 Dis.	6 Dis.	7 Dis.	8 Dis.	9 Dis.	10 Dis.	Total.
Coyte	181	92	193	117	64	131	104	178	111	177	1348
Galvin	181	90	195	116	64	133	104	177	115	174	1349
Joerg	181	92	194	115	65	131	104	174	116	173	1345
Woolley	182	90	193	115	62	131	104	177	116	175	1345
Patterson	180	90	195	115	62	131	104	175	115	175	1342
Arrowsmith, Jr.	181	91	192	115	62	132	104	175	115	175	1342
Berg	181	91	194	114	62	130	104	176	116	175	1343
Scott	181	91	193	113	62	128	103	173	114	172	1329
Dippel	178	91	194	115	62	129	104	175	116	174	1338
Eggers	182	91	193	115	62	131	104	177	116	175	1346
Thompson	182	90	194	115	64	130	104	179	116	175	1349
Blorck	180	91	195	116	62	129	103	173	117	174	1340
Assembly—Dems.											
Alexander	250	116	260	177	164	224	113	214	137	187	1842
Murphy	251	117	259	182	153	233	113	212	134	189	1843
Riordan	250	116	260	181	151	231	112	210	133	190	1834
Ernst	250	118	260	181	156	228	113	212	133	189	1840
Boucher	251	117	260	180	156	227	112	213	133	188	1837
Lange	250	118	262	181	156	224	113	212	133	188	1837
Gallery	250	118	260	181	156	229	114	212	134	188	1842
Metlach	249	118	260	181	156	230	116	214	133	189	1842
Sullivan	250	119	261	181	156	229	115	213	133	189	1842
Gronther	249	118	260	181	156	229	115	213	133	188	1842
Blohm	250	118	260	181	156	230	115	213	133	188	1844
Holzappel	251	118	260	181	156	230	115	212	132	188	1843
Sheriff—Seymour, Dem.	250	117	259	181	154	227	116	210	134	185	1833
Kaiser, Rep.	184	92	195	115	64	134	101	179	114	180	1358

HUDSON COUNTY.—JERSEY CITY Continued.

	Third Ward									Fourth Ward								
Assembly—Reps.	1 Dis.	2 Dis.	3 Dis.	4 Dis.	5 Dis.	6 Dis.	7 Dis.	8 Dis.	9 Dis.	Total.	1 Dis.	2 Dis.	3 Dis.	4 Dis.	5 Dis.	6 Dis.	7 Dis.	Total.
Coyle	170	119	132	191	160	198	182	181	203	1536	201	193	180	206	251	152	105	1288
Galvin	171	120	133	194	159	196	181	180	205	1542	202	193	182	204	255	151	105	1292
Joerg	172	120	129	195	165	199	190	191	203	1564	202	191	179	206	251	155	103	1287
Wooley	171	120	135	196	164	198	190	181	203	1558	202	191	182	205	252	152	105	1289
Patterson	169	119	131	190	158	198	184	180	202	1531	201	192	179	203	251	152	105	1283
Arrowsmith, Jr.	168	119	138	190	155	196	182	181	201	1530	201	194	180	203	251	152	105	1286
Berg	170	119	109	191	157	197	185	181	201	1501	202	191	179	203	251	152	105	1283
Scott	171	124	142	200	164	200	189	185	203	1578	203	193	175	203	246	147	107	1264
Doppel	170	118	130	189	159	197	184	180	201	1528	200	193	179	202	252	152	105	1283
Eggers	174	122	134	194	162	196	192	180	203	1557	202	192	180	208	259	153	104	1298
Thompson	173	122	132	195	162	197	191	180	202	1554	202	193	181	212	251	152	105	1296
Biereck	168	119	128	188	156	196	181	180	201	1517	201	193	178	203	250	152	105	1282
Assembly—Dems.																		
Alexander	240	187	197	231	152	172	138	170	170	1657	340	299	249	185	205	222	208	1708
Murphy	240	188	199	237	154	174	138	171	169	1670	339	299	249	184	214	223	208	1716
Riordan	239	187	197	234	152	171	139	166	169	1654	339	298	249	182	205	219	208	1700
Ernst	239	184	196	227	150	169	137	173	161	1636	335	300	249	182	197	221	210	1694
Boucher	240	187	199	233	151	174	138	173	169	1664	339	299	248	183	206	220	208	1703
Lange	240	187	197	235	159	173	137	172	170	1670	340	299	248	183	206	220	208	1704
Callery	239	186	196	235	152	172	138	172	169	1659	338	299	249	183	206	221	208	1701
Mettlach	238	185	196	234	153	172	140	172	169	1659	337	299	250	183	204	220	208	1704
Sullivan	243	188	197	235	154	171	141	172	169	1670	339	299	254	184	208	225	209	1718
Guenther	240	187	197	234	153	178	139	170	169	1662	336	300	249	183	202	220	208	1698
Bloom	239	187	193	234	153	173	139	172	170	1662	338	300	240	182	203	218	208	1689
Holzappel	236	184	193	230	153	162	133	165	168	1624	338	293	247	180	198	219	209	1684
Shorliff—Seymour, Dem.	227	178	183	226	151	154	124	163	166	1572	324	291	234	167	196	201	198	1611
Kaiser, Rep.	188	130	149	206	173	219	205	193	205	1668	218	200	196	275	260	173	116	1438

HUDSON COUNTY.—JERSEY CITY Continued.

ELECTION RETURNS.

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Seventh Ward												Eighth Ward											
1 Dis.	2 Dis.	3 Dis.	4 Dis.	5 Dis.	6 Dis.	7 Dis.	8 Dis.	Total.	1 Dis.	2 Dis.	3 Dis.	4 Dis.	5 Dis.	6 Dis.	7 Dis.	8 Dis.	9 Dis.	10 Dis.	11 Dis.	12 Dis.	Total.		
Assembly—Reps.																							
Coyle	114	211	241	223	184	266	174	259	1672	308	264	291	327	332	336	322	269	247	292	153	168	3309	
Galvin	114	213	240	223	183	268	173	259	1673	312	266	295	326	331	337	324	270	247	291	151	172	3322	
Joerg	114	211	242	224	183	269	173	261	1677	313	265	295	327	331	335	323	269	248	290	152	174	3322	
Wooley	114	213	241	223	183	268	171	261	1674	312	268	297	326	331	339	328	273	250	289	150	171	3334	
Patterson	114	210	240	224	183	270	172	261	1674	312	267	295	326	333	338	324	269	250	291	152	172	3329	
Arrowsmith, Jr.	114	211	240	225	183	271	173	261	1678	314	264	295	327	332	335	323	269	248	291	152	170	3320	
Berg	114	211	241	225	183	271	173	260	1678	312	267	294	328	333	333	325	269	248	289	152	170	3320	
Scott	110	201	239	215	180	268	170	262	1645	309	255	271	313	332	316	324	275	247	287	149	169	3247	
Dippel	114	211	239	224	183	271	173	261	1676	313	266	292	327	333	335	324	269	248	290	152	172	3321	
Eggers	114	213	241	223	187	271	174	261	1684	313	268	294	325	334	337	325	270	257	293	152	172	3340	
Thompson	114	212	241	223	183	271	173	261	1678	313	268	296	329	333	336	324	270	251	291	152	171	3334	
Bierck	114	212	240	223	182	268	173	260	1672	310	263	293	327	333	326	321	268	247	290	152	171	3302	
Assembly—Dems.																							
Alexander	156	183	145	158	106	202	146	178	1274	108	126	155	156	185	128	143	161	143	108	59	103	1575	
Murphy	156	184	146	157	106	196	145	178	1268	104	112	149	158	186	124	143	151	141	107	59	101	1545	
Rhordan	156	184	145	157	105	194	146	178	1265	104	111	151	154	184	124	143	161	142	108	59	103	1544	
Ernst	157	185	146	157	106	193	146	179	1269	105	111	143	153	183	125	141	157	141	108	59	102	1528	
Boucher	156	186	148	157	106	193	146	178	1270	104	113	151	153	184	125	142	161	142	107	59	102	1543	
Lange	156	184	146	158	106	193	146	179	1268	105	111	151	155	185	124	143	161	143	108	60	102	1548	
Callery	156	184	146	157	106	193	148	178	1268	105	111	151	154	186	124	143	161	142	108	59	102	1546	
Mattlach	156	187	146	158	106	193	147	181	1274	113	116	173	154	187	149	147	161	144	113	60	105	1622	
Sullivan	158	186	146	160	105	193	144	178	1270	106	116	152	154	187	127	142	161	143	107	59	104	1558	
Guenther	156	183	146	158	106	194	147	178	1268	104	114	151	154	182	125	142	160	139	109	59	104	1534	
Blohm	156	183	145	157	106	193	148	178	1266	104	113	150	153	185	124	142	160	140	110	59	103	1543	
Holzapel	157	187	148	156	106	193	148	178	1273	102	113	148	153	180	124	141	157	142	108	58	98	1524	
Sheriff--Seymour, D	144	176	138	166	101	173	139	170	1207	110	101	151	144	173	127	120	139	133	99	50	93	1440	
Kaiser, R.	121	220	247	217	193	290	183	272	1743	315	275	295	338	344	336	344	294	259	303	160	181	3444	

ELECTION RETURNS.

HUDSON COUNTY.—JERSEY CITY Continued.

		Ninth Ward										Tenth Ward									
		1 Dis.	2 Dis.	3 Dis.	4 Dis.	5 Dis.	6 Dis.	7 Dis.	8 Dis.	9 Dis.	Total.	1 Dis.	2 Dis.	3 Dis.	4 Dis.	5 Dis.	6 Dis.	7 Dis.	8 Dis.	9 Dis.	Total.
Assembly—Reps.																					
Coyte	330	313	132	311	305	212	281	221	245	2350		101	242	122	235	127	157	242	206	223	1655
Galvin	331	314	138	311	305	210	281	223	244	2357		103	242	127	241	127	157	243	206	223	1669
Joerg	333	313	136	313	306	212	281	222	247	2365		101	242	125	241	127	157	245	205	223	1666
Wooley	336	315	137	313	305	212	281	226	245	2370		103	242	131	241	128	158	243	205	224	1675
Patterson	332	313	137	316	305	212	282	222	246	2365		102	242	128	241	127	157	244	204	224	1669
Arrowsmith, Jr.	334	315	134	315	305	211	282	221	246	2363		101	242	126	242	127	158	243	206	220	1666
Berg	332	314	135	315	305	210	280	223	246	2360		102	243	126	242	127	157	245	205	223	1670
Scott	332	310	140	299	294	210	270	226	243	2324		101	239	124	242	125	148	232	203	223	1637
Dippel	334	311	137	315	305	209	281	223	247	2362		102	245	126	241	126	157	244	206	224	1671
Eggers	335	310	139	308	298	210	281	224	247	2352		104	245	131	253	133	157	238	210	222	1693
Thompson	333	314	138	316	304	211	282	223	247	2368		103	244	128	243	128	160	245	206	224	1681
Bierek	333	308	131	314	305	209	278	241	244	2363		102	245	122	239	127	158	243	206	224	1666
Assembly—Dems.																					
Alexander	133	209	79	157	150	115	148	161	155	1307		106	239	114	214	140	236	178	174	112	1513
Murphy	131	208	79	156	145	115	145	155	157	1291		108	233	112	202	139	236	178	173	112	1493
Riordan	130	208	79	156	143	115	146	158	157	1292		106	234	108	211	140	233	178	173	112	1495
Ernst	127	199	78	154	145	115	147	155	158	1278		106	234	107	213	141	234	177	173	112	1497
Boucher	130	208	79	154	144	113	145	156	156	1285		108	237	111	225	143	244	184	177	118	1547
Lange	131	209	79	156	144	113	147	158	157	1294		104	236	107	213	140	233	178	174	112	1497
Callery	130	206	79	154	143	116	146	156	157	1287		106	235	110	208	140	234	177	174	112	1496
Mattlach	130	207	80	155	144	116	149	161	156	1298		107	235	110	208	139	234	178	172	113	1496
Sullivan	134	211	78	157	142	115	147	163	158	1305		107	235	110	205	140	234	178	174	112	1495
Guenter	131	206	79	154	144	115	147	157	157	1290		107	237	108	208	138	232	178	173	112	1490
Blohm	132	205	80	154	146	115	147	157	160	1296		105	237	109	214	140	234	177	174	112	1502
Holzappel	127	204	78	152	137	115	148	155	156	1272		105	233	108	199	135	224	178	171	109	1462
Sheriff—Seymour, Dem.	116	202	77	142	129	108	138	145	136	1193		98	221	105	212	127	230	171	161	107	1432
Kaiser, Rep.	347	319	142	328	319	217	291	263	263	2489		109	268	132	243	141	162	250	224	227	1756

HUDSON COUNTY.—JERSEY CITY Continued.

ELECTION RETURNS.

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Eleventh Ward													Twelfth Ward											
Assembly—Reps.													Total.											
1 Dis.	2 Dis.	3 Dis.	4 Dis.	5 Dis.	6 Dis.	7 Dis.	8 Dis.	9 Dis.	10 Dis.	11 Dis.	Total.		1 Dis.	2 Dis.	3 Dis.	4 Dis.	5 Dis.	6 Dis.	7 Dis.	8 Dis.	9 Dis.	10 Dis.	Total.	
Assembly—Reps.																								
Coyle,	193	279	146	162	293	185	229	271	214	250	175	2397	207	230	101	306	218	205	197	255	221	181	2121	
Galvin,	194	276	148	162	297	186	216	271	215	247	178	2390	207	230	101	306	221	210	199	256	220	181	2131	
Joerg,	194	281	147	162	295	185	229	272	215	251	179	2410	207	230	102	306	220	209	198	258	220	181	2131	
Wooley,	200	290	145	162	297	186	230	271	214	249	177	2421	204	227	103	305	220	209	189	256	220	181	2114	
Patterson, . . .	200	279	146	161	294	185	229	270	214	251	177	2406	208	229	103	307	219	209	197	258	220	181	2131	
Ar'smith, . . .	194	280	146	160	295	185	229	271	216	252	177	2405	207	229	103	306	218	208	196	256	220	182	2125	
Berg,	194	282	146	161	295	188	228	275	216	252	179	2416	212	228	102	306	218	208	184	256	223	182	2131	
Scott,	189	275	137	159	288	174	226	247	210	217	162	2284	192	213	80	278	225	203	194	230	215	173	2003	
Dippel,	200	285	146	162	293	184	232	270	215	251	176	2414	209	229	103	307	216	207	195	257	222	181	2126	
Eggers,	201	299	149	163	297	182	233	268	215	246	178	2431	206	230	102	306	222	207	195	254	222	180	2124	
Thompson, . . .	200	289	144	164	297	186	231	268	214	250	179	2423	208	226	102	292	216	209	195	255	217	181	2101	
Bierek,	189	278	144	163	297	185	230	273	212	250	175	2396	208	230	102	302	213	203	191	257	217	181	2104	
Assembly—Dems.																								
Alexander, . . .	218	273	256	214	189	121	175	174	180	162	142	2104	101	181	208	184	229	174	159	165	132	168	1701	
Murphy,	221	272	251	215	190	119	177	166	181	157	136	2091	98	180	207	184	228	173	154	164	134	167	1689	
Riordan,	217	271	256	214	188	118	174	164	181	160	136	2079	100	180	208	180	225	174	154	164	132	167	1684	
Ernst,	217	270	254	212	188	118	173	170	180	159	137	2078	101	180	206	183	227	174	156	166	133	167	1693	
Boucher,	225	282	258	211	188	119	177	166	180	158	135	2099	100	181	208	183	225	175	154	165	134	167	1692	
Lange,	218	272	258	213	190	123	173	174	186	172	140	2119	105	180	208	183	230	176	157	174	133	167	1713	
Gallery,	218	271	255	214	186	119	176	166	182	160	136	2083	98	178	208	182	226	176	154	162	134	167	1685	
Mettlach,	216	270	257	215	186	123	173	168	179	159	135	2081	102	181	208	180	230	174	154	169	130	167	1695	
Sullivan,	218	271	256	213	186	120	178	167	178	160	137	2084	99	179	208	182	226	172	154	165	133	167	1685	
Guenther,	218	269	257	214	186	120	173	165	179	160	138	2079	102	181	208	179	227	173	154	166	134	167	1691	
Blohm,	217	271	260	214	190	118	180	179	186	167	145	2127	107	194	211	213	247	174	166	176	144	164	1796	
Holzappel, . . .	210	265	257	214	185	125	171	167	179	154	132	2059	93	176	206	178	225	172	148	159	133	167	1657	
Sheriff—																								
Seymour, D	210	262	235	194	185	123	160	157	160	144	132	1962	93	177	189	169	205	171	153	150	124	160	1591	
Kaiser, R.	201	303	168	182	290	183	247	281	236	260	183	2534	213	230	113	314	243	212	199	269	229	190	2212	

ELECTION RETURNS.

HUDSON COUNTY Continued.—HOBOKEN.

	—First Ward—					—Second Ward—					—Third Ward—				
	1 Dis.	2 Dis.	3 Dis.	4 Dis.	Total.	1 Dis.	2 Dis.	3 Dis.	4 Dis.	Total.	1 Dis.	2 Dis.	3 Dis.	4 Dis.	Total.
Assembly—Reps.															
Coyle	182	145	98	221	646	204	189	268	661	186	208	157	126	197	874
Galvin	183	147	102	221	653	207	195	268	670	189	208	157	126	196	876
Joerg	183	147	102	221	653	207	194	270	671	188	208	155	126	196	873
Wooley	183	148	102	224	657	205	197	268	670	187	208	156	126	196	873
Patterson	183	147	102	223	655	207	196	268	671	188	208	154	126	196	872
Arrowsmith, Jr.	183	147	101	223	654	205	196	271	672	185	207	157	126	194	869
Berg	186	145	105	222	658	208	195	268	671	189	207	156	126	195	873
Scott	184	146	102	223	655	200	186	254	640	184	208	156	126	194	868
Dippel	180	147	102	222	651	207	196	269	672	187	208	156	126	196	873
Eggers	183	147	103	223	656	208	194	269	671	188	208	157	127	199	879
Thompson	182	149	105	223	659	206	197	267	670	207	236	186	129	203	961
Bierck	181	146	102	220	649	196	196	258	650	185	203	145	120	195	843
Assembly—Dems.															
Alexander	440	191	172	248	1051	294	323	366	983	280	272	287	180	288	1307
Murphy	440	192	168	248	1048	281	316	344	941	274	268	284	178	282	1286
Riordan	440	192	169	249	1050	282	312	347	941	274	267	282	178	281	1282
Ernst	440	195	167	250	1052	282	308	348	938	274	268	282	178	281	1283
Boucher	440	191	169	249	1049	282	312	344	938	277	268	282	178	283	1288
Lange	446	192	171	249	1058	289	319	352	959	278	269	282	177	282	1288
Callery	438	192	169	249	1048	283	315	348	946	277	269	282	178	282	1288
Mattlach	440	191	169	247	1047	282	311	350	943	275	268	280	178	283	1284
Sullivan	439	191	168	247	1045	285	312	342	939	274	268	281	178	282	1283
Guenther	446	191	168	247	1052	282	311	352	945	272	269	281	178	283	1283
Blöhm	438	187	168	247	1040	281	311	343	936	272	268	282	178	282	1282
Holzappel	441	183	168	246	1038	277	313	342	932	270	240	259	176	271	1216
Sheriff—Seymour, Dem.	409	183	160	246	998	267	307	326	900	260	205	255	168	260	1148
Kaiser, Rep.	218	154	111	227	710	222	202	287	711	201	224	182	135	221	963

ELECTION RETURNS.

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Fourth Ward												Fifth Ward			
Assembly—Reps.															
1 Dis.	2 Dis.	3 Dis.	4 Dis.	5 Dis.	6 Dis.	Total.	1 Dis.	2 Dis.	3 Dis.	4 Dis.	Total.				
Coyte	72	218	211	259	117	162	1039	172	333	244	164	913			
Galvin	73	218	213	259	117	162	1042	176	338	249	166	929			
Joerg	73	218	213	256	117	161	1038	177	337	251	166	931			
Wooley	73	218	212	254	117	162	1036	177	338	252	166	933			
Patterson	73	215	213	253	117	162	1035	176	338	251	166	931			
Arrowsmith, Jr.	73	217	211	252	116	161	1030	176	335	250	166	927			
Berg	73	217	212	254	116	161	1033	177	340	252	166	935			
Scott	72	212	203	251	116	155	1009	172	340	251	165	928			
Dippel	73	216	211	252	116	162	1030	177	338	251	166	932			
Eggers	73	220	213	253	117	162	1038	177	339	251	166	933			
Thompson	72	223	213	253	117	170	1048	180	343	263	164	950			
Bierek	72	212	205	253	114	160	1016	176	333	250	153	917			
Assembly—Dems.															
Alexander	121	156	190	330	262	262	1221	251	425	333	198	1207			
Murphy	124	154	183	328	262	263	1214	246	422	322	183	1173			
Riordan	124	154	183	328	262	263	1214	246	422	324	182	1174			
Ernst	125	158	185	328	261	263	1220	246	423	319	182	1170			
Boucher	124	153	182	328	261	263	1211	246	422	325	182	1175			
Lange	124	153	185	329	263	263	1217	248	426	330	186	1190			
Cattery	124	152	183	327	262	261	1209	246	422	327	178	1173			
Mettlach	124	153	183	329	262	263	1214	248	418	324	178	1168			
Sullivan	124	155	183	327	262	261	1212	246	422	323	178	1169			
Guenther	124	154	183	328	262	262	1213	246	423	324	178	1171			
Blohm	124	152	183	330	261	262	1212	243	419	322	177	1161			
Holzappel	124	151	183	327	249	261	1195	246	420	317	174	1157			
Sheriff—Seymour, Dem.....	127	137	169	204	249	246	1132	243	418	303	177	1141			
Kaiser, Rep.....	72	234	225	270	128	182	1111	182	343	270	173	968			

ELECTION RETURNS.

HUDSON COUNTY Continued.—BAYONNE.

—First Ward.—										—Second Ward.—					—Third Ward.—					Fourth Ward.					Fifth Ward.					Total— Bayonne.
1 Dis.	2 Dis.	3 Dis.	Total.	1 Dis.	2 Dis.	3 Dis.	4 Dis.	5 Dis.	Total.	1 Dis.	2 Dis.	3 Dis.	4 Dis.	Total.	1 Dis.	2 Dis.	Total.	1 Dis.	2 Dis.	Total.	1 Dis.	2 Dis.	Total.							
Assembly—Reps.																														
Coyle	339	191	84	614	260	316	213	253	194	1236	372	240	371	273	1256	122	75	197	101	216	317	3620								
Galvin	338	191	84	613	260	317	213	253	195	1238	373	240	375	275	1263	123	76	199	101	217	318	3631								
Joerg	340	192	84	616	260	316	213	254	196	1239	372	239	375	274	1260	123	76	199	101	217	318	3632								
Woolley	342	194	84	620	260	316	212	254	196	1238	373	240	375	274	1262	123	76	199	101	216	317	3636								
Patterson	340	193	84	617	260	317	213	254	196	1240	372	239	375	274	1260	123	76	199	101	217	318	3634								
Arrowsmith, Jr..	340	193	84	617	260	317	213	254	196	1240	372	239	375	275	1261	123	76	199	101	217	318	3635								
Berg	340	193	84	617	260	317	213	253	196	1239	372	239	375	275	1261	123	76	199	101	217	318	3634								
Scott	339	194	84	617	260	318	213	255	196	1242	376	247	379	273	1275	124	75	199	101	218	319	3652								
Dippel	340	192	84	616	260	317	213	254	196	1240	371	240	374	275	1260	122	76	198	101	216	317	3631								
Eggers	342	193	84	619	260	317	213	254	196	1240	373	243	374	275	1265	124	76	200	101	217	318	3642								
Thompson	342	193	84	619	260	317	213	254	196	1240	374	243	374	275	1266	124	76	200	101	217	318	3643								
Bierek	340	193	84	617	260	315	212	252	196	1235	372	238	375	275	1260	121	76	197	101	217	318	3627								
Assembly—Dems.																														
Alexander	129	229	322	680	283	214	139	181	64	881	99	84	117	153	453	222	255	477	83	170	253	2744								
Murphy	129	228	322	679	283	213	139	181	63	880	99	85	114	152	450	222	255	477	84	169	253	2739								
Riordan	129	230	322	681	284	213	139	181	63	880	99	86	114	152	451	222	255	477	85	168	253	2742								
Ernst	129	229	322	680	283	213	140	182	63	881	98	85	114	153	450	222	255	477	85	170	255	2743								
Boucher	129	230	322	681	284	213	139	182	63	881	99	85	114	153	451	221	255	476	85	170	255	2744								
Lange	129	230	322	681	284	213	139	182	63	881	99	86	114	153	452	222	255	477	85	170	255	2746								
Gallery	129	230	322	681	284	213	139	182	63	881	99	86	114	153	452	222	255	477	85	170	255	2746								
Mettlach	131	229	322	682	283	212	139	182	63	879	97	84	112	152	445	222	255	477	85	169	254	2737								
Sullivan	130	230	322	682	284	213	139	182	63	881	100	85	113	153	451	223	255	478	85	171	256	2748								
Guenther	129	230	322	681	284	213	139	183	63	882	99	85	114	153	451	222	255	477	85	170	255	2746								
Blohm	129	230	320	679	284	213	138	182	63	880	99	86	113	153	451	222	255	477	85	170	255	2742								
Holzappel	129	229	321	679	284	213	139	183	63	882	101	86	112	153	452	223	254	477	85	171	256	2746								
Sheriff—																														
Seymour, D....	134	232	313	679	282	216	138	179	71	886	140	90	122	154	506	220	253	473	92	171	263	2807								
Kaiser, R....	342	199	102	643	278	321	223	260	187	1269	334	239	365	277	1215	136	94	230	166	230	396	3753								

HUDSON COUNTY.—Continued.

ELECTION RETURNS.

483

—West Hoboken—										—Town of Union—									
—1 Ward.—			—2 Ward.—			—3 Ward.—				1 Ward.			2 Ward.		—3 Ward.—				
1 Dis.	2 Dis.	3 Dis.	1 Dis.	2 Dis.	3 Dis.	4 Dis.	1 Dis.	2 Dis.	3 Dis.	Total— W. Hoboken.	1 Dis.	2 Dis.	1 Dis.	2 Dis.	3 Dis.	Total—Town of Union.			
Assembly—Reps.																			
Coyle	179	118	106	206	227	99	141	195	131	128	1530	119	145	121	110	72	152	143	862
Galvin	179	118	105	206	227	97	141	194	131	129	1527	120	145	122	110	71	153	145	866
Joerg	178	117	105	206	227	99	141	193	131	128	1525	121	146	122	108	72	153	143	865
Wooley	179	117	105	206	226	98	141	193	129	128	1522	119	146	122	108	72	153	143	863
Patterson	179	116	105	206	227	99	141	193	131	128	1525	120	146	122	108	72	153	143	864
Arrowsmith Jr.	178	117	105	205	227	99	141	193	131	129	1525	119	147	122	108	72	154	144	866
Berg	179	118	105	204	226	99	141	194	129	129	1524	121	147	123	108	71	147	140	857
Scott	182	117	105	204	225	99	135	193	129	128	1511	117	146	120	108	74	154	143	862
Dippel	179	117	105	205	228	100	142	193	131	128	1528	121	153	126	108	75	155	145	883
Eggers	179	117	105	205	228	99	139	192	130	128	1522	119	147	123	107	70	150	143	859
Thompson	179	117	105	206	230	100	140	194	131	129	1531	118	146	124	107	75	154	143	867
Biereck	179	117	104	206	229	100	140	193	131	129	1528	120	146	123	107	72	153	144	865
Assembly—Dems.																			
Alexander	203	199	232	225	233	139	157	162	147	186	1883	248	188	220	224	185	201	243	1518
Murphy	203	201	233	226	232	139	157	162	147	187	1887	246	186	228	224	186	200	241	1511
Riordan	204	200	233	226	233	139	157	163	147	186	1888	246	189	228	225	187	200	244	1519
Ernst	203	201	233	226	234	139	157	161	148	187	1889	247	188	228	225	186	200	243	1517
Boucher	203	202	233	226	233	139	158	163	147	187	1891	247	188	228	226	186	201	244	1520
Lange	204	202	233	226	234	140	158	163	147	186	1893	247	187	228	226	187	200	244	1519
Gallery	203	202	233	229	234	140	158	162	150	186	1897	244	188	230	226	188	209	248	1533
Mettlach	202	202	233	227	234	140	158	162	147	186	1891	247	185	229	226	180	202	245	1523
Sullivan	203	202	233	226	233	140	158	162	147	187	1891	246	182	225	225	187	198	244	1507
Gunther	203	202	232	227	233	140	158	162	148	186	1891	245	186	227	228	186	204	244	1522
Blohm	203	202	232	225	233	139	158	162	146	186	1886	245	187	227	225	185	201	245	1515
Holzappel	202	202	233	226	232	139	158	162	147	185	1886	244	189	228	226	188	202	246	1523
Sheriff—Seymour, Dem....	203	202	232	227	234	137	158	163	147	189	1892	244	188	227	225	190	203	244	1521
Kaiser, Rep....	180	117	106	205	231	121	181	206	185	127	1659	122	148	125	108	72	153	144	872

HUDSON COUNTY—Continued.

ELECTION RETURNS.

485

	Harrison—4 Ward—					Assembly—Kearny—					Total—Hudson Co.						
	1 Ward.	2 Ward.	3 Ward.	1 Dis.	2 Dis.	Total.	1 Dis.	2 Dis.	3 Ward.	4 Ward.		Total—Kearny.	East Newark.	Secaucus.			
Assembly—Reps.																	
Coyte	37	15	308	55	65	120	480	186	219	405	386	384	383	1538	160	155	36725
Galvin	37	15	307	57	65	122	481	186	217	403	385	385	385	1538	161	155	36878
Joerg	33	15	303	57	64	121	472	185	219	404	382	385	386	1534	159	155	36903
Woolley	37	15	305	57	65	122	479	186	219	405	384	386	386	1539	161	155	36916
Patterson	36	15	309	58	66	124	484	185	219	404	385	384	385	1538	162	155	36860
Arrowsmith, Jr.	36	15	306	56	65	121	478	185	219	404	385	386	386	1540	159	155	36834
Berg	36	15	307	57	65	122	480	186	218	404	386	386	386	1539	161	156	36789
Scott	37	14	306	57	59	116	473	186	220	406	382	381	386	1535	162	154	36254
Dippel	36	15	307	57	65	122	480	186	220	406	386	386	386	1543	160	155	36907
Eggers	36	15	307	57	64	121	479	185	220	405	385	384	384	1538	161	156	36945
Thompson	36	15	307	57	65	122	480	301	337	638	384	391	395	1808	161	155	37330
Bierek	36	15	307	56	65	121	479	301	337	638	385	391	395	1809	160	156	36903
Assembly—Dems.																	
Alexander	291	112	318	131	175	306	1027	29	23	52	154	72	56	334	205	195	35286
Murphy	292	113	319	130	175	305	1029	30	23	53	154	72	55	334	206	195	35144
Riordan	291	114	322	130	180	310	1037	31	24	55	157	74	56	342	214	195	35059
Ernst	291	114	320	130	175	305	1030	30	23	53	155	71	55	334	206	194	34993
Roucher	293	113	319	130	174	304	1029	31	23	54	153	71	55	333	206	195	35141
Lange	294	113	321	130	175	305	1033	31	23	54	156	71	55	336	208	195	35222
Callery	294	113	321	130	175	305	1033	30	24	54	155	71	55	335	206	195	35142
Mettlach	294	113	321	130	176	306	1034	29	24	53	156	73	55	337	206	196	35191
Sullivan	293	113	322	130	175	305	1033	30	24	54	155	72	55	336	207	195	35166
Guenther	294	113	321	130	175	305	1033	29	23	52	155	71	57	335	206	194	35060
Blohm	294	113	321	130	175	305	1033	30	23	53	155	71	55	334	206	196	35177
Holzappel	294	113	321	131	175	306	1034	29	24	53	155	71	55	334	207	195	34741
Sheriff—Seymour, Dem.	294	113	317	125	170	295	1019	31	24	55	154	78	62	349	205	190	33545
Kaiser, Rep.	36	15	310	59	69	128	489	293	343	636	389	384	358	1767	162	162	39116

Socialist, 2090; Soc.-Lab., 673; Union Lab., 195.

Socialist, 2090; Soc.-Lab., 673; Union Lab., 195.

ELECTION RETURNS.

HUNTERDON COUNTY.

HENRIERDON COUNTY.								
—Assembly—			—Sheriff—			County Clerk—		
	Lauer, Rep.	Holcombe, Dem.	Dalley, Pro.	Opdycke, Dem.	Green, Rep.	Rittenhouse, Pro.	Farley, Dem.	Cox, Rep.
Alexandria	41	170	3	165	43	3	170	40
Bethlehem	60	111	3	105	64	4	110	61
Bloomsbury Bor....	58	94	1	80	69	1	94	58
Clinton	133	313	9	286	158	9	350	94
Town of Clinton....	110	108	2	112	105	1	115	103
Delaware	101	249	34	245	107	31	251	99
East Amwell.....	133	168	2	172	130	2	169	133
Franklin	76	169	9	164	83	9	164	79
Frenchtown Bor....	118	136	6	214	44	4	136	121
Bor. of Highbridge.	204	118	11	117	203	11	130	192
Holland	139	160	1	162	135	2	158	140
Bor. of Junction...	103	75	5	72	106	5	76	101
Kingwood	151	182	14	178	154	12	179	154
Lambertville—1 wd	91	194	2	196	92	3	189	96
2 wd	142	192	4	184	149	6	171	163
3 wd	266	227	2	235	257	0	221	271
East Lebanon.....	116	136	2	137	112	2	145	106
West Lebanon.....	119	96	0	96	119	0	99	116
East Raritan.....	206	198	37	187	221	33	198	205
West Raritan.....	207	224	46	206	227	42	227	205
North Readington..	135	195	5	190	140	4	150	175
South Readington..	136	112	3	99	146	3	107	135
Bor. of Stockton...	53	61	5	47	70	5	59	57
East Tewksbury....	64	141	7	141	63	7	135	67
West Tewksbury...	83	139	1	141	80	1	140	82
Union	40	162	1	157	45	0	162	40
West Amwell.....	100	79	0	118	70	0	92	98
	3185	4209	215	4206	3192	200	4197	3192

MERCER COUNTY.

		--Assembly--						--Sheriff--	
		Thompson, Rep.	Barber, Rep.	Burk, Rep.	Millette, Dem.	Kresge, Dem.	Hendrickson, Dem.	Wilbur, Rep.	Hoff, Dem.
Trenton—									
1 ward,	1 dis....	280	282	284	157	160	154	264	175
	2 dis....	201	202	204	119	115	113	181	133
	3 dis....	251	247	250	223	226	223	214	263
2 ward,	1 dis....	250	246	252	177	180	176	240	189
	2 dis....	245	251	250	138	146	138	223	189
	3 dis....	168	171	167	94	95	95	151	111
3 ward,	1 dis....	234	236	235	111	111	109	220	130
	2 dis....	210	211	212	105	105	103	204	113
	3 dis....	142	145	144	141	147	147	131	157
4 ward,	1 dis....	175	175	178	171	174	170	163	183
	1 dis....	174	175	178	171	174	170	163	183
	2 dis....	151	153	153	144	146	143	146	152
4 ward,	3 dis....	137	139	136	206	211	206	129	216
	4 dis....	88	88	88	187	188	187	84	192
5 ward,	1 dis....	100	98	100	127	127	127	96	132
	2 dis....	139	145	141	128	131	131	141	131
	3 dis....	107	108	108	249	250	249	102	258
4 ward,	4 dis....	146	146	145	131	133	131	133	148
	5 dis....	142	143	143	160	160	160	136	172
	6 dis....	108	107	108	147	147	147	104	151
6 ward,	1 a.s....	276	278	280	165	168	162	257	189
	2 dis....	167	176	175	208	211	208	146	234
	3 dis....	244	244	243	155	156	152	221	183
7 ward,	2 dis....	331	333	333	127	126	129	306	156
	3 dis....	218	224	223	193	194	193	197	218
8 ward,	1 dis....	170	170	170	133	133	133	153	151
	2 dis....	207	208	209	98	100	98	191	125
	3 dis....	60	60	60	24	24	24	54	31
9 ward,	1 dis....	242	244	244	147	149	146	225	167
	2 dis....	179	180	177	121	121	121	164	139
	3 dis....	198	195	200	176	181	176	174	203
4 ward,	4 dis....	160	165	156	108	99	95	145	117
	1 dis....	319	321	360	174	170	168	265	224
	2 dis....	197	197	200	130	136	135	161	178
3 dis....	3 dis....	261	263	258	179	181	175	223	222
	1 dis....	210	210	209	200	199	199	195	212
	2 dis....	203	210	210	178	185	177	186	204
3 dis....	3 dis....	249	249	248	172	171	171	217	201
	4 dis....	116	115	115	90	91	90	103	105
12 ward,	1 dis....	167	167	168	74	77	73	142	105
	2 dis....	296	295	292	156	159	156	261	161
	1 dis....	165	164	165	142	142	142	160	147
13 ward,	2 dis....	211	220	223	147	143	139	200	164
	3 dis....	236	239	238	126	129	127	201	167
	4 dis....	253	254	254	109	111	110	248	120
14 ward,	1 dis....	141	142	140	70	68	69	117	93
	2 dis....	90	92	90	40	42	42	87	45
		8985	9053	9083	6726	6787	6682	8196	7612

ELECTION RETURNS.

MERCER COUNTY.—Continued.

	--Assembly--						--Sheriff--	
	Thompson, Rep.	Barber, Rep.	Burk, Rep.	Millette, Dem.	Kresge, Dem.	Hendrickson, Dem.	Wilbur, Rep.	Hoff, Dem.
Hopewell—								
East district.....	122	122	123	102	101	102	111	114
Central district...	125	126	128	91	90	88	122	93
West district....	157	158	158	78	77	79	138	97
Hopewell Bor.....	137	141	152	129	118	122	128	141
Pennington Bor....	113	112	111	74	74	74	105	84
Princeton Twp.....	125	127	127	139	139	140	84	178
Princeton Borough—								
1 dis.....	267	266	303	162	159	157	142	313
2 dis.....	293	306	306	167	153	157	255	205
3 dis.....	233	229	230	275	275	266	106	406
Hamilton, north....	285	286	287	127	126	127	253	159
south....	234	234	234	117	117	116	228	121
west....	179	179	181	100	100	99	150	133
E. Windsor Twp... 160	161	160	62	61	62	149	73	
Hightstown Bor... 349	348	349	201	200	200	333	217	
Ewing	198	215	202	112	112	148	192	136
Lawrence	293	293	296	153	153	151	269	173
Washington	147	155	154	146	145	154	147	151
West Windsor.....	187	187	184	133	133	136	165	152

12619 12731 12768

Socialist, 887; National Pro., 340.

9094 9120 9060 11273 10558

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

		--Assembly--					--Sheriff--		
		Crowther, Rep.	Drake, Rep.	Haines, Rep.	Rose, Dem.	Hildebrandt, Dem.	Dunham, Dem.	Church, Rep.	Quackenbush, Dem.
New Brunswick—									
1 ward,	1 dis....	226	225	224	223	220	224	194	251
	2 dis....	295	294	295	159	161	158	252	200
2 ward,	1 dis....	281	284	280	153	154	153	233	199
	2 dis....	305	305	302	111	116	114	261	146
3 ward,	1 dis....	191	185	190	218	228	223	166	247
	2 dis....	207	212	208	220	230	218	179	257
4 ward,	1 dis....	292	291	292	146	147	144	240	196
	2 dis....	260	258	260	151	155	152	225	186
5 ward,	1 dis....	271	271	271	173	173	173	242	202
	2 dis....	294	292	293	164	165	158	269	185
6 ward,	1 dis....	212	213	213	132	134	133	181	165
	2 dis....	238	238	240	210	211	209	227	221
		3072	3058	3068	2060	2094	2059	2669	2455
Perth Amboy—									
1 ward,	1 dis....	123	123	124	21	25	27	118	33
	2 dis....	236	224	226	57	60	62	218	72
2 ward,	.....	368	330	334	173	179	174	306	209
3 ward,	1 dis....	142	137	137	64	64	64	134	69
	2 dis....	120	115	113	77	77	76	109	84
4 ward,	.....	433	429	430	200	204	201	420	215
5 ward,	.....	200	191	191	207	213	210	190	215
6 ward,	.....	355	352	351	165	173	169	353	169
		1977	1901	1906	964	995	983	1848	1066
Dunellen	.....	178	180	178	133	131	133	168	143
Piscataway—	1 dis.	154	158	153	77	80	83	149	90
	2 dis.	74	87	74	55	52	48	80	49
	3 dis.	103	102	102	46	47	47	97	51
Metuchen	.....	191	194	190	179	178	180	168	206
Highland Park	....	97	104	92	93	98	105	76	119
Raritan—	1 dis....	135	154	128	89	93	93	119	110
	2 dis....	161	163	156	110	103	101	149	113
Woodbridge—	1 dis.	312	310	311	178	178	178	278	211
	2 dis.	138	138	137	193	193	193	137	194
	3 dis.	280	278	277	307	307	306	281	304
North Brunswick	..	140	145	142	66	68	66	129	80
Milltown	.....	167	167	168	94	92	92	137	124
E. Brunswick—	1 dis	96	96	96	71	71	71	100	67
	2 dis	96	95	97	108	110	109	108	93
Helmetta	.....	31	31	31	31	31	31	24	37
South River	.....	222	221	222	410	409	409	449	181
S. Brunswick—	1 dis	139	141	142	107	106	105	126	119
	2 dis	142	142	142	65	65	65	132	74
Cranbury	.....	238	239	238	88	91	88	234	93
Monroe	.....	238	238	238	87	87	87	222	103
Jamesburg	.....	184	183	183	118	118	118	175	127
South Amboy—	1 dis	256	249	270	211	200	194	226	240
	2 dis	235	228	258	217	209	201	195	251
	3 dis	191	190	219	198	189	181	186	204
Sayreville	.....	226	227	228	319	318	316	230	314
Madison	.....	194	198	198	126	113	114	201	116
		9667	9627	9644	6800	6826	6756	9093	7334
Socialist, 121; Prohibition, 107.									

Socialist, 121; Prohibition, 107.

MONMOUTH COUNTY.

	--Senate--			--Assembly--				--Sheriff--		
	Brown, Rep.	Kinhonh, Dem.	Vanderveer, Rep.	Reed, Rep.	Henry, Rep.	Garrison, Dem.	Devereux, Dem.	Curchin, Dem.	Francis, Rep.	Close, Dem.
Atlantic	150	180	148	142	141	187	184	193	139	196
Eatontown—										
1 dis.....	198	80	189	188	188	84	88	84	174	100
2 dis.....	205	135	198	198	197	143	145	145	203	141
Freehold—										
1 dis.....	221	213	245	191	192	200	236	232	158	277
2 dis.....	197	124	237	172	172	138	135	111	129	188
3 dis.....	142	126	147	137	137	124	131	128	128	142
4 dis.....	183	117	185	181	181	121	121	121	170	136
Holmdel ...	122	163	111	107	108	177	177	177	121	165
Howell—										
E. dis.....	120	135	85	97	78	191	163	160	99	163
W. dis....	149	181	124	109	110	211	214	212	115	220
Farmingdale	71	30	62	64	55	44	38	37	57	41
Manalapan ..	195	130	171	167	165	158	163	158	130	195
Englishtown	66	44	69	62	56	42	56	44	47	65
Marlboro ...	172	246	168	163	162	241	254	249	139	281
Matawan Tp	140	193	101	101	101	228	231	228	95	246
Matawan B.	233	126	195	197	197	157	170	157	99	267
Middletown—										
1 dis.....	261	127	258	245	258	131	130	130	229	153
2 dis.....	211	159	195	193	198	171	179	168	189	175
3 dis.....	297	117	278	273	326	120	120	116	255	154
Highlands ..	153	77	129	131	155	100	78	99	183	50
Atl. High'ds	199	115	191	192	199	116	117	122	181	126
Millstone ..	161	200	160	159	158	202	203	203	145	219
Asbury Park—										
1 ward....	284	216	302	234	293	194	281	192	229	289
2 ward....	245	138	249	167	240	118	232	118	190	205
Neptune—										
1 dis.....	258	101	264	240	261	90	125	87	199	179
2 dis.....	155	208	164	152	155	197	223	196	120	259
3 dis.....	246	264	230	226	204	244	311	246	215	301
4 dis.....	324	174	338	331	337	165	168	165	332	174
Bradley B'h	75	119	88	90	88	100	109	100	71	128
Neptune C'y	93	89	73	73	72	108	110	108	60	123
Avon-by-Sea.	58	28	51	50	50	36	39	36	37	49
Ocean—1 dis	125	139	119	119	117	163	165	163	98	183
2 dis	75	53	66	71	67	60	59	60	92	36
Long Branch—										
1 ward....	250	141	246	248	246	140	146	140	257	132
2 ward....	203	182	200	203	201	185	187	184	206	180
3 ward....	285	169	274	277	271	183	180	182	272	188
4 ward....	280	241	274	265	273	247	259	246	264	262
5 ward....	271	164	259	266	259	173	167	172	287	141
6 ward....	322	123	313	327	308	118	118	122	351	97
Total	1611	1020	1566	1586	1558	1046	1057	1046	1537	1000
Sea Bright..	155	139	153	161	155	141	131	139	159	133
Allenhurst ..	42	16	46	45	41	12	14	12	42	17
Deal	44	50	42	43	43	45	48	45	38	52
Raritan—										
1 dis.....	295	180	279	278	283	192	197	193	247	230
2 dis.....	299	115	288	287	289	126	127	126	234	177
3 dis.....	132	72	122	122	126	82	82	77	109	94
4 dis.....	40	79	29	29	29	91	91	91	24	98

MONMOUTH COUNTY.—Continued.

[illegible]

ELECTION RETURNS.

MORRIS COUNTY.

—Assembly— —Sheriff—

	Mills, Rep.	Chaplin, Rep.	Tredway, Dem.	Bunn, Dem.	Hodges, Pro.	Stone, Pro.	Shaw, Rep.	Gillen, Dem.
Boonton—N. dis.....	35	35	5	5	1	1	34	5
E. dis.....	229	225	60	59	7	8	214	63
W. dis.....	197	193	43	40	0	0	189	48
Butler Bor.....	278	279	151	152	0	0	276	159
Chatham	57	57	45	45	0	0	53	49
Chatham Bor.....	198	198	140	140	11	11	200	137
Chester	85	81	206	198	8	8	78	209
Dover—1 dis.....	217	214	147	150	14	14	158	218
2 dis.....	150	145	107	108	5	5	107	150
3 dis.....	194	190	126	123	8	8	138	180
4 dis.....	234	233	134	136	10	19	128	246
Florham Park Bor.....	82	82	59	59	0	0	82	55
Hanover—N. dis.....	103	95	36	44	4	4	91	47
S. dis.....	169	170	117	117	10	10	158	128
W. dis.....	109	124	67	52	7	7	114	63
Jefferson—1 dis.....	68	62	30	34	1	1	59	43
2 dis.....	59	59	38	36	0	0	54	44
Madison Bor—N. dis..	0	0	29	29	7	7	196	172
S. dis..	238	237	157	158	9	9	237	157
Mendham	136	129	129	136	7	8	127	137
Montville	128	127	22	26	4	4	117	35
Morris	220	214	78	77	15	18	213	82
Morristown—								
1 ward, 1 dis.....	159	158	55	51	8	8	158	54
2 dis.....	148	144	79	75	10	11	147	79
2 ward, 1 dis.....	170	173	110	107	12	12	169	114
2 dis.....	108	105	140	142	12	14	103	149
3 ward, 1 dis.....	128	132	100	92	10	12	130	99
2 dis.....	105	104	61	60	7	7	104	62
4 ward.....	156	152	136	134	14	14	155	133
Total	974	968	681	666	73	78	966	690
Mount Arlington Bor..	46	51	9	5	0	1	49	6
Mount Olive.....	100	98	127	126	8	8	99	128
Netcong Bor.....	126	128	78	77	0	0	128	75
Passaic—N. dis.....	98	96	116	117	2	2	97	116
S. dis.....	103	102	101	102	4	4	100	103
Pequannoc	160	163	34	32	0	0	142	53
Randolph—1 dis.....	91	78	109	105	3	3	86	109
2 dis.....	107	100	107	106	0	0	146	66
Rockaway Bor.....	182	171	82	88	7	8	142	122
Rockaway—N. dis....	217	216	54	54	1	1	169	98
W. dis....	111	108	100	101	8	8	88	125
S. dis....	109	107	95	98	4	4	97	108
Roxbury—Succasunna..	181	147	146	139	1	1	190	124
Port Morris..	44	43	46	43	5	5	46	42
Washington—N. dis...	54	56	61	59	4	3	54	61
S. dis...	140	114	161	191	8	0	140	164
Wharton Bor.....	186	174	149	153	8	9	179	169

6215 6069 4182 4186 264 277 5941 4786

Prohibition, 9; Socialist, 16.

OCEAN COUNTY.

	—Assembly—			—Sheriff—		
	Spague, Rep.	Warren, Ind. Rep.	Austin, Pro.	Jeffrey, H., Rep.	Chambers, Dem.	Jeffrey, N., Pro.
Barnegat City.....	16	7	0	18	5	0
Bay Head.....	26	20	4	33	15	4
Beach Haven.....	19	37	1	40	16	1
Berkley	63	90	2	67	88	0
Brick—E. dis.....	172	101	6	171	106	6
W. dis.....	112	92	1	103	97	1
Dover	298	315	14	278	338	11
Eagleswood	75	63	4	92	48	2
Harvey Cedars.....	4	5	0	4	5	0
Island Heights.....	43	31	6	44	34	4
Jackson	120	175	7	122	171	8
Lacey	79	82	1	93	73	0
Lakewood—1 dis.....	225	85	7	234	76	7
2 dis.....	206	108	5	203	112	5
Lavellette	16	5	0	15	6	0
Little Egg City.....	22	118	0	23	117	0
Long Beach.....	14	2	0	16	1	0
Manchester	70	161	1	92	140	1
Ocean	46	58	2	52	56	2
Plumsted	157	143	12	162	140	11
Point Pleasant Beach....	117	96	1	156	57	1
Sea Side Park.....	16	26	1	15	28	0
Stafford	98	120	2	112	107	1
Surf City.....	12	7	0	12	7	0
Tuckerton	92	159	26	111	141	24
Union	101	133	8	108	127	8
	2219	2239	111	2376	2111	97

ELECTION RETURNS.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

--Surrogate--

--Assembly--

	Wright, Rep.	Martelli, Rep.	Smethurst, Rep.	Prince, Rep.	Wise, Rep.	Rutten, Dem.	Nowman, Dem.	Furey, Dem.	Van Vranken, Dem.	Cahell, Dem.	King, Rep.	Hughes, Dem.
Paterson—1 ward,	1 dis.....	228	223	227	226	133	173	135	130	134	210	152
2 dis.....	339	334	338	340	338	152	135	148	147	148	325	162
3 dis.....	372	369	372	371	371	104	102	103	105	103	362	115
4 dis.....	215	215	217	218	217	110	108	110	109	110	186	141
	1154	1110	1130	1156	1148	499	538	496	491	495	1083	570
2 ward,	1 dis.....	282	281	279	282	138	135	137	132	134	269	156
2 dis.....	272	275	271	274	274	218	212	214	216	217	275	213
3 dis.....	297	297	288	299	296	243	242	243	239	242	278	262
4 dis.....	380	383	375	380	384	265	259	262	261	261	376	261
5 dis.....	239	239	265	258	258	216	213	219	214	216	240	241
	1490	1495	1478	1493	1492	1080	1061	1075	1062	1070	1438	1133
3 ward,	1 dis.....	238	237	238	240	257	257	255	259	257	230	268
2 dis.....	223	229	231	236	235	346	348	349	344	341	250	342
3 dis.....	278	286	276	280	280	305	301	302	301	301	283	332
	739	749	744	754	755	908	906	906	904	899	763	942
4 ward,	1 dis.....	133	134	134	133	186	184	188	186	186	125	192
2 dis.....	293	295	291	293	285	249	239	243	242	241	239	244
3 dis.....	380	367	372	379	372	217	220	220	215	220	363	233
4 dis.....	361	352	356	357	359	158	161	157	154	154	339	178
5 dis.....	357	356	355	358	358	197	194	195	192	192	314	237
	1524	1504	1506	1521	1507	1007	998	1003	989	993	1433	1084
5 ward,	1 dis.....	177	180	179	174	77	82	78	77	78	159	101
2 dis.....	240	240	241	243	238	158	157	162	157	159	228	174
3 dis.....	347	346	347	352	351	109	103	104	101	105	332	118
4 dis.....	231	230	233	231	227	123	125	120	121	121	213	139
	995	996	1000	1005	990	467	467	464	456	463	932	532

PASSAIC COUNTY.—Continued.

Assembly—

--Surrogate--

	Wright,	Marelli,	Smethurst,	Prince,	Wise,	Rutten,	Newman,	Furey,	VanVranken,	Cahell,	King,	Hughes,
Pateon—6 ward,	166	161	165	166	164	222	212	213	212	212	112	268
1 dis.....												
2 dis.....	196	194	197	197	193	299	295	298	292	295	211	283
7 ward,	362	355	362	363	357	521	507	511	504	507	323	551
1 dis.....	86	86	88	86	86	397	397	397	395	396	87	396
2 dis.....	45	28	46	48	46	357	359	360	350	373	72	333
3 dis.....	175	174	197	177	175	253	246	251	240	243	168	263
8 ward,	306	288	331	311	308	1007	1002	1008	985	1012	327	992
1 dis.....	97	99	103	101	100	417	415	415	415	417	111	403
2 dis.....	124	121	123	118	115	429	412	415	423	423	150	398
3 dis.....	155	160	148	156	157	445	440	451	444	445	156	448
9 ward,	376	380	374	375	372	1291	1267	1281	1282	1285	417	1240
1 dis.....	161	161	123	165	116	369	361	395	358	363	179	350
2 dis.....	258	257	259	259	260	230	232	230	230	231	236	252
3 dis.....	82	97	81	79	76	307	306	312	309	312	80	307
4 dis.....	295	292	297	294	296	402	406	404	402	402	280	116
10 ward,	796	807	760	797	748	1308	1305	1341	1299	1308	775	1325
1 dis.....	99	87	100	100	100	384	387	407	377	376	87	394
2 dis.....	158	155	155	157	157	105	107	109	104	105	148	113
3 dis.....	155	150	149	152	151	237	236	242	234	238	134	268
4 dis.....	164	159	166	168	167	231	230	231	229	229	148	252
11 ward,	576	551	570	577	575	957	960	995	939	948	517	1027
1 dis.....	384	389	382	388	380	104	98	101	100	110	365	118
2 dis.....	272	271	261	272	265	67	72	74	67	67	257	82
3 dis.....	365	374	370	372	375	120	118	124	121	118	350	141
Total for Paterson.....	9339	9269	9288	9384	9273	9336	9299	9379	9199	9275	8980	9746

SALEM COUNTY.

	—Senate—		—Assembly—		—Sheriff—	
	Plummer, Jr., Rep.	Newall, Dem.	Hunt, Rep.	Atkinson, Dem.	Allen, Rep.	Reeves, Dem.
Alloway	131	184	111	198	122	192
Elmer	139	188	133	195	131	197
Elsinboro	64	42	59	44	57	48
Lower Alloway Creek.....	211	118	206	124	202	126
Lower Penns Neck.....	140	215	104	251	148	207
Mannington	297	109	295	112	305	101
Oldmans	171	115	169	113	167	117
Pennsgrove	265	257	322	202	275	250
Pilesgrove	207	114	206	116	199	124
Pittsgrove	193	153	192	153	192	153
Quinton	247	51	210	82	209	86
Upper Penns Neck.....	79	108	83	103	83	103
Upper Pittsgrove.....	249	185	248	187	244	191
Woodstown	203	78	202	81	202	83
Salem—E. W., 1 dis.....	205	108	204	108	203	109
2 dis.....	303	272	296	274	288	284
W. W., 1 dis.....	159	198	159	196	148	207
2 dis.....	122	230	130	224	119	233
	3385	9725	3329	2763	3294	2811

Prohibition, 177.

ELECTION RETURNS.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

—Senate— —Assembly— —Sheriff—

	Frellinghuysen, Rep.	Childs, Dem.	Hoppock, Pro.	Hoagland, Rep.	Durling, Dem.	Acers, Pro.
Bedminster, 1 dis.....	75	135	0	81	128	0
2 dis.....	86	177	4	94	168	5
Bernards, 1 dis.....	55	163	1	102	116	1
2 dis.....	59	74	0	67	69	0
3 dis.....	58	93	0	70	81	0
4 dis.....	118	238	0	204	157	1
Branchburg, 1 dis.....	77	57	0	75	57	0
2 dis.....	70	49	2	69	49	2
Bridgewater, 1 dis.....	242	168	11	224	190	8
2 dis.....	276	193	4	250	221	4
3 dis.....	218	110	3	206	117	3
4 dis.....	236	156	8	256	164	7
5 dis.....	236	130	2	220	140	1
6 dis.....	61	55	5	58	58	5
Bound Brook Bor., 1 dis..	144	122	4	149	120	4
2 dis..	153	150	15	143	162	15
Franklin, 1 dis.....	175	46	0	187	33	0
2 dis.....	159	126	5	164	125	6
3 dis.....	148	79	3	171	57	3
Hillsboro, 1 dis.....	185	94	0	179	100	0
2 dis.....	133	86	4	149	71	4
Millstone Bor.....	24	26	0	28	22	0
Montgomery	181	105	0	183	102	0
Rocky Hill Bor.....	38	48	1	42	44	1
N. Plainfield Bor., 1 dis..	370	116	18	389	94	19
2 dis..	366	123	20	376	107	22
N. Plainfield Twp.....	91	57	1	97	50	1
Warren	87	119	0	70	126	0
	4151	3095	111	4301	2928	112

SUSSEX COUNTY.

—————Assembly————— —————Sheriff—————

	McCarthy, Rep.	Morris, Dem.	Roe, Pro.	Gunn, Rep.	Dewitt, Dem.	Quick, Pro.
Andover Bor.....	37	73	0	53	60	0
Andover Twp.....	40	77	0	76	45	0
Branchville	64	94	9	83	74	9
Byram	31	28	8	33	26	8
Frankford	92	133	6	110	120	6
Fredon	51	75	0	71	57	0
Green	48	79	0	73	59	0
Hampton	46	101	1	57	92	0
Hardyston, 1 dis.....	128	148	9	196	82	5
2 dis.....	189	67	1	160	93	1
Hopatcong	18	14	1	14	17	1
Lafayette	89	88	1	125	54	1
Montague	59	63	0	59	64	1
Newton, 1 dis.....	260	227	13	319	170	12
2 dis.....	257	221	26	321	157	27
Sandyston	108	100	3	85	127	3
Sparta, north.....	127	31	1	75	85	1
south.....	84	135	3	85	138	2
Stanhope	109	94	0	116	87	0
Stillwater	63	117	2	72	110	2
Sussex	143	168	10	137	170	12
Vernon	122	161	3	167	117	1
Walpeck	26	60	1	27	59	1
Wantage, north.....	65	141	0	80	124	0
south.....	68	180	3	93	161	1
	<hr/> 2324	<hr/> 2675	<hr/> 101	<hr/> 2687	<hr/> 2348	<hr/> 94

UNION COUNTY.

500

ELECTION RETURNS.

—Senate—			Assembly			—Sheriff—		
			Ackerman, Rep.	Nugent, Dem.	Perkins, Rep.	Tillman, Rep.	Tucker, Rep.	Stamford, Dem.
								Feld, Dem.
								Conley, Dem.
								Lawrence, Rep.
								Woodruff, Dem.
Elizabeth—1 ward,	1 dis.....	54	213	73	72	190	191	189
	2 dis.....	110	214	97	97	226	230	226
	3 dis.....	39	143	38	38	141	141	141
		203	570	208	207	556	562	556
2 ward,	1 dis.....	71	266	75	75	260	259	261
	2 dis.....	163	119	173	178	106	108	174
		236	385	250	253	366	367	373
3 ward,	1 dis.....	63	202	65	68	201	199	200
	2 dis.....	170	72	175	174	70	71	71
	3 dis.....	99	191	105	107	184	183	182
	4 dis.....	161	166	183	183	144	146	138
		493	631	528	532	599	599	589
4 ward,	1 dis.....	153	270	164	163	260	260	259
	2 dis.....	208	195	209	212	192	189	193
		361	465	373	375	452	449	448
5 ward,	1 dis.....	170	117	169	173	117	115	116
	2 dis.....	200	143	209	211	134	134	131
	3 dis.....	77	98	89	86	88	89	87
		447	358	467	470	339	338	332
6 ward,	1 dis.....	165	206	175	170	203	200	202
	2 dis.....	149	159	154	156	155	153	151
		314	365	329	326	338	333	333
7 ward,	1 dis.....	127	223	148	142	201	203	201
	2 dis.....	132	261	144	146	254	241	250
		259	484	292	288	435	444	451
8 ward,	1 dis.....	124	209	131	132	205	202	203
	2 dis.....	79	248	105	105	214	217	212
	3 dis.....	72	160	94	99	137	132	132
		275	617	330	336	556	551	547

ELECTION RETURNS.

501

UNION COUNTY.—Continued.

—Senate—		—Assembly—						—Sheriff—			
		Ackerman, Rep.	Nugent, Dem.	Perkins, Rep.	Tillman, Rep.	Tucker, Rep.	Stamford, Dem.	Field, Dem.	Conley, Dem.	Lawrence, Rep.	Woodruff, Dem.
Elizabeth—9 ward,	1 dis.....	160	175	172	171	178	160	160	157	152	180
	2 dis.....	176	264	190	190	194	251	254	250	174	266
10 ward,	1 dis.....	336	439	362	361	372	411	414	407	326	446
	2 dis.....	183	104	201	202	202	84	83	83	191	96
11 ward,	1 dis.....	203	128	207	208	211	123	125	122	194	135
	2 dis.....	386	232	408	410	413	207	208	205	385	231
	3 dis.....	342	109	353	354	354	99	90	98	337	116
	4 dis.....	249	73	256	255	264	67	67	62	251	74
12 ward,	1 dis.....	591	182	609	609	618	166	166	160	588	190
	2 dis.....	176	135	192	189	189	120	123	124	186	125
	3 dis.....	126	113	146	146	154	96	91	93	134	107
	4 dis.....	220	112	256	254	262	70	72	71	252	80
	5 dis.....	522	360	594	589	605	286	286	288	572	312
Total in Elizabeth.....		4423	5088	4750	4756	4832	4751	4737	4703	4600	4912
Plainfield—1 ward,	1 dis.....	300	83	292	295	295	90	89	89	295	88
	2 dis.....	137	56	140	140	140	53	52	52	138	51
2 ward,	1 dis.....	437	139	432	435	435	143	141	141	433	139
	2 dis.....	338	96	326	328	331	105	106	103	333	100
	3 dis.....	145	53	144	149	149	53	50	50	144	54
3 ward,	1 dis.....	483	149	470	477	480	158	156	153	477	154
	2 dis.....	311	86	301	302	301	92	91	92	298	93
	3 dis.....	155	50	163	162	166	41	42	42	164	41
4 ward,	1 dis.....	466	136	464	464	467	133	133	134	462	134
	2 dis.....	190	87	197	197	196	83	84	83	194	85
	3 dis.....	269	143	285	282	282	133	133	132	276	138
	4 dis.....	267	118	281	281	281	96	96	96	277	100
	5 dis.....	726	348	763	760	759	312	313	311	747	323
Total in Plainfield.....		2112	772	2129	2136	2141	746	743	739	2119	750

ELECTION RETURNS.

	Ackerman, Rep.	Nugent, Dem.	Parkins, Rep.	Tillman, Rep.	Tucker, Rep.	Stamford, Dem.	Feld, Dem.	Conley, Dem.	Lawrence, Rep.	Woodruff, Dem.
Rahway—1 ward.....	181	195	182	184	181	195	194	196	181	195
2 ward.....	191	214	190	198	188	209	209	218	221	218
3 ward.....	276	168	273	280	275	169	165	170	275	171
4 ward.....	185	141	185	186	187	140	134	140	185	140
5 ward.....	177	117	177	181	174	113	109	121	175	120
Summit—1 ward, 1 dis.....	1010	835	1007	1029	1005	830	811	845	1001	817
2 ward, 2 dis.....	240	81	241	241	241	83	83	255	255	65
3 ward.....	139	72	136	139	139	74	74	74	170	44
4 ward, 1 dis.....	159	121	162	162	162	119	120	120	198	91
2 ward, 2 dis.....	206	104	206	207	207	104	104	104	242	88
Westfield—1 ward.....	744	378	745	749	749	380	381	381	865	268
2 ward.....	220	45	209	219	219	54	46	46	216	49
3 ward.....	87	76	92	87	87	73	77	76	73	92
4 ward.....	158	73	159	159	161	73	69	69	148	83
Cranford—1 dis.....	213	77	217	216	218	72	73	71	204	86
2 dis.....	193	56	197	199	198	53	51	52	182	67
Union—1 dis.....	158	117	156	157	157	117	118	118	386	153
2 dis.....	218	89	225	224	226	86	82	81	201	100
Clark Twp.....	376	206	381	381	383	203	200	199	336	244
Fanwood Twp.....	45	40	43	44	42	41	40	45	41	44
Linden Twp.....	170	68	160	169	160	79	77	78	193	45
New Providence Twp.....	95	29	100	100	100	25	25	25	95	29
Springfield Twp.....	63	32	52	52	52	32	32	32	59	24
Fanwood Bor.....	174	58	169	172	172	57	57	57	167	62
Garwood Bor.....	53	17	53	54	53	17	16	17	58	13
Linden Bor.....	86	42	86	86	95	41	40	38	84	44
Mountainside Bor.....	67	20	67	67	67	12	12	12	62	17
New Providence Bor.....	53	18	56	56	56	13	13	13	55	14
Roselle Bor.....	80	69	79	79	79	69	69	69	94	58
Roselle Park Bor.....	275	62	277	279	279	60	58	60	225	113
Total for Union County.....	232	176	240	241	241	168	167	169	120	288
Total for Union County.....	11089	8290	11430	11481	11549	7900	7845	7847	11145	8213

Prohibition, 159; Social, 473; Soc.-Labor, 192.

WARREN COUNTY.

—Senate— —Assembly— —Sheriff— —County
—Clerk—

	Rutherford, Rep.	Cornish, Dem.	Mingle, Rep.	Firth, Dem.	Merrick, Rep.	Kerr, Dem.	Pursel, Rep.	Hoagland, Dem.
Attamuchy	105	42	74	74	61	87	73	74
Belvidere	236	214	231	219	237	213	182	209
Blairstown	154	199	176	181	149	207	151	205
Franklin	104	179	110	174	109	176	109	176
Frelinghuysen	101	107	124	84	76	134	97	115
Greenwich	95	113	92	122	106	108	100	113
Hackettstown, 1 dis...	119	157	138	141	133	147	135	146
2 dis...	170	137	151	155	150	159	154	154
Hardwick	22	67	25	65	18	71	21	69
Harmony	65	173	70	166	75	171	66	174
Hope	120	141	133	127	96	163	125	136
Independence	83	116	83	119	79	122	79	121
Knowlton	164	140	157	146	162	141	101	206
Lopatcong	38	69	37	69	51	55	48	56
Mansfield	95	172	103	164	105	164	100	166
Oxford, 1 dis.....	91	198	87	202	99	190	65	225
2 dis.....	123	141	127	137	133	131	129	137
Pohaquarry	18	39	16	41	16	40	18	38
Philipsburg, 1 ward..	255	220	225	244	298	175	307	166
2 ward..	196	244	198	242	251	185	255	182
3 ward..	254	194	254	188	352	98	289	159
4 ward..	217	177	194	193	299	99	288	108
5 ward..	234	202	222	212	323	108	260	176
6 ward..	139	168	176	132	253	54	240	65
	1295	1205	1269	1211	1776	719	1639	856
Pohatcong	152	174	159	168	157	169	164	163
Washington, east.....	112	297	155	216	169	220	163	219
west.....	97	286	141	211	147	213	153	208
Washington Twp.....	52	186	65	173	56	184	58	183
	3611	4552	3723	4365	4160	3984	3929	4209

Prohibition, 217.

Total Number of Election Districts in the State.

Atlantic	42	Middlesex	47
Bergen	73	Monmouth	59
Burlington	45	Morris	46
Camden	96	Ocean	26
Cape May	18	Passaic	65
Cumberland	33	Salem	18
Essex	194	Somerset	28
Gloucester	24	Sussex	25
Hudson	188	Union	68
Hunterdon	27	Warren	28
Mercer	65		
Total			1215

SUMMARY.

VOTE FOR ASSEMBLY BY COUNTIES, 1905.

Pluralities.

	Republican.	Democrat.	Prohibition.	Socialist.	Social-Labor.	Citizens.	Union Labor.	Republican.	Democrat.
Atlantic	5917	1027	209	35	...	...	...	4890	....
Bergen	9413	7539	238	330	...	...	...	1874	....
Burlington	7489	4364	427	118	...	...	...	3125	....
Camden	15246	10895	539	360	...	...	...	4351	....
Cape May.....	1737	525	76	67	...	...	...	1212	....
Cumberland	5354	2270	351	104	...	...	...	3084	....
Essex	41657	21061	336	1872	543	67	...	20596	....
Gloucester	4239	3137	253	...	...	...	...	1102	....
Hudson	36855	35110	...	2081	600	...	193	1745	....
Hunterdon	3192	4206	200	....	...	...	...	...	1014
Mercer	12706	9091	338	885	...	...	...	3615	....
Middlesex	9646	6795	105	120	...	...	...	2851	....
Monmouth	10284	8434	287	74	...	...	...	1850	....
Morris	6142	4184	270	179	...	80	...	1958	....
Ocean	2219	*2239	97	...	...	...	...	....	*20
Passaic	14015	11824	236	805	422	...	...	2191	....
Salem	3329	2763	177	...	...	...	...	566	....
Somerset	4301	2928	112	...	...	...	...	1373	....
Sussex	2324	2675	94	...	...	...	...	....	351
Union	11486	7864	152	471	190	...	...	3622	....
Warren	3723	4365	269	...	...	...	...	....	642
Total	211274	153296	4766	7501	1755	147	193	60005	2027
Plurality	57978							57978	

*Independent Republican.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, 1904—HIGHEST ELECTOR'S VOTE.

	Republ'can.	Democratic.	National Prohibition.	Socialist.	Socialist Labor.	People's Democratic.	Pluralities.	
							Republican.	Democratic.
Atlantic	7933	3064	183	37	18	30	4869	....
Bergen	9957	7301	194	461	115	190	2656	....
Burlington	8655	4962	538	128	35	129	3693	....
Camden	18225	9423	569	384	45	114	8802	....
Cape May	2832	1238	122	49	3	11	1594	....
Cumberland	7402	3317	548	162	30	56	4085	....
Essex	50508	25452	582	2479	647	842	25056	....
Gloucester	4829	2818	399	48	13	58	2011	....
Hudson	36683	38021	372	2860	396	677	....	1338
Hunterdon	3856	4361	291	22	10	116	....	505
Mercer	14900	8527	335	586	118	119	6373	....
Middlesex	10117	6996	214	113	69	173	3121	....
Monmouth	10885	9032	415	93	45	109	1853	....
Morris	8201	4768	514	373	104	246	3433	....
Ocean	3666	1709	140	23	7	15	1957	....
Passaic	17705	11532	261	1017	439	433	6173	....
Salem	3694	2775	228	18	5	35	919	....
Somerset	4633	3195	136	21	18	44	1438	....
Sussex	2642	3133	141	56	8	86	....	491
Union	13906	8574	261	535	204	120	5332	....
Warren	3935	4368	402	122	51	102	....	433
Totals	245164	164566	6845	9587	2680	3705	83365	2767
Plurality							80598	

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR, 1904.

	Stokes, Republican.	Black, Democrat.	Parker, Prohibition.	Kearns, Socialist.	Herrschafft, Socialist Lab.	Honnecker, People's Dem.	Pluralities.	
							Republican.	Democratic.
Atlantic	7652	3380	174	29	13	30	4272	....
Bergen	9426	7887	190	411	119	162	1539	....
Burlington	8290	5399	514	110	36	116	2891	....
Camden	17605	10099	550	373	49	100	7506	....
Cape May	2723	1371	111	21	2	7	1352	....
Cumberland	6926	3770	516	132	29	50	3156	....
Essex	47288	28950	574	2379	608	770	18338	....
Gloucester	4552	3087	401	45	12	57	1465	....
Hudson	33688	41242	401	2682	671	585	....	7554
Hunterdon	3764	4482	280	21	10	91	....	718
Mercer	13569	9995	323	449	93	94	3575	....
Middlesex	9781	7360	212	99	68	158	2421	....
Monmouth	10577	9375	400	73	39	91	1202	....
Morris	8039	4993	513	352	98	227	3046	....
Ocean	3543	1838	132	19	4	12	1705	....
Passaic	16158	13263	294	947	404	326	2895	....
Salem	3596	2883	185	9	10	27	713	....
Somerset	4444	3392	137	20	16	35	1052	....
Sussex	2572	3194	140	53	9	76	....	622
Union	13416	9143	262	523	194	188	4273	....
Warren	3754	4617	378	111	42	83	....	863
Totals	231363	179719	6687	8858	2526	3285	61401	9757
Plurality							51644	

FOR CONGRESS, 1904.

FIRST DISTRICT.

[illegible]

SECOND DISTRICT.

							Pluralities.
		Gardner, Rep.	Perry, Dem.	Landon, Pro.	Barkley, Soc.	Owen, People's Dem.	
						Dem.	Rep.
Cape May	2800	1271	119	30	8	1529	....
Cumberland	7313	3374	553	161	51	3939	....
Atlantic	7541	3426	170	31	32	4115	....
Burlington	8642	4964	564	132	118	3678	....
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Plurality	26296	13035	1406	354	209	13261	....
						13261	

THIRD DISTRICT.

							Pluralities.	
		Howell, Rep.	Otis, Dem.	Sperle, Soc. Labor.	Rippen, Soc.	Brown, Pro.	Labaw, People's Dem.	
								Rep. Dem.
Middlesex	.....	10085	7054	68	110	204	162	3031
Monmouth	.....	10948	8958	43	87	408	98	1990
Ocean	.....	3532	1850	2	20	128	13	1682
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Plurality	.....	24565	17862	113	217	740	273	6703
								6703

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

	Parker, Rep.	Jackson, Dem.	Greengrass, Pro.	Billings, Soc.	Burgholz, Soc. Labor.	Rusby, People's Dem.	Pluralities.
Essex (part).....	25578	14347	302	756	228	428	Rep. 11231
Plurality							Dem. 11231

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

	Willey, Rep.	Seymour, Dem.	James, Soc.	Maddick, Soc. Labor.	Pomeroy, People's Dem.	Pluralities.
Essex (part).....	24148	11607	1659	407	415	Rep. 12541
Plurality						Dem. 12541

NINTH DISTRICT.

	Van Winkle, Rep.	Benny, Dem.	Wilson, Pro.	Headley, Soc.	Herschafft, Soc. Labor.	Gray, People's Dem.	Pluralities.
Hudson (part)...	19824	17399	228	1183	230	267	Rep. 2425
Plurality							Dem. 2425

TENTH DISTRICT.

	McDermott, Dem.	Walker, Rep.	Ufert, Soc.	Gilmore, Soc. Labor.	Dwyer, People's Dem.	Low, Pro.	Pluralities.
Hudson (part)...	21293	15959	1453	417	307	139	Rep.
Plurality							Dem. 5334

POPULATION, ASSESSED VALUATION AND DEBT OF THE
COUNTIES OF NEW JERSEY, 1905.

	Population, 1905.	Assessed valuation, 1905.	Funded debt,	Floating debt.	Sinking fund.
Atlantic	59,862	\$57,051,796	\$94,000	1.75	None.
Bergen	100,003	51,692,679	335,000	None.	None.
Burlington	62,042	24,404,915	None.	\$80,000	None.
Camden	121,555	50,114,972	757,300	None.	25,555
Cape May	17,390	11,356,700	75,900	13,241	5,713
Cumberland	52,110	18,528,000	112,000	None.	None.
Essex	409,628	266,539,637	7,957,424	None.	947,517
Gloucester	34,477	16,430,582	101,500	16,000	None.
*Hudson	449,879	240,738,648	6,460,776	None.	1,020,969
Hunterdon	33,258	18,522,277	None.	None.	None.
Mercer	110,516	55,944,600	669,300	270,500	20,000
Middlesex	97,036	38,548,290	405,600	10,471	None.
Monmouth	87,919	58,692,845	25,000	367,761	None.
Morris	67,934	32,100,362	400,000	35,900	None.
Ocean	20,880	10,794,344	None.	36,000	18,538
Passaic	175,858	79,325,284	901,000	None.	None.
Salem	26,278	14,727,155	76,707	None.	76,707
Somerset	36,270	20,343,499	None.	103,095	None.
Sussex	23,325	12,525,111	6,000	30,000	None.
Union	117,211	55,260,709	925,000	None.	16,000
Warren	40,403	20,040,556	15,000	None.	None.

Tax Rate—Atlantic, \$0.42105; Bergen, \$0.6453; Burlington, \$1.16; Camden, \$0.59; Cape May, \$0.3; Cumberland, \$0.671758; Essex, \$0.6482; Gloucester, \$0.66; Hudson, \$0.602; Hunterdon, \$0.40; Mercer, \$0.62562; Middlesex, \$0.8797; Monmouth, \$0.627; Morris, \$1.05; Ocean, \$0.101; Passaic, \$0.235; Salem, \$0.64; Somerset, \$0.610; Sussex, \$0.944; Union, \$0.4883; Warren, \$0.4480.

*Including \$33,902,818 second-class railroad property.

POPULATION, ASSESSED VALUATION, TAX RATE AND DEBT
OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS OF
NEW JERSEY, 1905.

	Population, 1905.	Assessed valuation, 1905.	Tax-rate per \$100.	Funded debt.	Floating debt.
Newark	283,289	\$172,375,735	\$2.27	20,067,000	4,006,500
Jersey City	232,099	108,309,060	2.74	17,880,307	830,393
Paterson	111,529	56,601,413	2.50	3,962,500	528,785
Trenton	84,180	39,436,450	2.20	4,466,640	357,047
Camden	83,363	35,624,755	2.20	3,148,800	42,304
Hoboken	65,468	36,188,280	2.28	1,617,500	47,804
Elizabeth	60,509	21,724,654	2.91	3,134,500	5,000
Bayonne	42,262	16,314,717	2.79	2,356,850	125,000
Passaic	37,837	11,746,570	2.88	633,000	170,238
Atlantic City ..	37,593	49,069,922	1.77	2,594,000	None.
East Orange ...	25,175	19,696,650	2.73	1,868,642	23,467
West Hoboken...	29,082	8,305,344	2.26	433,750	262,401
Orange	26,101	11,132,000	2.76	1,695,600	239,010
Perth Amboy...	25,805	8,576,361	2.25	1,060,400	None.
New Brunswick.	23,133	12,005,442	2.62	1,245,707	None.
Plainfield	18,468	9,726,275	2.52	224,200	38,900
Town of Union..	17,005	4,659,200	2.40	59,932	232,000
Montclair	16,370	11,376,600	2.98	529,500	56,000
Bridgeton	13,624	5,921,650	1.80	248,000	None.
Kearny	13,601	6,261,575	2.52	597,500	164,833
Phillipsburg ...	13,352	4,574,472	1.92	177,400	None.
Morristown	12,146	8,585,550	1.92	None.	None.
Harrison	10,596	4,304,650	2.64	398,000	180,491
Millville	11,884	4,111,015	2.10	18,000	31,000
Bloomfield	11,668	6,280,810	2.54	398,500	1,500
Hackensack	11,098	5,047,745	2.80	None.	None.
Rahway	8,649	3,345,925	2.84	770,598	None.
Burlington	8,038	2,740,327	2.36	163,900	18,027
Gloucester City.	8,055	2,314,575	2.20	304,000	34,000
West Orange...	7,872	4,329,450	2.95	455,000	12,888
Englewood	7,972	504,625	2.75	None.	None.
Dover	6,353	1,908,649	1.24	217,000	None.
Salem	6,443	3,568,314	1.43	106,600	None.
Summit	6,845	2,975,000	3.64	245,500	36,000
Irvington	7,180	2,901,830	2.35	321,150	36,363
West New York	7,196	2,564,875	2.09	127,000	282,450
Lambertville ...	5,016	2,142,160	1.50	3,000	5,000
Red Bank.....	6,263	3,099,070	0.30	155,000	37,785
South Amboy...	6,258	1,736,155	1.68	35,000	126,000

Sinking Fund—Newark, \$6,773,685; Jersey City, \$3,615,893; Paterson, \$442,956; Trenton, \$1,653,912; Camden, \$327,792; Hoboken, \$166,742; Elizabeth, \$87,544; Bayonne, \$92,296; Atlantic City, \$541,401; East Orange, \$1,339,800; West Hoboken, \$690; Orange, \$329,538; Perth Amboy, \$282,338; New Brunswick, \$380,428; Montclair, \$70,156; Bridgeton, \$21,694; Kearny, \$60,904; Harrison, \$101,984; Millville, \$5,580; Rahway, \$6,989; Burlington, \$73,25; West Orange, \$16,516; Summit, \$11,655; South Amboy, \$2,631.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Members of the Senate and General Assembly:

I congratulate you on the promising auspices under which you meet. The spirit of our people moves toward better government and better laws with every advance in thought and morals, and in this hour when the awakened national conscience calls for higher ideals, it finds us not halting laggards, but already enlisted to execute the demands of right and justice. Our legislation has kept pace with the best thought of the times and has led rather than followed the trend of events. Indeed the work of this session will be largely the continuance of policies previously outlined. With prophetic anticipation, the last Legislature opened the way by providing for the appointment of commissions to investigate and secure information upon many of the questions that will come before you. It is your good fortune to have the opportunity of settling these questions and of associating yourselves with measures that will keep New Jersey an example for emulation. As those who have patiently trained for the race welcome with confidence the day of the test, so you must welcome this session as ripe for the enactment of legislation worthy of the best traditions of our State.

This work should not be entered upon in a spirit of personal self-seeking or of personal glory. Such motives lack sincerity. It is by the efforts of those who have the welfare of the State at heart, whose ambitions and desires are inspired by the right and governed by the truth that the Commonwealth lives on—each generation adding something to its glory and each new movement contributing to its progress.

It is thus that New Jersey has gained unchallenged pre-eminence.

STATE FINANCES.

The finances of our State continue in excellent condition. An income without a State tax, sufficient to pay the State expenses and help defray municipal expenses is a source of satisfaction. It is not, however, a justification of extravagance either in expenditure or appropriation. Econ-

omy must continue to be our policy. The advertised surplus in the Treasury has invited many large and often thoughtless demands upon the State purse. October thirty-first, the close of the fiscal year, finds a large balance on hand. This is an over-night balance, however, and is absorbed by its debts the next morning.

On October thirty-first, one thousand nine hundred and five, the over-night balance in the Treasury was \$2,858,-398.13. November first, the next morning, it was confronted by obligations in the way of appropriations authorized by the Legislature amounting to \$4,301,733.57, so that the Treasury balance at its highest point is less than two-thirds of the annual authorized expenditure of the State. This sum is sufficient for practical purposes but none too large for safe financiering, and never a reason for careless expenditure.

CARE IN LEGISLATION.

I had occasion last year to request the Legislature to exercise greater care in the preparation and consideration of bills. Some bills were evidently never read by the introducers. A vast majority of the bills showed great carelessness in capitalization and punctuation, in some cases to such an extent that the meaning of the language was obscured. There is no reason why a public act should not be so phrased and so punctuated that it will stand the test of good English and be easily understood by the ordinary reader.

The titles of a large number of the bills were defective. Under the decisions of the courts, a defective title is not necessarily fatal to an act. For that reason I did not feel warranted in rejecting measures solely on that account. There is no reason, however, why the titles to bills should not be correct, and having made this suggestion to the Legislature in advance, I shall feel warranted in insisting upon its observance.

FEWER LAWS.

Cognate to this subject is the growing tendency to multiply laws, to the confusion of our statutes. In the General Statutes, which include the year 1895 and in the pamphlet laws to date, there are about seven thousand acts. Of these over seventeen hundred, or about twenty-five per cent., relate to municipal government. About

seventy per cent. of the acts relating to the latter subject are for specific purposes in the guise of general legislation. Legal advisers find it easier to induce the Legislature to pass a law to provide for the wishes of their clients than to search the statutes to find an already existing law that will serve the same purpose.

The creation of numerous small boroughs is adding to the general confusion. Out of one township in this State seven such boroughs have been carved and eight different local governments with the necessarily increased expenditures exist, where the one formerly sufficed. These new municipalities soon want and secure special modification of the general laws.

For ten years the Legislature has averaged two hundred and fifty separate acts a year. This increasing mass of undigested and conflicting legislation, much of it passed for specific purposes, without regard to its relation to our general system of jurisprudence, makes it well nigh impossible to know the law and more difficult to interpret the law. This burdens the people with litigation, not so much to settle disputes as to ascertain what the law is. It makes difficult the performance of official duty and especially the financing of municipal expenses. Such a system must in time fall of its own weight. Governor Griggs laid down the rule as the test of legislation that no law should be passed unless its necessity was unquestioned. That rule is more applicable to-day than when he stated it ten years ago.

DEPENDENTS.

In my inaugural I called attention to the work of the State in the care of its dependents. About thirty per cent. of the State's disbursements are given to this cause. The State is to-day caring for or aids in the care of 5,257 insane persons, 595 feeble-minded, 35 blind, and, in addition to these there are in the State Prison and the Rahway Reformatory 1,658 inmates. The State Home for Girls contains 154 inmates and the State Home for Boys 473.

To provide for a more careful supervision of the State's charities, the last Legislature created a Department of Charities and Corrections. The work of that department has fully justified its creation. Its expenses have amounted in the eight months of its existence to \$5,250.22. Under the former system the architect's fees alone upon the sum

appropriated by the Legislature for improvements would have amounted to \$25,163.35—\$17,138.02 more than the total cost of this department for a year at its present ratio of expense.

The Legislature appropriated \$558,766 for the erection of a new wing to the State Prison, for one to the State Hospital at Trenton, for a new building at the State Home for Girls and for various improvements in the way of lighting and heating. Ordinarily, deficiency appropriations are required to complete contemplated improvements. Under the supervision of this department the purposes of the Legislature in appropriating the sum above referred to will be carried out at an expense of \$503,267—a saving of \$55,499.

The department has not yet had time to thoroughly investigate the question of what imposition the State may be suffering in the care of its wards. It is probable that a considerable number of those now maintained by the State should be cared for in whole or in part by their immediate relatives. An enrollment of the inmates of all our penal, reformatory and charitable institutions is now under way. When this is finished the State will have not only a complete record of every one of its dependents, but will be able to ascertain how many are worthy of the State's bounty and how many should be cared for at the expense of relatives, who have a legal as well as a moral duty toward the unfortunate members of their families.

A conference of the heads of the various State institutions is held quarterly, or more frequently, at the discretion of the Commissioner of Charities and Corrections. At these conferences are discussed questions affecting the management of our institutions and the welfare of their inmates. New Jersey is unique among the states in this particular feature, which would seem to provide all the advantages of a State Board of Control without any of its weaknesses.

A number of the penal institutions of the country are not only self-supporting but add to the revenues of the State. The Commissioner of Charities and Corrections, at my request, made a report upon the cost of maintenance of our penal institutions, which will be found in his annual report. I commend it to your consideration. The Commissioner has had several conferences with the associated labor organizations of the State with a view to

devising some means by which better returns can be obtained from the labor of our prisoners without competing with the honest labor of the State. It is not an easy problem. His suggestion that some of the proceeds of the labor of the prisoners be devoted to the support of their unfortunate families has met with almost universal approval and has attracted the attention of neighboring states. This question, though difficult of solution, is one of great importance, and while it cannot be settled hastily, both progress and reform demand that it be considered.

RAILWAY REFORMATORY.

The Reformatory at Rahway has been in operation more than four years. It was the subject of no little controversy at its inception and the Legislature did not realize the magnitude of the undertaking when the project was authorized. The institution suffered in popularity on that account. The State has spent on it, to date, \$1,048,280, and the reports of the institution show that \$100,000 worth of construction has been performed by the inmates. The Reformatory is doing excellent work. The inmates, by training in the useful trades, in school work, in military drill and by constant employment of their time, acquire habits of self-control and self-dependence which fit them to go into the world again. Seven hundred and fifty men have been received since the institution was opened, 420 of whom have been released on parole and provided with employment. Of these 77 per cent. have remained law-abiding citizens.

The present capacity of the institution affords space for 250. The present number of inmates amounts to 401, so that no less than 150 are now without cells and are sleeping on cots in the corridors. The preservation of order under these conditions is difficult and the fact that no outbreak has occurred speaks well for the discipline maintained. It should be remembered that offenders are committed to this reformatory by the courts and the management has no control over the number it shall receive. This conflict between the courts' orders and the capacity of the institution should be adjusted. Either the law should be amended or additional capacity provided.

TENEMENT HOUSE DEPARTMENT.

The work of the State Board of Tenement House Supervision, whose annual report has been submitted to you, commends itself. This department has been in existence for about one year and a half. It exercises a certain supervision over all the tenement houses in the State. Of these there are about 35,000 old or existing houses. The work of the department is divided between improving the old houses and seeing that the new ones are erected in accordance with the law.

The Board has an inspecting force of ten men, eight of whom are employed on new building work, but are not able to cover the entire field. This leaves two men to devote their attention to the 35,000 existing tenements located in all parts of the State. Many violations of the law have been remedied in the case of old tenement houses by the mere sending out of notices to the agents or owners, but the Board requires a considerably larger force for personal inspection work.

The results accomplished so far by this department clearly demonstrate the wisdom of the law creating it. Although the tenement house problem in New Jersey had not become so acute as it was in New York City or Boston, in several of the cities of our State the conditions were as bad in degree, if not in extent. Overcrowded tenements, dark rooms, inadequate water supply and sewerage facilities, lack of proper ventilation, lack of means for escape from fire, lack of yard room and other kindred conditions are evils which affect the health and morals not only of the present, but of future generations, and thus directly involve the general welfare of our State.

The report of the Board shows that much has been accomplished toward removing these evils, and the law itself is a guarantee that they can never become more extensive. The official approval of the Board is necessary to the erection of any new tenement house. This being the case, New Jersey should in a few years become a State of model tenements. During the year ending October thirty-first, one thousand nine hundred and five, plans for new tenements, estimated to cost more than \$6,000,000, were approved by the Board. This shows that the law is practicable and does not halt investment in this class of

property. The work is most essential to the health, morals and happiness of a large number of people, and the Board should be provided with the necessary force of men to carry it on.

RIPARIAN LANDS.

In my inaugural I called the attention of the Legislature to what I deemed to be the unfortunate policy of the State in parting permanently with its riparian lands. Instances were cited of the tremendous increase in the value of these lands since the State has disposed of them, with the suggestion that this source of income, dedicated to the School Fund, should be husbanded in such a way that the State should receive the benefit of the increased value in the course of years. Riparian lands constitute a natural monopoly, as the supply is fixed and the demand, therefore, is increasing with increasing population. I renew my recommendation of last year that the Legislature provide in some practical way that these lands may not be disposed of in the future in fee-simple, but shall be leased on rentals which at proper periods may be readjusted on a fair basis of increased value.

MENHADEN FISHERIES.

No little complaint has been made and no little indignation expressed at the action of the so-called Menhaden fishermen in the taking of fish along our coast. It is claimed that large quantities of fish are taken through these agencies and our fishing interests thereby seriously impaired. These are important, not only to our people who take fish for food, but to our entire line of seacoast resorts, one of whose attractions is the bay and seacoast fishing. "An act to regulate fishing by steam and other vessels with shirred or purse seines in the waters of the State of New Jersey and to require a license for such fishing," approved March twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, permits the taking of Menhaden and other fish by means of a purse or shirred net from the waters of this State and from the Atlantic Ocean within three nautical miles of the coast, on the payment of a license to the Fish and Game Commission. At the present time there are about thirty steamers and twenty sailing vessels holding licenses for such fishing. Your consideration of the repeal of this act would be approved by a large number of the citizens of our State.

STATE'S TITLE TO THREE MILE LIMIT.

The Legislature has never expressly asserted the title of the State to the waters and land under water in the Atlantic Ocean east of high-water mark, except indirectly in legislation of the character just referred to. No question should exist as to the position of the State in this regard, and I recommend the enactment of a law such as has been passed in other States, asserting the title of the State to all the waters and land under water for a distance of at least three nautical miles. This is important in view of the sale or lease of riparian grants along the coast, and because of the mooted jurisdiction of our State courts over transactions that occur along the coast beyond high-water mark, some decisions of the United States Supreme Court having held that such doubts disappear when the State's rights are asserted by expressed legislation.

AUTOMOBILES.

No little attention was given by the Legislature last year to the regulation of automobiles on the highways. The representatives of the various interests agreed upon a measure which the Legislature adopted. Public safety, however, is still menaced by these motor vehicles. For this two reasons may be assigned—failure to execute the law and reckless driving. In a discussion of this matter, it is well to know just what the law is. Under its provisions automobiles are not authorized to run at any set rate of speed. Their speed must at all times be regulated so as not “to endanger the life or limb or injure the property of any person.” Judge Swayze so charged in the case of *Kutz v. Patten*. The law, therefore, would seem to be stringent so far as the speed limit is concerned. Attempts to enforce this provision of the act have been successful and the violators have suffered severe penalties. No law will enforce itself, however, and inaction on the part of municipal authorities encourages wilful and continued violations.

Every legislative provision, however, should be made to remedy any just ground of complaint in connection with the use of automobiles upon our highways. The damage done through the use of these machines to the surface of our macadam and gravel roads should be compensated for and means to prevent reckless driving provided. A grad-

uated license fee for cars might be charged and devoted to the repair of our damaged roadways.

Locomotive engineers, who run upon a defined track, are required to serve several years of apprenticeship before they are permitted to take charge of an engine. An automobile capable of running from fifty to seventy-five miles an hour is granted the right of way upon our streets and highways and is driven in some cases by amateurs who have had little or no experience in the handling and management of such powerful machines, whose eyesight may be defective or who for other reasons may be entirely incapable of appreciating the responsibility they have assumed. It would seem that drivers of automobiles or chauffeurs should be required to have a license, and this license should be revoked upon the violation of its provisions, under proper rules and regulations. The revocation of a license will go far toward halting reckless driving, as it would deprive the chauffeur of his means of livelihood and the pleasure driver of his means of recreation. It might be provided that deliberate reckless driving, whether of automobiles or horses, resulting in injury to person or property, should be punished by imprisonment.

Vehicles of all kinds using the public highways should be required to carry lights at night for the protection of themselves and the public.

ABOLISHMENT OF THE FEE SYSTEM.

The fee system in State offices as compensation for public officials has already been abolished. This has provided additional revenue to the State and has met with popular approval. The same principle has been applied to the public officials of the first-class counties of the State. I recommend that it be extended throughout the State, that the offices of sheriff, county clerk, surrogate and register of deeds be made salaried instead of fee offices. The advantages of this system are so obvious and well known as to need no further comment.

JURY REFORM.

So long as juries form a part of our judicial system, their character and membership cannot be of too high a standard. Litigants have a right to ask the unbiased judgment of fair-minded men. Jury duty should not be the reward of political service nor be made a means of

political patronage. Our sheriffs should be free from the embarrassment of solicitation on the part of anyone for jury service, either for himself or for others. "The professional juror" has no part in a system of justice.

Jury reform has long agitated the bar of our State. The State Bar Association last year advocated a change in the method of selecting juries. Last winter the Hudson County Bar Association prepared a bill designed to remedy the present evils in the methods of drawing juries. They suggested that two lists of jurors be kept, to be designated respectively a grand jury list and a petit jury list, with a card index of names and numbers; that each name upon the jury list be designated by a number, and that in the drawing of grand juries and petit juries by law each paper shall contain only the number in lieu of the name which it designates on the jury lists. This would seem to reduce to a minimum any chance of favoritism in the selection of jurors.

I would suggest, however, that the judge of the Court of Common Pleas be made the determining party in the selection of the panel. The sheriff could perform, under proper rules and regulations, duties similar to those now performed by him in the preparation of the list of names eligible to jury duty. The judge of the Court of Common Pleas should be given the power to select the jurymen from this roll and should, of course, have the power to add new names to the sheriff's list before selecting the panel. If struck juries are desirable because the court is the selecting power, grand juries and petit juries might be improved by the application of the same principle. There are possible constitutional limitations to which any action on this subject must conform.

ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS.

Popular government rests upon the untrammelled exercise of power by the people themselves. Any violation of this principle either by unwarranted usurpation or by the neglect of the voter to perform his duty, tends to vest political power in the hands of an organization controlled by the few, who are without the responsibilities of office and are not compelled to render any accounting of their acts. Such a system of political control is un-American and violates the fundamental maxim that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed.

New Jersey has fortunately anticipated the dangers to which this system of political domination, if unchecked, might lead, and has enacted laws which enable the people to retain control of their affairs and at any time rebuke would be dictators.

The Primary law, passed under the administration of my predecessor, Governor Murphy, is a safeguard against fraud and disorder, guarantees to every voter the assurance that he may cast his vote without interference and have that vote honestly and fairly counted, and secures within the party absolute and untrammelled freedom of choice in the selection of party candidates. Under its provisions no one individual or organization can dictate nominations. Every candidate has an equal chance and can appeal to the people with the assurance of success if his appeal is justified. The very fact that the Primary law makes possible the exercise of power on the part of the people at any time is a perpetual reminder to those in authority that they are the people's servants and not the people's masters.

Another step in the direction of popular government might be wisely considered by the Legislature. At the present time both bodies of our Legislature represent precisely the same constituencies. The House of Assembly, as now constituted, is practically another Senate composed of more members, with a one year term. It consists of multiple instead of individual units. In many counties, especially in the larger ones, imaginary districts have been formed and nominations are made with more or less consistency from those districts existing, not in law, but merely in the fancy of the nominating convention. This fiction is not a remedy for, but rather a popular protest against, the present condition. The members in those counties that send more than one representative to the House of Assembly have, however, no distinct and separate constituency to whom they may answer and to whom they are responsible. Indeed all these members might possibly come from a single community or a single place within the county. They are selected as a rule by a party organization or by a few prominent party leaders, gathered in conference for the purpose, and the convention then formally nominates such selection. Representatives thus chosen have the disadvantage of being under obligations to the organization or to the coterie of individuals

who have selected them, rather than to a distinct constituency.

Such a system invites machine domination. On the other hand, the system of Assembly Districts provides a well-defined constituency from whom each member receives his legislative authority, brings him nearer to the people, makes him more responsible to the voters, gives the people a more convenient and direct voice in matters of legislation and accords more with the principles of representative government. This can, of course, be accomplished by a constitutional amendment. It may be attempted safely in another way. An act might be passed at this session of the Legislature creating Assembly Districts and imposing some immediate duty upon some public official, as for instance, the clerk of the county. The failure of this official to perform this ministerial duty at once could be followed by mandamus proceedings to bring the question again before the courts. A final decision could then be promptly rendered by our court of last resort, which has not yet passed upon this matter.

THE LOBBYIST.

At the last session of the Legislature the House of Assembly appointed a committee to investigate the subject of the so-called lobby and report thereon, with recommendations. That report will doubtless be laid before you in the course of your deliberations. The Legislature should take such action as will shield itself from any suspicion of corrupt influence. It has been urged that every citizen has a right of access to his representatives and that the right of petition is sacred. The right of petition, however, cannot be urged as a plea to cover corrupt practices any more than the constitutional right to worship God according to one's own conscience can be urged as a defense of polygamy. The right of petition should be held sacred, but no honest petitioner, in the exercise of this right, can object to a disclosure of his business. The two branches of the Legislature have control over their own affairs and can pass regulations and permit access to their members upon their own conditions. The privileges of the floor could be granted only upon the authority of the presiding officers, setting forth the business of the holder of these privileges.

CORRUPT PRACTICES.

The corruption of the ballot has been the subject of frequent legislation. A purchased vote is a crime against popular government and the person elected to office through bribery has no more moral right to his position than a man who usurps it by actual force. The purity of the ballot is necessary to safe and honest government. Honest elections and honest officials go hand in hand. The recent disclosures in business and political circles of which every American is ashamed, are founded upon corruption at the polls. Unless we seek the source of the evil as well as the punishment of the wrong doers, our lesson has not been well learned. Between the bribe giver and the bribe taker let there be no distinction. Each is morally culpable. There cannot be bribe givers without bribe takers. To condemn one and justify the other is a remedy that compromises with crime. The punishment of the bribe giver and the bribe taker at the same time, however, is not always possible. The difficulty with our laws against bribery is that by making both bribe taker and bribe giver punishable at the same time, both are driven to take refuge under the right to refuse to testify on the ground of self-incrimination. Under these conditions conviction is difficult.

I would amend the bribery laws by limiting the penalties for their violation to disfranchisement for a term of years, according to the number of the offenses committed. If offenses against the bribery laws were punishable by disfranchisement and the consequent disgrace, I believe they would be just as effective as imprisonment, and conviction would be more easily secured. If this punishment did not prove effective, a second offense should be punished by imprisonment as well as disfranchisement. I would provide that the informer whether he be the bribe giver or the bribe taker, should be exempt from punishment. No man would take the risk of purchasing a vote with the knowledge that the purchased voter could at any time escape punishment by betraying him, and few bribe takers would be willing to trust the bribe giver lest they be likewise betrayed. Wrong doers do not like to be in the power of wrong doers.

Our laws should be more comprehensive in the definition of bribery. The actual giving of money or the promise of

a position, are not the only forms of corrupting the voter. There are other ways equally baneful and more insidious. The English Corrupt Practice Act forbids any form of entertainment, even the providing of meat or drink, either on the part of candidates or of anyone else in the interests of candidates or parties. The entertainment or equipping of clubs and contributions thereto are likewise forbidden, as well as the employment of carriages to influence voters to come to the polls in the interests of any particular candidate or party. Anti-bribery laws, to be effective, must cover all ways in which money can be used to seduce the voter. The elimination of money as a controlling factor in our elections is necessary to an honest expression of public opinion. The rich man should not be permitted, on account of his riches, to have an advantage over the man of small means in a contest for official preferment. Capacity, not wealth, manhood, rather than money, should be the test of fitness. Legislation can do something to this end. I suggest a redefinition of bribery offenses.

To these suggestions add publicity in connection with election expenses. There are some legitimate expenses. These should be defined by law and the candidates and their agents, likewise defined by law, should be compelled to render an accounting of the money expended and for what purposes. I recommend the English and Massachusetts Corrupt Practices Acts for Elections, Caucuses and Primaries as the basis of legislation on this subject.

FORESTRY RESERVATIONS.

Among New Jersey's valuable resources are her woodlands. These for a long time have suffered from the woodman's unscientific axe. They have been swept by fire to the impoverishment of the soil and, what is most important, to the reduction of the potable water supply—an indispensable factor in our rapidly growing population. Forty-six per cent. of the upland area of New Jersey is better adapted to the production of forests than to grazing or tillage. A plan for the utilization of this territory for the growth of timber and the reclamation of our waste lands for purposes of tree culture was inaugurated at the last session of the Legislature. Under the provisions of that act a forestry commission was appointed.

The Commission's aim has been, first, to secure a tract

where tree culture could be exemplified and studied in a practical way and thus serve as an incentive to individuals and private interests to engage in this work on their own account; secondly, to secure a tract containing timber ready for cutting, that the State might at once derive a revenue from this source and at the same time be growing trees to take the places of those cut and removed; thirdly, to secure a tract capable of growing timber, even though it require a generation or more for its development. These three objects seem to cover a comparatively wide field of forestry work.

Ten thousand dollars was appropriated for these purposes. A tract of 268.94 acres near Mays Landing was purchased for the sum of \$1,075.76, to which has been added 104.65 acres, the gift of Mr. John Gifford, and a tract of 597 acres of young timber in Bass River township, Burlington county, has been secured at a cost of \$879.

The aggregate acreage now acquired is 970.5 acres, at a cost of \$1,954.76 for the land and \$193.50 for surveys and maps required by law.

Negotiations are in progress for tracts of larger acreage, subject to the approval of the Legislature in the way of sufficient appropriation. Among them is the Weymouth tract of 24,700 acres, well timbered, lying near Mays Landing and Egg Harbor City, which has been offered at \$5 an acre. The tract contains a pond of 200 acres and a water power already developed, with future possibilities of 450 horse power. The average flow is 199,000,000 gallons daily and the minimum 32,250,000 gallons. With storage, 128,000,000 gallons daily may be collected. The tract also contains deposits of clay, gravel and stone, a fully equipped saw mill, a paper mill, a store and twenty-four houses.

Arrangements are pending between the Forestry Commission and the Board of Water Commissioners of East Orange, whereby the Forestry Commission can take charge of a tract of 650 acres located in Milburn township, Essex county, so that this tract may practically become a part of the forestry reservation of the State. The acquisition of such tracts tends to the preservation of our water supply. Indeed a State forestry reservation should go hand in hand with the conservation of our water sources and potable streams. Already our large municipalities are fearing water famines. Too much care cannot be exercised to avoid this calamity, and if legislative

action can aid it, it should be taken promptly, before the danger is upon us.

STATE PROPERTY IN POTABLE WATER.

We have 108 fresh water lakes distributed throughout the State, covering 14,000 acres. Where practicable, these should be set apart as public parks and carefully preserved for the use of the people of the State. They should become the property of the State in connection with its forestry reservations. The State now owns no potable waters, but it could acquire these lakes and through the ownership of forestry reservations, the sources of our potable streams. The titles to these inland lakes were vested in the Proprietors of East and West Jersey. Where they have not been sold they still reside in those corporations and constitute property rights. The State could purchase these or secure them, through condemnation proceedings, under proper legislation. The same course should apply to the inland lakes that have passed to the control of private interests, where this could be accomplished without inflicting injustice upon the owners. This subject is of such importance as to warrant action. It is so intricate and complex as to require a full investigation of the facts involved and the best knowledge on the subject in order to insure wise and effective legislation. I suggest, subject to the judgment of the Legislature, that some commission, preferably the Riparian, be authorized to investigate this proposition, its practicability and probable cost, and, if possible, make at least a partial report at this session of the Legislature, if it be found that some preliminary legislation is necessary.

If the legal principles advocated by the State in the case of the Attorney-General vs. The Hudson County Water Company are sustained in the Court of Errors and Appeals, not only will the right of the State to prohibit the sale of potable waters beyond its confines have been confirmed, but the question will arise as to the right of individuals or corporations to appropriate and sell potable waters within the State without the State's consent. Exactly how far, if at all, the State's rights have been infringed upon, by what means they should be preserved and how the interests of the people may be conserved in the preservation and distribution of our potable waters, are matters of concern which should receive the earnest

consideration of the Legislature and which make the gathering of data and information upon this subject all the more important. I cannot too strongly urge your prompt action upon this subject.

PASSAIC RIVER POLLUTION.

The purification of the Passaic river is still an unsolved problem. The agitation of this much needed improvement is said to have begun in 1895, at the request of the Board of Health of Paterson, for united action on the part of the affected communities. Since that time there has been legislation, litigation, discussion and debate with no result. The necessity for the purification of this stream increases every year. The population in the Passaic Valley Sewerage District is in round numbers, 510,000, embraced in twenty-four municipalities. The completion of tunnels under the Hudson river and their connection with the various trolley lines will greatly multiply the suburban population in the Passaic Valley and augment the difficulty of this problem.

The present condition of affairs is to be deplored. It involves directly or indirectly, one-fourth of the people of the state, affects the growth and retards industrial development in this great and important section. Some of the affected municipalities are involved in damage suits because of the uncleanly condition of the Passaic river.

The act of 1903 to relieve from pollution the rivers and streams of the Passaic Valley Sewerage District, was declared unconstitutional in part by the Court of Errors and Appeals. The court, however, hints at the possibility of remedying the defects of the act to bring it within constitutional purview.

The settlement of this problem should no longer be deferred. It was once said: "The way to resume is to resume." The way to purify the Passaic river is to agree upon some practical method, rather than talk about it for the next ten years. There must be some possible settlement. Constitutional legislation and an agreement among the affected communities are the essential factors in this proposition. Legislation is difficult in a controversy between two communities and heretofore has been successful only through a special session which left a worthless legacy to the courts. Newark and Paterson have not been altogether in harmony on the subject, although as

a matter of fact, their interests are not incompatible. Two such extensive municipalities should meet through their representatives in a businesslike conference for the purpose—not of disagreeing—but of agreeing. Some remedy should be provided. Let it be done with fairness to all and hardship to none.

TAXATION.

The execution of our tax laws remains unsatisfactory. Inequality of valuations, the escape of personal property and various forms of tax evasions are intensifying the dissatisfaction. Whatever theory may be held as to the wisdom of taxing personal property, that subject is not a question of debate so long as our Constitution requires it to be taxed. Officers of the law have no choice in this matter but to execute the law. Personal property has multiplied rapidly in the last decade, not only through increased production, but through the various forms of bond and stock issues. Our tax levies, however, falsify this well known fact. The per capita value of assessed personal property in 1879 was \$114; in 1904 it was \$72. This statement needs no comment. The assessed value of our real property increased from \$127,000,000 in 1879, to \$912,182,594 in 1904, over 110 per cent. Our assessed personal property in 1879 was \$129,000,000, and in 1904, \$153,244,987, an increase of less than 20 per cent.

According to the census reports and other statistical data, we had at the last census, tangible personal property in the State amounting to \$533,000,000, and to this can be added intangible personal property consisting of trust company, bank stocks and insurance values amounting to \$120,000,000, making the total over \$650,000,000 as against an assessment of \$153,244,987, and this does not include over \$200,000,000 of cash deposits, which some hold merely represent other forms of property. Apparently nearly \$500,000,000 of tangible personal property escapes the assessor. This is about 50 per cent. of the present assessed valuations of all property in the State, and, if assessed, should result in reducing the tax rates 33 1-3 per cent. on the present basis of expenditure. Real estate is clearly bearing an unfair share of taxation and persons of small means a larger proportion of taxes than the well to do. A vast deal of property now escapes through lack of courage or through favoritism on the part of officials.

The claim that it is impossible to find and list property that now escapes the tax assessors is the cry of incompetence. What the census taker can find, the assessor surely can find. Recent events have shown that other reforms, once said to be impossible, can be accomplished. Reform in this direction is no exception to the rule. Massachusetts, which compares with our State in many particulars, finds \$600 worth of personal property per capita for assessment; New Jersey should be able to find more than \$72.

The lack of uniformity in valuations and assessments is well known. This is largely due to a system that depends upon the varying judgments of five hundred or more different tax assessors with as many different views.

The State Board of Equalization of Taxes has announced its intention of sitting in different parts of the State to hear complaints upon this subject. In some states uniformity is secured by a state board or a county board making a complete valuation of all property at periods of from three to five years. Inequalities grow up in the interim, but a readjustment of values corrects these inequalities at each recurring period of county or State assessment. The adoption of some such method as this in our own State is worthy of consideration.

TAXPAYERS AND TAX SPENDERS.

The economical administration of State affairs and the increase in the State revenues under wise legislation have enabled the State to assist in the relief of local taxation. New Jersey does this with a liberal hand. She is not only paying part of the expenses of city and county, but she contributes large sums that would otherwise be raised through local taxes. This year such aid to the various taxing districts amounts to over \$2,320,000. To this should be added \$485,000, the proceeds of the act of last year, taxing second class railroad property at local rates, making a total of over \$2,800,000.

Nearly all of this annual return has come within the last ten years, yet during this period of increased income from the State, local taxes have increased.

The taxpayer in the municipalities has a right to ask to what purpose this vast sum is contributed if he derives no benefits therefrom in reduced tax bills. Our boasted

system of corporate taxation fails if it constitutes only an increased fund for the tax spender and affords no dividends to the taxpayer. There are fifty taxing districts in the State with tax rates between \$2 and \$2.25; thirty-six with rates between \$2.25 and \$2.50; fifty-three with rates between \$2.50 and \$3; twenty with rates between \$3 and \$3.50, and six with rates above \$3.50. As I said in my inaugural, the expenditures in twenty-six cities in this State increased in ten years 75 per cent., while the valuations increased only 40 per cent., so that such tax rates as these, if valuations are honest, and the listing of ratables complete, mean confiscation of property. They must be capable of reduction with greater economy and wiser business methods in municipal affairs. Otherwise we are forced to the confession that confiscation of property is necessary to raise the money to carry on our municipal governments. That economy is possible is shown in the case of Hunterdon county. A change in the method of management of county affairs from that of a Board of freeholders to a more compact Board of County Commissioners, has, in one year, resulted in a reduction of \$40,000 in county expenditures. If a reduction in expenses has been successfully accomplished in one place, it is worthy of effort in others.

Municipal economies will also be furthered by the control of fiscal affairs under one board that could be held responsible for results. It is difficult to fix responsibility so long as our laws provide for mandatory appropriations that leave no choice or discretion to the governing bodies.

But the surest check upon the improvident use of public funds is publicity. When the people carefully scrutinize fiscal policies and demand a careful accounting of expenditures, economy and wise business methods result. With this principle in view, the last Legislature passed an act providing for a joint responsibility as between municipal officers and the people, in the regulation of tax rates. This act has been misunderstood; perhaps misrepresented. It has been represented as an act limiting the tax rate. Nothing could have been farther from its provisions. Under this law the cities of Ocean City, Elizabeth, Passaic and Paterson have voted upon the tax rate and have fixed the rates at \$2.25, \$2.86, \$2.90 and \$2.50 respectively. The act does not limit the rate of taxation. This referendum principle is the fundamental feature of the law.

That it may be more practically operated, I recommend that the law be amended so that the vote under its provisions can be taken upon primary day or some other convenient date. At this season of the year valuations have been determined, budgets generally prepared, so that primary day would be an opportune time for determining the tax rate. It would serve the convenience of the voter and would permit him to pass judgment upon this important matter when he is not confronted by other absorbing issues. This is not a new principle, as, in some of the towns and townships, the voters by determining the amount of appropriations each year for township purposes, fix in this way the rate of taxation. The act practically extends to cities the rights now enjoyed by townships and gives the people more power and voice in their own affairs. It is a step toward popular government. To refuse the voters the same privilege in fixing the tax rate that they now have at the primary in selecting their public officials, is a denial of popular rights and a reflection upon popular intelligence. This law will cause public officials to render to the people a careful accounting on the one hand, when they submit the tax rate, and cause the people themselves to take a greater interest in municipal finance, on the other. These two elements—accountability of public officials and a proper interest on the part of the citizens—cannot fail to promote a wiser administration of municipal expenditures. For years the tax spenders have had the sole and determining power in levying the tax burdens. It is time that the taxpayers themselves had a voice in a matter so vitally affecting their interests.

TAXATION OF MAIN STEM.

The last Legislature passed an act providing that second-class railroad property should be taxed at local rates and that the revenue from this source should as therefore be turned into the treasuries of the municipalities where such property is situate. This law increased by \$485,000 the amount of taxes annually to be paid by the railroads. The same Legislature, in pursuance of the policy inaugurated two years ago, referred to the State Board of Equalization of Taxes, under a joint resolution, "the further consideration of the taxation of railroad property, the question of valuation, evasion and the equalization

of all classes of property, with directions to recommend to the Legislature such legislation as would establish equality of listing, valuation and assessment, so that all property, corporate and individual, except that used for religious, educational and charitable purposes, should bear its full, equal and just burdens of taxation without discrimination."

The "further consideration" of the taxation of railroad property referred to the main stem, or right of way, which is confined to a strip not exceeding one hundred feet in width and which in many cases does not exceed sixty-six feet in width. The main stem is thus the railroad highway of limited width traversing the State. The Board of Equalization has made a recommendation upon this class of railroad property, and that recommendation is before you in a separate report. It provides, in brief, for the taxation of this class of railroad property as other property at the average tax rate of the State. The method of taxing this class of railroad property has been the subject of long-continued discussion for a number of years in this State, and is the subject of various methods and forms of taxation in our sister States.

In their early infancy railroad enterprises were hazardous risks and in order to encourage their construction and the consequent development of the country, a moderate rate of taxation was imposed. As the contiguous country developed cities and towns and taxation increased with increasing municipal expenditures, the public demanded that railroads share in the increased burdens. In 1884 the Legislature passed the General Railroad Tax law under which the main stem, franchises and personal property of railroads were taxed at the rate of one-half of one per cent.

The question of a change in the taxation of the main stem, or right of way, of railroad property should be considered by you at this session. In this connection equality of taxation as between this and other kinds of property should be the test of settlement. Railroads should pay the same proportion of taxes as is paid by other property; no more, no less. As Governor Abbett said: "Equal burdens and equal rights for all, corporations as well as individuals, are the principles that should control our tax legislation." In order to produce this equality not only the rate but valuation must be weighed. One class of prop-

erty may pay the same rate as another, but if it is subject to a lower or higher valuation, the principles of equal taxation are violated.

There are two distinct methods by which this class of property may be taxed: one by taxing it locally, the other by taxing it by the State.

TAXATION BY LOCAL ASSESSMENT.

The assessment of the main stem by local assessors involves the cutting up of this class of property into sections, conterminous with the boundaries of the taxing districts through which it passes. This would destroy for purposes of taxation the value which it derives by virtue of its continuity from terminal to terminal and would result in a corresponding loss in revenue. As I said in my inaugural, "property of this kind is valued as a whole; divide it and you destroy it. In estimating the value of such property for purposes of taxation it should be valued as a whole. The separation of this property into sections, or into real estate and franchises, does not conduce to the revenue of either the municipality or the State."

At present the State is distributing to the various taxing districts a million dollars annually. This about equals the amount of tax now derived from the main stem, and this sum could not be distributed if this revenue were diverted from the State treasury. Moreover, it is doubtful if the taxation of the main stem locally would, except in two or three cities, produce as much revenue to the different localities of our State as they now receive under the present method of distribution of main stem tax. There are some sections of our State without railroad property. These would receive nothing from a local system of taxation. Livingston, in Essex county, now receives from this source \$881; East Newark and Guttenberg, in Hudson county, receives \$1,266 and \$2,477, respectively. Beverly city, in Burlington county, receives \$1,320. Sandyston township, in Sussex county, now receives \$776. These are illustrations of city and rural communities which would be deprived of this source of revenue.

Now would this system produce an equality in all aspects. Rate and valuation are both involved in any just policy. One mile of the main stem of a railroad is as valuable as any other mile for the purpose for which

it is designed, and yet, under a system of local assessments, one mile of railroad would be valued at one rate, another at another. One mile, for example, might be valued at \$10,000, another at \$25,000, another at \$50,000. The mere statement of this fact shows the possible inequality of such a scheme.

The effect of the adoption of this system upon our State policy on this subject should be carefully studied. However different the laws providing for the taxation of the right of way may have been at different periods, in all cases the income from this source has been turned into the State treasury.

TAXATION BY THE STATE.

The main stem is a class of property particularly fitted to be set aside for taxation by the State. It belongs to no one city or county, but extends through the various counties and municipalities of the State. Its patronage is derived not from one section but from all sections of the State, and the interstate traffic, which adds greatly to the value of our railroad highways, cannot be claimed by any one section, but by all sections of the State. The revenues out of which the taxes are paid are either contributed by the people of the State or derived from a source in which they can all claim equal right. Indeed, the authority of the railroad to do business is granted by the Legislature, representing all sections of the State. Equitable considerations therefore would seem to regard this class of property as a source of revenue for all the people of the commonwealth. If the main stem should be taxed in this way, the application to this property of the average tax rate of the State would seem to be logical and to comply fully with the requirements of equal taxation.

The State of Michigan, after long agitation and discussion and after study of the subject by eminent experts and engineers, taxed her railroad property at the average rate of the State; Wisconsin does the same, and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, although it exempts from taxation both State and local the main stem of the railroad within a strip of five rods in width, taxes railroad stock at the average tax rate of the State.

ESTIMATED RESULTS OF THIS SYSTEM.

The average tax rate of this State is about two per cent. The main stem, including franchises which are figured in the value of the main stem, together with the personal property, produces a revenue to the State of a little over \$951,000. If the average rate of the State were applied, this class of property, instead of paying \$951,000, would pay, subject to equalization of valuation, about \$3,800,000, within about \$600,000 of the present total State income from all sources. The railroads now pay taxes of over \$1,140,000 a year, which is turned directly over to the municipalities, so that this would make the total taxes paid by railroads for all purposes about \$4,940,000, or nearly twenty-five per cent. of the total taxes now paid by all the property of the State.

METHODS OF DISTRIBUTION.

The distribution of the tax derived from the main stem is a separate and distinct proposition from the method of taxation.

The State might retain a portion of the tax and distribute the balance to the municipalities through which the main stem passes, according to the proportion of the main stem lying within each municipality. This tax might be devoted to the school fund for a permanent investment for that purpose, or might be distributed by the State under the act of 1900 as now, to the various taxing districts for the payment of school taxes and the elimination of the State School tax. This would reduce the tax rate in every taxing district $17\frac{2}{3}$ points. The present amount received by each district would of course be proportionately increased. Hudson county now receives from this source \$189,070; it would receive about \$718,466. Jersey City now receives from this source \$89,563; it would receive about \$340,338. Essex county now receives from this source \$236,458; it would receive about \$889,540. Newark now receives from this source \$163,348; it would receive about \$620,722. Monmouth county now receives from this source \$54,022; it would receive about \$205,283. Mercer county now receives from this source \$52,985; it would receive about \$197,915. Trenton now receives from this source \$40,668; it would receive about \$154,438. Passaic county now receives from this source \$75,874; it would receive about \$288,321. Pater-

son now receives from this source \$44,373; it would receive about \$168,636. These illustrations, subject to equalization of valuations and to changes in local tax rates, and not purporting to be accurate to the dollar, might be multiplied to cover every community in the State. They are based upon the assumption that the increased revenue would be distributed, as now, for the benefit of our taxpayers and schools. A portion of it, however, might be devoted to the development of our system of good roads. Schools and good roads are vitally important to the welfare of our commonwealth, and both of them are necessarily dependent for uniformity and effectiveness upon State aid and State care.

We are not content to stand still. Better instructors, with better salaries, better school accommodations and better educational equipment, as well as the development of industrial and agricultural training, can all be promoted by an increased revenue to the State, or correspondingly retarded by a decrease in the State's revenue.

Our system of good roads by common consent leads those of all the other States of the Union. There is a continuous demand for larger appropriations for the improvement of the highways. Good roads attract the tourist and resident to our State, make traffic and transportation easier, and enhance the value of the property which they traverse. Increased appropriations for this purpose are dependent upon the State's income. The merits of these two systems—taxing the main stem locally or by the State—are purely questions of policy.

PRESERVATION OF THE STATE'S REVENUES.

Consideration of the interests of all the people of the State argues for care in preserving the State's revenues. A State tax will never be welcome. Our policy should look to the future. Revenues that are ours to-day may disappear to-morrow. The great business companies now incorporated in our State, from whom we received last year \$2,422,846, are likely in the near future to seek incorporation under national laws. Their interests lie in this direction, and the trend of thought led by the President and the United States Commissioner of Corporations points this way also. The agitation for the incorporation of life insurance companies under national laws has already begun, and is but a question of a few years. The

loss of these revenues would mean a State tax unless we have sources of revenue preserved to meet the emergency. Greater demands upon our income are made with each recurring year—demands that cannot well be avoided. Our dependents are increasing, the expenses of our penal and reformatory institutions growing from year to year. State aid has been asked for the purification of the Passaic river. Some counties desire to have the State pay the salaries of the law judges and prosecutors. It is most probable that under the decisions of the court, the ownership of our potable waters will be not only a question of policy, but an unavoidable duty which the State must assume in the interest of the health and happiness of its people, and which will necessitate large expenditures. There will always be great public burdens beyond the capacity of any municipality to carry, to the support of which the State must contribute. Wise forethought therefore will safeguard and increase the State's revenues for the benefit of all of its people.

LIMITED FRANCHISES.

The development of electricity as a motive power has introduced upon our highways a method of travel at once convenient and inexpensive, and made them, as a rule, the roadbeds of our trolley systems. The right of way upon the streets for this purpose is granted by the various municipalities through which the trolley extends upon the assent of one-half of the lineal feet of the abutting property along the way. The time limit of these grants is now determined exclusively by the municipalities themselves. They have the power to make their own terms as to the conditions of the franchise and the number of years which it shall continue in force, whether it shall be ten, twenty, or fifty years, or be unlimited. The trolleys have proven important factors in the development of our State. The public has welcomed this means of conveyance, and little attention has been paid to the length of time for which the franchises have been granted. Population has increased, and the use of the public streets for these purposes has proven to be a concession of great value. The municipalities, however, hampered by perpetual franchises, have not been able to take advantage of these changed conditions. If the highways are to be used for business purposes, the people, who own the highways,

should be in a position to demand an increased rental as their property becomes more valuable, just as the owner of the business block is able to raise the rent thereon in proportion as increased trade and traffic center about it. This, of course, cannot be done if the streets are leased for an unlimited term of years, but if the lease or franchise is limited, its expiration would permit new terms to be made in proportion to the increased value of the grant.

How far the power of municipalities to grant franchises to public utility corporations should be limited should be determined solely by the interests of the people. Their interests will not be served by a destructive policy. No revenue can be derived under laws so harsh that they prevent the development of enterprises from which the revenue must come. So long as the investment, however, is predicated upon the use of public property, the people have a right to demand a fair rental. What is a fair rental to-day, however, may not be a fair rental twenty years from now, after the adjacent population has doubled. That matter should be settled at the end of limited periods of years.

The question of competition should also be considered. Under too restricted conditions, new and like concerns cannot compete with those holding perpetual and unrestricted franchises. Nor should it be forgotten that terms that might warrant the investment of capital in thickly populated centers would not tempt it in undeveloped sections.

All these factors enter into the settlement of this important question. The commission appointed by the last Legislature to investigate this subject will, I am informed, recommend a limitation of the power of municipal officials to grant franchises to public utilities. Capital is not tempted to ask for unreasonable concessions when it realizes that the power of public officials is not discretionary, but determined by statute. The passage of a law limiting the right of the governing board of municipalities to grant public franchises for a longer period than twenty-five years would not only protect the rights of future generations, enable a readjustment of terms according to conditions at the end of this period, but would eliminate the opportunity to grant concessions other than upon strictly business conditions. That this limitation may not restrict enterprises or arrest progress in the rural dis-

tricts, it might be provided that any ordinance granting a franchise for a longer period than twenty-five years should be submitted to a vote of the people, with a limitation as to maximum term of years.

Provision should be made for publicity in the granting of franchises, both with regard to the proper advertising of applications and the preventing of undue haste in the passage of ordinances for such purposes.

These principles are equally sound for all public utility franchises for whatever purpose granted.

OVER-CAPITALIZATION AND ITS REMEDY.

Limited franchises, however, remedy only one phase of evils complained of in connection with public utility corporations. Let us be frank about this situation, and let us meet the issue without dissembling. The opposition to public utility corporations as now conducted grows out of the belief that they are vastly overcapitalized in the way of bond issues and watered stock, and that they are reaping undue profits out of the franchises that belong to the people. This question will be acute until these matters are satisfactorily adjusted. It is not easy to prevent overcapitalization. It is not impossible, however, to restrict its abuses. Public utility corporations should report, under proper directions, to some State official as to the cost of constructing and extending trolley lines, water, gas, electric light, and telephone plants, or pipe lines, as the case might be. Bonded indebtedness and capitalization could then be made upon this basis, with a proper margin for working capital and for such contingencies as the expenses of banking and financing. Legislation to this end I earnestly recommend.

TAXATION OF FRANCHISES.

The taxation of public utility franchises is another matter which was referred to a commission at the last session of the Legislature. Their report will doubtless soon be presented. The real estate and personal property of public utility corporations are, like the property of individuals, taxed by the localities in which the property is situate, at the local rate. The franchise tax is an additional tax. New Jersey took an advanced position on this subject in the year 1900, under the administration of Governor Voorhees. The State policy thereon has remained

settled since that time. Public utility franchises are clearly matters of municipal grant. They are authorized by the various municipalities, and the State, from the outset, has taken the logical attitude that the revenues from taxes on these franchises should be turned into the local treasuries. In my judgment this principle of distribution should not be changed.

The present Franchise law provides for a tax of two per cent. upon gross receipts. There would seem to be a clear distinction between the value of the franchises of public utility corporations that lay their pipes or wires or conduits under ground or that use only so much of the street above ground as is necessary to string wires on poles, and between the value of franchises like those of trolley companies that use a large portion of the streets and highways. If a two per cent. tax on the gross receipts is imposed upon the first-class of public utility franchises, the latter class of franchises should justly be expected to pay more.

A franchise tax upon the gross receipts has the advantage of being levied according to a mathematical rule. There can be no controversy as to valuations; there can be no dispute as to the fairness and disinterestedness of the board or tribunal that levies the tax. Corporations know, the people know, the tax authorities know just how the tax is to be calculated, and no disputes as to favoritism can arise. An extension of the present Franchise act increasing the amount of tax to be paid by trolley or street railway companies would preserve this principle and produce greater revenues to the municipalities.

Such increase of tax should be based upon no destructive policy, but should be graded up to a reasonable maximum so as not to prevent the proper development of the transit facilities of the State, from which development our cities will obtain constantly increasing revenue, and by which the bills of the local taxpayer will be correspondingly reduced.

A plan for the division of dividends declared by public utility corporations in excess of a reasonable amount is well worthy of the consideration of the Legislature. Such a plan would, as such companies grew prosperous, provide a still further source of municipal revenue in addition to that from the franchise tax.

Invested capital should be permitted to have a fair and

even liberal return for its hazard. The municipalities should participate in the excess over such return. Capital would thus be encouraged to invest and stimulated to increase profits, a portion of which would inure to the benefit of our municipalities. Under such an arrangement public utility corporations would not be regarded as private monopolies; they would be exempt from political blackmail; they would be free from the suspicion of corrupt legislation. The gain in public morals would be greater than the gain in public revenues.

The practical details of the latter suggestion could be worked out only after careful study and investigation. I recommend that a commission be appointed to investigate this question and report thereon.

A great newspaper of our State, in discussing the questions that would confront this Legislature, said, in a recent editorial, that "they should be acted on only after the broadest discussion and the most conscientious deliberation." I can give you no better text for your session's work.

Tax problems are progressive. They grow with the growth of civilization. No scientific system of taxation has yet been developed. Any claim to have said the last word of wisdom on this subject is an evidence, not of courage, but of ignorant egotism. Receptive intelligence welcomes new light, new information, new suggestion on this important topic. In these recommendations I have given the fruits of my best judgment and the conclusions of long hours of investigation and study. I believe them to be right. I am not, however, insistent upon details. I have no pride of opinion. I want the best, and I shall welcome any proper solution and use my good offices to aid the Legislature in any settlement of these questions that is fundamentally right. But some settlement must be reached. The people expect it, and such influence as I may have is pledged to this end.

For more than a decade New Jersey has been prominent in the work of advancement and reform. Hers has not been a latter-day repentance, but the consistent purpose of an earnest and well-meaning people. She drove the gamblers' vice from her borders and pledged her constitution to its perpetual banishment. She fought and won the battle for honest government before the agitation against corruption in public place had aroused other sec-

tions from their lethargy. She banished partisanship from her courts, her schools, her State institutions and her State boards, and thus elevated public office above the plane of political reward. She inaugurated a system of publicity in appropriations and established a strictly business management of affairs. She has conducted her household with economy but without stint, and has added to the income of municipalities from the savings of her own purse. She has declared for the purity of the ballot and legislated against fraud and corruption, both at the primaries and the polls. She has faced new problems as they arose, and enacted laws to meet existing needs.

To-day finds her ready and equipped for the demands of the hour, confident, as she pursues her upward and onward way, that she will continue to render exact justice to every claimant and win the approbation of all.

EDWARD C. STOKES.

MEMBERS OF THE 130TH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

Post Office Address and Expiration of Term of Senators.

SENATE,

Atlantic—Edward S. Lee, R., 1908, Atlantic City.
 Bergen—Edmund W. Wakelee, R., 1908, Demarest.
 Burlington—John G. Horner, R., 1907,† Palmyra.
 Camden—William J. Bradley, R., 1909, Camden.
 Cape May—Lewis M. Cresse, R., 1907,† Ocean City.
 Cumberland—Bloomfield H. Minch, R., 1908, Bridgeton.
 Essex—Everett Colby, R., 1909, West Orange.
 Gloucester—John Boyd Avis, R., 1909, Woodbury.
 Hudson—James F. Minturn, D., 1908, Hoboken.
 Hunterdon—George F. Martens, Jr., D., 1907,† New Germantown.
 Mercer—Barton B. Hutchinson, R., 1908, Trenton.
 Middlesex—William H. C. Jackson, R., 1907,† New Brunswick.
 Monmouth—Oliver H. Brown, R., 1909, Spring Lake.
 Morris—Thomas J. Hillery, R., 1908, Boonton.
 Ocean—George L. Shinn, R., 1908, New Egypt.
 Passaic—Wood McKee, R., 1907,† Paterson.
 Salem—William Plummer, Jr., R., 1909, Quinton.
 Somerset—Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, R., 1909, Raritan.
 Sussex—Jacob C. Price, D., 1907,† Branchville.
 Union—Ernest R. Ackerman, R., 1909, Plainfield.
 Warren—Johnston Cornish, D., 1909, Washington.

† Successor to be elected in 1906.

Republicans, 17; Democrats, 4.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Atlantic—Thomas C. Elvins, R.,* Hammonton.
 Bergen—Clarence Mabie, R.,* Hackensack; John Heck, R.,* Westwood.
 Burlington—Samuel K. Robbins, R.,* Moorestown; John B. Irick, R., Vincentown.
 Camden—Henry S. Scovel, R.,* Haddonfield; Theodore B. Gibbs, R.,* Clementon; Samuel P. Jones, R.,* Camden.

Cape May—James M. E. Hildreth, R.,* Cape May.

Cumberland—Louis H. Miller, R.,* Vineland; B. Frank Buck, R.,* Millville.

Essex—William P. Martin, R., Newark; Gustav W. Roeber, R., Newark; George F. Serbe, R., Irvington; Henry Clay Hines, R., Newark; Philip C. Walsh, Jr., R., Newark; Charles R. Underwood, R., Bloomfield; Gustav A. Kayser, R., Newark; Russell M. Everett, R., Newark; Austin Colgate, R., Orange; William F. Morgan, R., Short Hills; Gustavus F. Sommer, R., Newark.

Gloucester—William C. Cattell, R., Wenonah.

Hudson—Robert H. Scott, R.,* Bayonne; John J. Coyle, R., Jersey City; Joseph F. Galvin, R., Jersey City; William A. Joerg, R., Jersey City; James E. Woolley, R., Jersey City; Edward K. Patterson, R., Harrison; Eusebius W. Arrowsmith, Jr., R., Hoboken; Herman A. Berg, R., Jersey City; J. Philip Dippel, R., Sub-station 3, Weehawken; John H. Eggers, R., Jersey City; Harry F. Thompson, R., Hoboken; Theodore L. Bierck, R., Jersey City.

Hunterdon—Oliver C. Holcombe, D., Lambertville.

Mercer—Alfred N. Barber, R.,* Trenton; Henry D. Thompson, R., Princeton; William F. Burk, R., Trenton.

Middlesex—Frank Crowther, R., Perth Amboy; William R. Drake, R., Stelton; Edward E. Haines, R., South Amboy.

Monmouth—Edgar I. Vanderveer, R.,* Freehold; Walter S. Reed, R.,* North Long Branch; George C. Henry, R.,* Belford.

Morris—John M. Mills, R.,* Morristown; Richard J. Chaplin, R., Mt. Arlington.

Ocean—George C. Warren, Ind. R., Barnegat.

Passaic—George F. Wright, R.,* Paterson; Henry Marcelli, R.,* Paterson; Arthur M. Smethurst, R., Paterson; John D. Prince, R., Ringwood; Colin R. Wise, R., Passaic.

Salem—Thomas E. Hunt, R.,* Pennsgrove.

Somerset—Irving Hoagland, R.,* Franklin Park.

Sussex—Levi H. Morris, D., Newton.

Union—Peter Tillman, R.,* Rahway; Randolph Perkins, R.,* Westfield; Everard K. Tucker, R., Elizabeth.

Warren—Joseph H. Firth, D., Phillipsburg.

*Re-elected.

Republicans, 57; Democrats, 3.

ORGANIZATION

OF THE

One Hundred and Thirtieth Legislature.

SENATE OFFICERS.

President—William J. Bradley, Camden.

President's Private Secretary—William C. Murphy, Camden.

Secretary—Howard L. Tyler, Cumberland.

Assistant Secretary—Lewis T. Stevens, Cape May.

Journal Clerk—S. Merchant Meeker, Union.

Assistant Journal Clerk—Ulysses S. Grant, Ocean.

Sergeant-at-Arms—John F. Lovett, Mercer.

Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—George N. Mount, Burlington.

Supervisor of Bills—Charles L. Grubb, Morris.

Assistant Supervisor of Bills—Edward S. Sexsmith, Monmouth.

Bill Clerk—Harry G. Walters, Essex.

Assistant Bill Clerk—William N. Conkling, Somerset.

Calendar Clerk—Robert E. Morehead, Passaic.

Clerk to Committee on Printed Bills—William C. Voorhees, Middlesex.

Doorkeepers—Frank L. Wallace, Cumberland; Cassius Clay Lewis, Atlantic; Walter F. Stewart, Burlington; Charles D. Corker, Bergen; William Miller, Passaic.

Gallery Keepers—Jonathan S. Buzby, Salem; James C. Leap, Gloucester.

ASSEMBLY OFFICERS.

Speaker—Samuel K. Robbins, Burlington.

Speaker's Private Secretary—Charles R. Fenton, Burlington.

Speaker's Assistant Private Secretary—Robert Peacock, Burlington.

Clerk—James Parker, Passaic.

Assistant Clerk—Upton S. Jefferys, Camden.

Journal Clerk—Charles H. Angleman, Union.

Assistant Journal Clerk—Howard B. Keasbey, Salem.

Supervisor of Bills—George A. Grover, Essex.

Assistant Supervisors of Bills—Harry A. Gittone, Cumberland; Thomas H. Cummings, Bergen.

Sergeant-at-Arms—George B. Lutts, Atlantic.

First Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—William S. Dey, Middlesex.

Second Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—John T. Dabbs, Morris.

Bill Clerk—Jacob Ross, Hudson.

Assistant Bill Clerk—Frank Tantum, Monmouth.

Doorkeepers—Laurence Rhoades, Camden; Joseph L. Cresse, Cape May; William Paullin, Cumberland; Richard Sicklemore, Hudson; Richard A. Peltier, Middlesex; Frank P. Yarnall, Monmouth; Daniel Brooks, Morris; Nathaniel Taylor and Charles Lee, Passaic; Ditmars Van Nostrand, Somerset; Thomas M. Cashel and David S. Lloyd, Mercer.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

SENATE.

Agriculture—Brown, Plummer, Martens.

Appropriations—Jackson, Avis, Colby, Price.

Banks and Insurance—Cresse, Brown, Frelinghuysen.

Boroughs and Townships—Wakelee, Frelinghuysen, Plummer.

Clergy—Shinn, Hutchinson, Cresse.

Commerce and Navigation—Colby, Lee, Brown.

Corporations—Minch, Wakelee, Avis.

Education—Wakelee, Colby, Jackson.

Elections—McKee, Jackson, Cornish.

Finance—Ackerman, Hillery, Cornish.

Game and Fisheries—McKee, Minch, Brown.

Judiciary—Hillery, Wakelee, Minturn.

Labor and Industry—Shinn, Ackerman, Martens.

Militia—Frelinghuysen, Hutchinson, Horner.

Miscellaneous Business—Avis, Hillery, Wakelee.

Municipal Corporations—Hutchinson, Minch, Ackerman.

Printed Bills—Horner, Shinn, Cresse.

Public Health—Hillery, McKee, Price.

Railroads and Canals—Lee, Frelinghuysen, Cornish.

Revision of Laws—Horner, McKee, Avis.

Riparian Rights—Hutchinson, Lee, Minch.

Stationery and Incidental Expenses—Cresse, Jackson, Lee.

Unfinished Business—Plummer, Ackerman, Minturn,

HOUSE.

Agriculture and Agricultural College—VanDerveer, Hoagland, Cattell, Sommer, Joerg.

Appropriations—Barber, Elvins, Morgan, Irick, Holcombe.

Banks and Insurance—Mills, Buck, Gibbs, Kayser, Crowther.

Bill Revision—Hoagland, Perkins, Marelli, Everett, Arrowsmith.

Boroughs and Borough Commissions—Hunt, Heck, Crowther, Bierck, Morgan.

Claims and Revolutionary Pensions—VanDerveer, Wright, Walsh, Dippel, Morris.

Commerce and Navigation—Henry, Drake, Joerg, Sommer, Warren.

Corporations—Buck, Tillman, Chaplin, Eggers, Wise.

Education—Mabie, Prince, Thompson, H. D., Everett, Wooley.

Elections—Scott, VanDerveer, Prince, Haines, Serbe.

Game and Fisheries—Gibbs, Hunt, Henry, Wise, Patterson.

Incidental Expenses—Jones, Tillman, Smethurst, Galvin, Colgate.

Judiciary—Perkins, Jones, Mabie, Barber, Martin.

Labor and Industries—Mills, Thompson, H. F., Warren, Underwood, Firth.

Militia—Miller, Tucker, Smethurst, Underwood, Berg.

Miscellaneous Business—Hildreth, Reed, Drake, Thompson, H. F., Holcombe.

Municipal Corporations—Scovel, Scott, Wright, Walsh, Burk.

Printed Bills—Elvins, Mabie, Martin, Arrowsmith, Morris.

Public Health—Wright, Henry, Haines, Bierck, Roeber.

Railroads and Canals—Reed, Scovel, Miller, Mills, Galvin.

Revision of the Laws—Marelli, Hildreth, Hoagland, Jones, Dippel.

Riparian Rights—Heck, Buck, Thompson, H. D., Coyle, Roeber.

Stationery—Gibbs, Hunt, Burk, Eggers, Kayser.

Towns and Townships—Tillman, Elvins, Cattell, Wooley, Serbe.

Unfinished Business—Heck, Hines, Patterson, Tucker, Firth.

Ways and Means—Miller, Scovel, Hildreth, Coyle, Colgate.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

Rules—Perkins, Jones and Hoagland.

Clergy—Barber, Scovel and Warren.

Bill Files—Gibbs, Tillman and Irick.

JOINT COMMITTEES.

HOME FOR FEEBLE-MINDED WOMEN.

Senate—Minch, Wakelee, Avis.

House—Marrelli, Miller, Cattell, Patterson, Tucker.

FEDERAL RELATIONS.

Senate—Shinn, Avis, Plummer.

House—Barber, Berg, Chaplin, Irick, Hines.

STATE HOME FOR GIRLS.

Senate—Jackson, Cresse, Cornish.

House—Hoagland, Jones, Bierck, Serbe, Holcombe.

PASSED BILLS.

Senate—Horner, Jackson, Martens.

House—Reed, Barber, Perkins, Everett, Morris.

PUBLIC GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS.

Senate—Hutchinson, McKee, Minturn.

House—Jones, Heck, Hines, Joerg, Holcombe.

PRINTING.

Senate—Lee, Brown, Price.

House—Hildreth, Buck, Mills, Morgan, Thompson, H. F.

STATE HOME FOR BOYS.

Senate—Hillery, Shinn, Ackerman.

House—Buck, Scott, Reed, Haines, Roeber.

SCHOOL FOR DEAF-MUTES.

Senate—Colby, Hillery, Frelinghuysen.

House—Hunt, Hildreth, VanDerveer, Wright, Eggers.

SINKING FUND.

Senate—Plummer, Horner, Price.

House—Scovel, Elvins, Reed, Martin, Dippel.

SOLDIERS' HOME.

Senate—Minch, Colby, Minturn.

House—Miller, Henry, Warren, Coyle, Firth.

STATE HOSPITALS.

Senate—Avis, Hillery, Minch.

House—Wright, Hunt, Earber, Chaplin, Sommer.

STATE LIBRARY.

Senate—McKee, Wakelec, Plummer.

House—Mabic, Prince, Thompson, H. D., Underwood, Scott.

STATE PRISON.

Senate—Brown, Hutchinson, Martens.

House—Scott, Gibbs, Burk, Smethurst, Morris.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS.

Senate—Hutchinson, Horner, Cornish.

House—Mills, Heck, Irick, Crowther, Firth.

NEW JERSEY REFORMATORY.

Senate—Wakelee, Ackerman, Jackson.

House—Tillman, Wise, Drake, Colgate, Wooley.

STATE VILLAGE FOR EPILEPTICS.

Senate—Cresse, Frelinghuysen, Shinn.

House—VanDerveer, Hoagland, Marelli, Walsh, Berg.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED GIRLS
AND BOYS.

Senate—Ackerman, Brown, Cresse.

House—Elvins, Scovel, Marelli, Mabie, Arrowsmith.

SANATORIUM FOR TUBERCULOUS DISEASES.

Senate—Frelinghuysen, McKee, Lee.

House—Henry, Gibbs, Tillman, Galvin, Kayser.

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Charles H. Levy—New York Sun.

William K. Devereux (Devereux & Cleary)—Legislative Press Bureau.

T. Edward Burke—Newark Town Talk.

Charles A. Ransom—Newark Evening News.

Charles H. Bateman—Paterson Press.

James Kerney—Trenton Times, New York Herald, Philadelphia Press.

W. Holt Apgar—State Gazette.

John J. Cleary (Devereux & Cleary)—Legislative Press Bureau.

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Thomas Holmes—New York American, New York Evening Journal, State Gazette, Philadelphia Record.

Frank Thompson—Trenton Times.

Charles R. Bacon—Philadelphia Record.

Ernest C. Stahl—New Yorker Zeitung, New Yorker Herald, New York Revue.

Howard B. Tindell—New York Press.

H. C. Jewett—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Walter H. Feil—Philadelphia Ledger, New York World.

John T. O'Brien—Jersey City Journal.

W. Scott Snyder—Paterson Morning Call.

James F. Dale—New York Sun.

John L. M. Kelly—Passaic Evening News, Paterson Morning Call.

Edward J. Burke—New York Evening World.

James E. Van Horne—New York Times, Philadelphia North American.

James S. Chambers—Philadelphia Ledger.

Fred Ege—Hoboken Observer.

John J. Farrell—Newark Ledger.

Walter Fox Allen—Publishers' Press Association.

Charles S. Tunis—Freehold Transcript.

Charles A. Kelly—American Press Association.

James E. Callahan—New York Daily News, Philadelphia Telegraph.

Alexander McAlpine Phillips—Standard News Association.

John H. Sines—New York Herald.

Harry D. Conover—True American, Perth Amboy Evening News, Atlantic City Press.

Frank Conway—New York Evening Telegram.

Frank McCullough—Asbury Park Journal, New York Telegraph.

Thomas F. Fitzgerald—Trenton Sunday Advertiser.

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